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THE

*Gentleman's Magazine:*

AND

## Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LVIII.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXVIII.

PART THE FIRST.

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PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—  
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's*

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## PREFACE TO THE FIFTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

FROM the experience of FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS we well know that to secure the public favour we have only to use our best endeavours to deserve it. Impressed with a due sense of that obligation, the task of meeting our Readers in a formal Preface becomes unnecessary. We have only to thank them for repeated instances of indulgence; to entreat a continuance of their patronage; and to assure them that it is no less our wish, than it is our duty, to add whatever improvements may be suggested for their entertainment.

Professing to make our Miscellany a Record of Obits, as well as other events which would be lost in the ephemerian register of a news-paper, we trust to the candour of our Readers in general, that most, if not all of them, will find in the Monthly Obituary some individual recorded in whom they may have an interest\*. We flatter ourselves it can be no *very* difficult matter to find *any* name in the Index at the end of each volume; but that aid must be waited for till the year is closed.—The Increase of Explanatory Plates, to illustrate the subjects treated of, cannot have escaped notice,

In one point only do we experience a difficulty. The astonishing increase of correspondence, while it most agreeably flatters us with the conviction that our labours are acceptable, and furnishes the most ample sources for selection, involves in it some ground of perplexity. It is with reluctance we occasionally lay aside many valuable Letters on account merely of their length. These it is regularly our intention to resume; till other communications of a more temporary nature compel us still to pass by what it was never our intention to reject. Hence arise repeated enquiries after essays which remain in the precise situation above described. For this we can devise no other remedy, than to request our Correspondents will consider that their favours are INTENDED TO BE PUBLISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, unless they are expressly told otherwise in the INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In such a multiplicity of letters, the very POSTAGE becomes a serious object; which we recommend to the notice of our Correspondents: and it so happens, that such as are least worth using are in general those of which the carriage is *unpaid*. We have sometimes been taxed with a *double letter*, to ask a question of little moment; and this perhaps followed by a second, to enquire whether the first was received. To mention this inconvenience is, we doubt not, sufficient to obtain redress. From the great regularity of the Post-office, it is very rare indeed that a letter can miscarry if directed to J. NICHOLS, Printer, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street.

Dec. 31, 1788.

\* Had we correspondents in the whole circuit-walk round the capital, we should be equally attentive to their communications as to those whom M. W. is pleased to object to.

# S O N N E T.

**U**RBAN, thy Volume, where Instruction join'd,  
In happy mixture with Delight appears,  
Shall still continue, through revolving years,  
To improve and captivate the human mind,  
When all its Rivals have been long consign'd  
To dark oblivion;—if scarce it floor  
Free from dire Party's rack; nor by the force  
Of Malice (from such base alloy refin'd)  
Its worth depresses. While impartial Fame  
To thy choice toils adds this meed of praise,  
May kind Success attend thy gen'rous aim,  
And, to assist those toils through future days,  
The lofty verse another SWAN build,  
His mighty pen another JOHNSON wield!  
Dec. 25, 1782. M—

## T O S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Esq. ON COMPLETING HIS LVIIIth VOLUME.

**A**GAIN the Muse, that wakes the grateful lay,  
Hails the meridian of this annual day,  
When thy trim Vessel, fraught with Learning's stores,  
The Cornucopia on each threshold pours;  
While the full harvest of each circling year  
Suits every taste, and every different sphere;  
Which just design in every clime doth save  
From cold Neglect, or dark Oblivion's grave;  
Such may th' arrangement charm th' expanded view,  
While you the Useful and the Sweet pursue.

Are there who retrospective views would trace,  
The march of arms, and dignity of place?  
Time-honour'd piles, or castle-courted peers,  
The passing glory of receding years?  
Thy studious pages will their aim requite,  
That throw a radiance on the darkest night!  
Are there who 'd Nature curiously observe,  
Her laws how far each class, each rank, preserve?  
Thine's the blest task their wishes to supply,  
With Muse's ear, and Microscopic Eye.

Or who each Season's change would nicely trace,  
Mark day's benign or inauspicious face?  
For them the Year's fair progress is enroll'd,  
Heat of each day, its medium or its cold:  
What Infant Science! grace this favourite Soil,  
Where pleasures ever-mild eclipse the toil.

Are there of fine and pure ethereal light,  
That melt at woe, or catch the quick delight,  
And feel that soul which gives the Master's hand,  
Who lyre, or lute, or sylvan pipe, command?  
In thy pure shades they charm each listening ear,  
And Fancy's pleas'd, and Judgement loves to hear.

But would we scan the list of earthly things,  
The transient fate of Genius, Poets, and Kings,  
Let us to thy Obituary turn,  
Where Candour points to each attractive urn;  
While she her praise on Merit doth bestow,  
Like her, a veil of smiles bestows to throw  
Etern, from the whole, the moment to improve,  
Nor tempt our fate, nor dread our sure remove.

Protect then, URBAN, Learning to attend,  
Be thou to Science, Agent, Guardian, Friend.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
St. James's Chron.  
Whitehall Even.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Lloyd's Evening  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
The World  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Gener. Advertiser  
Univ. Register  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Bristol 4  
Bury St. Edmund's  
CAMBRIDGE  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Coventry  
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Dorset  
Dorchester  
Gloucester  
Hereford  
Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leed 2  
Leicester  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford  
Worcester  
Worcester  
YORK 3

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Embellished with exact Representations of the PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, drawn and etched by Mr. DALTON; a curious Piece of SCULPTURE from LICHFIELD; and a BARRISTER in the Dress of the last Century.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON. Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE



## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1788.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Jan. 1788. | D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Jan. 1788. |
| Dec.                                | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       | Jan                                 | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       |
| 27                                  | 36            | 36   | 32              | 29,99           | fair                  | 12                                  | 34            | 40   | 41              | 30,4            | fair                  |
| 28                                  | 32            | 35   | 36              | 30,42           | cloudy                | 13                                  | 40            | 41   | 37              | 30,2            | cloudy                |
| 29                                  | 34            | 37   | 37              | 30,23           | fair                  | 14                                  | 36            | 37   | 27              | 30,             | fair                  |
| 30                                  | 37            | 38   | 37              | 29,93           | foggy                 | 15                                  | 25            | 32   | 27              | 30,5            | fair                  |
| 31                                  | 31            | 41   | 41              | 30,2            | cloudy                | 16                                  | 25            | 38   | 34              | 30,68           | fair                  |
| J. 1                                | 44            | 48   | 46              | 30,3            | fair                  | 17                                  | 32            | 40   | 33              | 30,62           | fair                  |
| 2                                   | 47            | 48   | 44              | 29,6            | cloud                 | 18                                  | 37            | 46   | 37              | 30,23           | cloudy                |
| 3                                   | 40            | 45   | 45              | 28,99           | showery               | 19                                  | 39            | 44   | 38              | 29,77           | cloudy                |
| 4                                   | 43            | 45   | 43              | 29,17           | fair                  | 20                                  | 34            | 37   | 39              | 30,34           | fair                  |
| 5                                   | 35            | 41   | 40              | 29,38           | foggy                 | 21                                  | 39            | 45   | 38              | 30,             | fair                  |
| 6                                   | 42            | 44   | 41              | 29,2            | cloudy                | 22                                  | 37            | 43   | 37              | 30,             | fair                  |
| 7                                   | 38            | 40   | 38              | 29,7            | cloudy                | 23                                  | 40            | 46   | 45              | 30,14           | fair                  |
| 8                                   | 39            | 42   | 40              | 29,99           | cloudy                | 24                                  | 45            | 44   | 45              | 29,87           | showery               |
| 9                                   | 38            | 40   | 40              | 30,12           | rain                  | 25                                  | 41            | 45   | 37              | 29,92           | fair                  |
| 10                                  | 37            | 40   | 38              | 30,21           | cloudy                | 26                                  | 37            | 44   | 44              | 30,7            | fair                  |
| 11                                  | 37            | 38   | 39              | 30,34           | fair                  |                                     |               |      |                 |                 |                       |

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| Feb. Days. | Barometer. (Inch. 10ths) | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100thsin. | Weather in February, 1787.                         |
|------------|--------------------------|----------|-------|----------------|--|
| 1          |                          |          | S     |                | mild.  |
| 2          | 30                       | 1        | SE    |                | cloudy, fair.                                      |
| 3          | 29                       | 17       | SW    | . 11           | hasty showers, gleams of sun. <sup>2</sup>         |
| 4          | 30                       |          | S     |                | white frost, ice, fair and still. <sup>2</sup>     |
| 5          | 29                       | 14       |       |                | white frost, ice, fair and still.                  |
| 6          | 29                       | 10       | SW    |                | overcast.  |
| 7          | 29                       | 8        | SW    |                | blustering wind.                                   |
| 8          | 29                       | 17       | W     |                | fair, soft and mild. <sup>3</sup>                  |
| 9          | 29                       | 9        | W     |                | stormy, rain.                                      |
| 10         | 29                       | 3        | SW    |                | overcast, rain. <sup>4</sup>                       |
| 11         | 29                       |          | S     | . 46           | rain, violent wind and rain,                       |
| 12         | 28                       | 12       | S     |                | storms with rain.                                  |
| 13         | 28                       | 19       | W     |                | fair.  |
| 14         | 29                       | 15       | W     |                | sun, pleasant. <sup>5</sup>                        |
| 15         | 29                       | 13       | W     | . 78           | rain. <sup>6</sup>                                 |
| 16         | 29                       | 16       | SW    | . 7            | blustering wind and showers,                       |
| 17         | 30                       | 1        | SW    |                | sun, pleasant, brisk wind, <sup>7</sup>            |
| 18         | 30                       | 1        | W     |                | thin clouds and wind. <sup>8</sup>                 |
| 19         | 30                       | 2        | W     |                | bright and pleasant, spring-like. <sup>9</sup>     |
| 20         | 30                       | 1        | NW    |                | overcast and gloomy.                               |
| 21         | 29                       | 19       | NE    |                | overcast. <sup>10</sup>                            |
| 22         | 29                       | 18       | NE    |                | ice, bright, with wind.                            |
| 23         | 29                       | 18       | NE    |                | thickish ice, fair.                                |
| 24         | 29                       | 17       | W     |                | ice, fair and pleasant. <sup>11</sup>              |
| 25         | 29                       | 16       | W     |                | louing.  |
| 26         | 29                       | 18       | W     |                | fair, mild, and pleasant. <sup>12</sup>            |
| 27         | 29                       | 12       | SW    | . 13           | sun & wind, pleasant, rain & storms. <sup>13</sup> |
| 28         | 29                       | 16       | W     | . 13           | clouds and wind, rain, stormy night. <sup>14</sup> |

## OBSERVATIONS.

<sup>1</sup> Crocuses begin to blow in warm situations.—<sup>2</sup> Chaffinch (*fringilla coelebs*) and thrush (*turdus musicus*) sing. Beautiful vernal day.—<sup>3</sup> Striped crocuses in full bloom.—<sup>4</sup> Wood-laural (*Daphne laureola*) in bloom.—<sup>5</sup> Sky-lark (*alauda arvensis*) sings.—<sup>6</sup> Hedge-sparrow (*motacilla modularis*) sings.—<sup>7</sup> Bloom-buds of pears much enlarged. Violets in bloom.—<sup>8</sup> Yellow crocuses in high beauty.—<sup>9</sup> The opening buds of the weeping willow (*salix Babylonica*) give a greenish cast to the tree. Our late frosts in the spring often destroy these earliest appearances of returning foliage.—<sup>10</sup> Persian iris and elm-tree in bloom.—<sup>11</sup> Male yew-trees dusky with farina. Rooks (*corvus frugilectus*) build.—<sup>12</sup> White poplar in bloom. Brimstone and brown butterflies (*papilio rhamni* & *corticæ*) appear.—<sup>13</sup> Greenfinch (*loxia chloris*) sings. Bees frequent crocuset.—<sup>14</sup> Forward apricots in bloom.

T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1788.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.  
 R. BERINGTON, well-known to the world by his "History of Abellard and Heloise," and many other ingenious and interesting publications, having proposed (LVII. 1044) that, in future, no anonymous contributions shall be received into your valuable Miscellany; I am one of a large number of your readers and correspondents, who, knowing the weight which every thing must have that falls from so respectable a pen, are much alarmed lest his proposal should be carried into execution. But a moment's reflection will convince Mr. Urban, that such a scheme would be greatly to the prejudice of himself and his readers. At present, Sir, your publication is the only one in Europe, which is constantly filled with entertainment and instruction from a variety of authors, who can expect neither fame nor profit from their communications: but, if Mr. B's plan were permanent, your Magazine would soon sink to the level of other Magazines, must be filled with insipid stories, trifling anecdotes, piracies from other publications, or a pitiful detail of the fashions, and consequently, instead of being circulated through all the learned part of Europe, must be confined to the perusal of feeble amateurs, or ladies' maids. For a numerous tribe of your correspondents, those who are invited by the secrecy of the publication would immediately withdraw their contributions; and many others would be ashamed to meet the world openly on so trivial a subject as

the explanation of an altar, a medal, or a conventual seal; disquisitions which I own, to me, form one of the most entertaining parts of your Miscellany, and on which, on history, topography, and other branches of antiquities, I do not see what room there can be for illiteral personalities and uncandid strictures. In subjects of religious controversy, indeed,

—*quæ tantum potuit sualere malorum*, I confess I have sometimes been offended with faults similar to those of which Mr. B. complains; but in this instance it would be easy for you to reject the obnoxious papers, or adopt his plan *quoad hoc*. If these few hints, *sestinanter et auroxydiarum scripta*, prevent the general adoption of Mr. B's scheme, I shall think myself happy in continuing  
 Your Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.  
 IT was recommended, vol. LVII p. 1044, that all your correspondents should sign their real names; a recommendation to which I presume, Sir, you will never attend. The very utility and excellence of your Magazine consists in the opportunity it gives to men of science or literature to investigate subjects without the necessity of standing forth as the authors. Some names, I will readily grant, might be given to the publick without any inconvenience; and whether I or your correspondent sign our names, our initials, or assume fictitious ones, may be of little importance; but I should be sorry to lose the entertainment and improvement your Magazine affords by the arbitrary injunction Mr. Berington proposes. It  
 ought

ought to be a sufficient security to your readers, that the candour and good sense of the publisher secures his work from being the vehicle of malignity and folly.\* Yours, &c. D. R.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 5.  
YOUR correspondent B B mentions the success with which the late Dr. Battie administered a *portion of mirth* to some of his patients; nor can there be any doubt but that a *cordial laugh*, properly timed, may prove as beneficial in some cases as any cordial whatever in the *Materia medica*; and I can assure you that Battie always carried that *cordial about with him*, though lately it was only here and there that he would administer it. In short, Mr. Urban, the Doctor was as good a PUNCH as he was a physician. At school, or at college, he was always in pursuit of what we call *fun*. Now, Sir, as it is agreed, that those who play at bowls must take rubbers, I cannot help relating a piece of *funnery* which befel the Doctor himself at Cambridge, the place where he first opened his *medical boutique*, and when his Fellowship of King's-college, Cambridge, and what little he could pick up in fees, were his sole support.

Mr T——le, a Fellow of the same college, and a *yellow-jacket* also, having rode from London one morning to visit his old *chum*, arrived when the Dr. was out upon his visits, and, as a little rain had wetted his visitor's wig, he called upon William to bring him the Doctor's old grizzle, and to put a *dust of powder* into his. But before that operation was completed, the Doctor appeared in his well-dressed *eye*. As soon as the mutual civilities were over, "Zounds," said Battie, "Ralph, what a curled wig you have got on!" "It is true," said T (taking it off his head), "it is a bad one, and if you will, as I have another, I will burn it." "By all means," said the Doctor, "for, in truth, it is a very *Caxon*." Accordingly, the *fire went to the fire*. Now, in those days *jealousy was necessary*, and the Doctor constantly, upon returning home, uncovered his yarn under stock-

ings, and *edged off his eye*, that a *once-a-week* combing might do; and therefore, previous to his skinning his legs, "Here, William," said he, "bring me my old wig, and put up my eye." William informed the Dr. Mr T. had got it. "And where is it, Ralph?" "Why, burnt, as you bid me." And thus it is, Mr. Urban, throughout all mankind. We can see the shabby wig, and feel the pitiful tricks of our friends, and yet overlook the disorder on which our own wardrobes often are left during life.

Now, Mr. Urban, you may, if you please, close this account of an *innocent* piece of *fun*, unless the following additional anecdote may administer *health* to your many readers:

There was at King's-college, a very good-tempered, handsome, six-feet-high parson, of the name of L——t. He was one of the college chaunters, and the constant butt at commons, in the hall as well as in the parlour. Harry dreaded so much the sight of a gun, or a case of pistols, that such of his friends as did not care for too much of his company, always kept fire-arms in their room. The relater of this article, then scarce a man, was encouraged by the *reverend the Fellows* to place himself at the corner of the chapel, with a gun loaded only with powder, and, as Harry went to prayers, to shoot at him at the distance of about twenty yards. Unfortunately, the gun being loaded with coarse damp common powder, the whole of it did not burn, and poor H. L——t's face received a great many whole grains therein, and with such force as to remain in the skin. The fright, and a little inflammation, put the poor chaunter to bed. We were all much alarmed; and, lest the report should reach the Vice-chancellor's ears, the good-tempered L——t was prevailed upon to *find* the cause of his disorder, and to be *only ill*. Battie and Banks (the only two fellow-students in physic) happened not to be of the *shooting party*, and were, therefore, called to the assistance of the sick man. They found his face red, inflamed, and sprinkled with black spots! that his pulse was high, and his

\* We are not a little indebted to the good opinion of this and the preceding correspondent; and cannot help being of opinion with them, that the advantage of an anonymous signature to those who are desirous of trying their strength in our "Ulysses his bow," preponderates against the obligation of adding real names. There are cases, however, and those of the first importance, when the name adds respectability to the publication; and in this point every correspondent will consult and comply with his own feelings. Anonymous slander we are ever anxious to avoid. EDIT.

spirits low; and, after a serious consultation on his case, they prescribed: and then being examined by the impatient plotters of this wicked deed, they pronounced it to be *the black rash*. This was a never-to-be-forgotten *rash* for the two medical students. And, if we may add to this, that, after the Doctor had justly established a high reputation as a physician, he sent Mrs. Battie to Bath for a *drop*, and that she was cured by *dropping* a child at his door, it may give us a little insight into the *practice of physic*, and induce us to say with the Poet,

Better to search in fields for health unbought,  
Than see the Doctor for a nauseous draught.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

As improving waste ground is a good deal the taste of the age, I shall be much obliged to you, to insert, in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, the following account, which may not only be of use to my brother Farmers, but may likewise be a curious subject of investigation to the studious in natural philosophy.

In October 1786, I bought thirty-nine ewe-sheep of three different persons, and let them run all the succeeding winter upon land just laid down to grass, after being recovered from a wild state. The soil was what is called here a black soil, a good deal inclined to the peat earth; but, when sown with oats and hay-seeds, in 1785, was very solid, and of good consistence for pasture, the year following. There were about 100 bushels of lime spread upon every acre of it, when laid down. The sheep were very healthy all winter; but, when the lambs came into the world in spring, though large and full-grown, they were almost all either dead, or, having no use of their limbs, grew worse and worse till they expired, so that only four of them lived to come to the butcher. But the ewes were always well, fattened regularly, and were all killed for mutton. There was only one crop of corn taken off this new land, which being of a loose contexture, the grass upon it grew very luxuriantly; and as this sort of grass is generally esteemed very unwholesome for sheep, I suppose it must have been the cause of this disagreeable effect.

The after-grass upon the same sort of land was this year eat off by the weathers, which have likewise fattened and done very well upon it. That this luxuriant growth of herbage should not

at all affect the full-grown sheep, and at the same time that the dams should almost universally convey so fatal a disorder to their young, is to me unaccountable; and I should be very glad to see it explained by some more intelligent person. This newly reclaimed land is likewise very unhealthy for all horned cattle, generally bringing them into a violent lax. But it has the contrary effect upon horses, which, I think, are sooner freshened and made fat there than upon other land. But as I have some mares with foal, I should be very glad of some of your correspondents' opinion about the probable effect upon them; whether or no these young animals will be liable to the same disorder with the lambs.

I imagine former cultivators of waste grounds have experienced the same effects, but I do not know that it was ever made known to the publick. Had I ever seen it, I certainly should not have stocked my farm with sheep.

This land was sown with the best common hay seeds that could be procured. I have since been informed, that rye-grass, not being of so luxuriant a growth, when sown upon land of this nature, will not be attended with such pernicious effects. A FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

FEW people are unacquainted, that the numerous particular divisions of knowledge are only derivative branches from a less number of more comprehensive sciences. And it is an incontestible truth, that, while we are ignorant of the principles of any primitive science which serves as the basis to some other branch of knowledge, we can be only superficially conversant in that branch of knowledge, of the basis of which we are by the supposition ignorant. This, Sir, leads me to an application of almost universal extent, and of the last importance. There is scarcely any thing in which our knowledge is more confined, and less clear and satisfactory, than the general theory of motion, its origin, continuance, and communication. And since almost all the compass of human knowledge, at least so far as relates to material objects, consists in the cognizance of motion in some or other of its varieties, it is evident that the defects of this theory must pervade almost every other branch of enquiry, and that our knowledge of this or that particular set or system of motions, suppose a mechanical

nical engine—an animal organization—a chemical process—the projection of bodies—currents, tides, or any natural phenomenon—must partake of that obscurity and imperfection which exists in the general doctrine.

It appears to me, Sir, that men too much neglect this fundamental concern, while they are eager in the pursuit of more limited information; and that much labour and genius is fruitlessly employed, in particular lines of study, in order to elucidate those notions, or facts, about which persons in those departments are chiefly employed, which might more successfully, at least more rationally, be exercised in solving the general question that would not only reflect a light on their own art, but on the whole circle of arts and sciences.

Permit me, therefore, Sir, through a channel of communication which will insure its meeting the view of numerous learned and ingenious persons, to propose a problem relative to this very important and fundamental point.

#### Problem.

IT IS REQUIRED TO EXPLAIN THE COMMUNICATION OF MOTION IN THE IMPULSE OF BODIES.

I state this simple problem, Sir, not to present to your readers a too complicated enquiry. But the investigation of this will doubtless involve a much larger extent of investigation.

If any of your correspondents will hazard a speculation on this very obscure and very interesting question, he will have my sincere acknowledgements; and, if I venture to object to any part of such speculation, it will be with that candour which a love of truth will inspire, although with the freedom which the investigation of it demands.

If no one should choose to engage in a task which has hitherto proved to be difficult, I promise, provided you favour me with the insertion of this, to transmit you some of my own thoughts upon the subject, and am,

Yours, &c.

Y.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, Dec. 15.

IN a periodical publication of some celebrity for October last, is the following observation. "In order to preserve the respectability and the influence of a religious establishment, and render it productive of those advantages to society which may reasonably be expected from it,—its *doctrines* and institutions must be, from time to time, accommo-

dated to the general opinions and taste!" Monthly Review, for Oct. p. 272.—That such a sentence should be promulgated by those who are generally supposed to be in the ministry, though not of the establishment, must be a matter of astonishment to every lover of consistency. As times, fashions, and other circumstances of weight occur, it may doubtless be prudent, nay expedient, to make some alteration in the *phraseology*, and possibly in the *manner* of worship.—But that *doctrines* should be *accommodated* to opinions and tastes, appears to me rather as the sentiments of a descendant of *Loyola*, than of a *liberal* Protestant.

Neither my abilities nor my leisure will allow of my descanting further upon this subject. Happy shall I think myself, if this slight animadversion may induce some able champion to step forth, and vindicate that establishment, at which these critics are pleased to carp and nibble every returning month.

NICODEMUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.  
THE dream inserted in your last vol. p. 1062, as it may probably take the attention of many, will also exhibit an obvious contradiction in the sentiments of the editor, since it seems very extraordinary that he, who begins his lucubration with exploding the superstition of the vulgar relative to such nightly visions, and whose letter is intitled, "Extreme danger of the popular belief in dreams," should only make his exordium the introduction to one of the most incontrovertible proofs of such supernatural interpositions, if the fact was as he relates it. For no dreamer, of any age, can produce a more serious confutation of infidelity on such subjects! Nor was ever dream less satisfactory in its consequence, since, though it did indeed assist in bringing the murderer to justice, and produced an uncommon evidence against him to the credulous, yet the innocent man lost his life, as if no such miraculous interposition had happened. And therefore this dream, like many others on doubtful record, can only add to the natural propensity of the weak, to encourage the faith this editor seems to reprobate in theory, and to adopt in opinion! For why, as an illustration that the vapours of the night ought to be disregarded in the morning, should he recount a story fit for the Christmas evening tale of a century

century past, when marvellous narrations of ghosts, or dreams of wondrous kind, afforded that amusement which cards have now entirely exploded?—Or rather, modern education has expanded the mind, and afforded, by the light of general erudition, sense enough to rise superior to that superstition which influenced the unlettered multitude of former times. It may be observed also, that the dreamer gives no date of the year when this transaction happened in Ireland,—a kingdom ever replete with marvellous and barbarous transactions! D. S.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

TO the list of female authors, vol. LVII. p. 884, please to add Mrs. Jane Marshall, author of *Clarinda Cathart*, Alicia Montague, and the comedy of *Sir Harry Gaylore*.

Brantome describes the unfortunate Mary Stewart as possessing, among other acquirements, a singular ease in poetical composition. If you think the inclosed Elegy, written by that princess on the death of Francis I. her husband, possesses a sufficient degree of merit, you will, no doubt, give it a place in your *Miscellany* \*. Those who are to judge of it, ought to recollect the time when it was written, and the state of French poetry at that period. It is transcribed from a note in a history of Queen Elizabeth, just published, by Mademoiselle de Keralio, and never was before printed.

Does not your correspondent Pl—t, p. 206, do some injustice to Dr. Anderson and Dr. Adam Smith, when he represents them as having had any difference with Mr. Knox? Since I saw that letter, I have looked over the political writings of both these gentlemen, and can find nothing that can authorise that expression: nor have I heard, that ever either of these authors have thought the rude illiberality of Mr. Knox required from them any sort of notice whatever. Nor do I suppose they will ever degrade their characters so far as to take notice of scurrilities, which are sufficiently refuted by the whole tenor of their life and writings.

It is with pleasure I received intimation of the new English Dictionary undertaken by Mr. Herbert Croft. No book is more wanted in England than a good Dictionary of the language; and this, I conceive, may be said without implying any severe reflection against Dr. Johnson. It is but by slow and gradual steps that a work of this nature

can be brought to perfection; and I have often been sorry to see, that men of letters did not seem to think they could do justice to Dr. Johnson, unless they praised his work as possessing *absolute* instead of *relative* perfection. Many English words are certainly omitted in that work, as Mr. Croft very properly remarks, LVII. 651; and perhaps he might have added, that many improper words have been admitted, which tend not only to swell the volume (a circumstance of small importance indeed), but also to corrupt the language. Dr. Johnson was fond of long sounding words, derived from the Latin. This was his hobby-horse, and he was at great pains to pick them up with care wherever he could find them, and give them a place in his work. And as the taste for coining new words of this kind was very prevalent about a century ago, many writers of that period seem to have thought it intimated a poverty of genius, and want of learning, if they did not crowd their pages with sonorous words of this kind that had never before been used, and which, as being perfectly useless, never were by others employed afterwards. Such words as these do not, surely, deserve the name of English words, and ought to be excluded from an English Dictionary; or, if admitted at all, they should be marked there as *barbarisms* only. I had once the curiosity to run over the letter D in Johnson's Dictionary, in search of words of this class; and there I found some hundreds of words, that neither I myself, nor any of my literary friends to whom I showed the list, could recollect ever to have seen in any English writer whatever. It will be of use to mark such words either as *obsolete* or as *barbarisms*.

But the radical defect of Johnson's Dictionary is the imperfect or the erroneous explanation of the meaning of the words that are there admitted. These explanations are in almost every case so obscure, or so indefinite, as to convey no accurate idea to the mind of the ignorant person who consults the Dictionary for information. I doubt not but Mr. Croft will apply his chief attention to this very important part of his work. It is not enough that Dr. Johnson has produced, in his large work, passages from the several authors he quotes as authorities—for although it should happen that the word should bear the same meaning in the quotation that is given to it in the text, with the explanation he gives

\* See it in our *Postscript*, p. 63.

gives of it (which is not always the case), yet as our best writers have, on many occasions, employed a word in an improper sense, it may often happen that the reader will thus be lead into great perplexity and error. The compiler of a Dictionary should understand the language so well, as to be able to give the precise idea that should be annexed to each word, and to point out the nice differences between that word and others which in certain circumstances may be synonymous, though on other occasions their meaning is very distinct and different. These peculiarities should be illustrated by apposite examples, furnished by the author himself for the occasion,—which might be farther corroborated by passages selected from our best authors. An example of this mode of explaining words occurs, under the article *Dictionary*, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, published at Edinburgh; to which I beg leave here to refer the reader.

I am satisfied, however, that the abilities of no one man, however intelligent he may be, are sufficient to complete a Dictionary of any language upon that plan. To supply the omissions, and to correct the errors, of such a work, one plan, and only one, occurs to me as effectual. Let the person or persons who engage in such an arduous undertaking, when their materials are so far collected as to admit of copying out the articles for the press, begin the work, by publishing gradually as they advance one leaf, or more, as they can overtake it, in some Periodical Miscellany that is very generally read by men of letters in Britain [and without any flattery, Mr. Urban, I know of none so well entitled to that honour as your own], giving in that leaf their own explanations full, simply pointing out, by exact references, the writers they would quote as additional authorities, with a general invitation to all persons to transmit to some one, appointed for that purpose, such observations as occurred, tending to correct errors or to supply defects; all of which, when they were evidently right, might be adopted, and such as appeared of a doubtful nature, might be inserted in some future number of the Miscellany, accompanied with explanations for the farther consideration of the publick. In this way the work might be gradually advancing towards completion; and, at a proper period, the new work might begin to be published by itself in sepa-

rate numbers, that room might be thus given for farther corrections during its publication, which corrections might be inserted into the Appendix, so as to render it as complete as possible. In this way, and in this way only, as I apprehend, may we hope to obtain in time a Dictionary of the English language, that in point of copiousness, distinctness, and accuracy, would exceed the works of the same kind undertaken by the joint labours of the learned Academicians in other parts of Europe.

In a Dictionary of this kind it would be proper to admit all words, whether they had now grown obsolete, or were only provincial or barbarous, putting a distinguishing mark, with full explanations concerning each. The authorities for each word should also be printed at full length; and occasionally should be given examples of the improper use of such words even by our most classical authors, with the reasons why these were rejected. All this should be printed in a work by itself, to which references should be made in the Dictionary, so as to admit of being readily consulted at pleasure. In this way the bulk of the work would not be so exceedingly cumbersome, as if the full authorities were printed in the Dictionary itself. The authorities could be occasionally consulted by the curious, and might be suffered to remain untouched by those who were perfectly satisfied with the shorter illustrations in the Dictionary itself.

If you think these short hints can in any measure tend towards the perfecting of this great national work, I should be glad they obtained a place in your valuable Miscellany. And if further elucidations are required, I shall furnish you with a particular address to me if called for.

A. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, Y<sup>rs</sup> s<sup>t</sup>.  
PERHAPS, amongst your numerous and respectable correspondents, I may be favoured with an answer to the following queries. By inserting them, therefore, in your useful Miscellany, you will confer a particular obligation on B. J. B.

1. Is there any known and cheap composition, by washing over walls therewith, built with a soft sand-stone, that tends to harden and preserve them from the injuries of weather?

2. What are the ingredients of that red composition, much used in Italy for making floors, and its usefulness in respect to durability? I have been informed, a principal one is the blood of cattle.





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ALBANY

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan. 1.*  
**T**HE piece of sculpture, of which the inclosed drawing is an exact representation, has been lately added to my Museum by my worthy friend Mr. Weston, of Solihull, in the county of Warwick; it is an alto relievo, carved in alabaster, is upwards of three feet high, has been gilded and painted, but the gold and the colours are, by time, worn off, and some parts of the figures mutilated. It evidently is meant for a representation of the Blessed Trinity: the sitting figure has great dignity expressed in the countenance, and is certainly meant for the Almighty; he is crowned with the tiara; in his arms he supports the dead body of our Saviour, seemingly just taken down from the cross, as the marks of the nails and spear appear on the hands, feet, and side; from the mouth of the Father, the tail and tips of the wings of a dove are visible, but the head and body are broken off and lost. I am informed by the donor, that it has been in the possession of a Roman Catholic family in his neighbourhood many years, and is supposed to have belonged to a private chapel or oratory. (*See Plate I.*)

By the workmanship, it appears to have been the production of the fourteenth century; but the exact time of its fabrication is submitted to the opinion of some of your learned antiquarian correspondents, more skilful in these investigations than.

Yours, &c. RICH. GREENE.

N. B. The steps have been added since it came into my possession.

*Remarks on the Descriptions of the*  
**PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. (*See Plate II.*)**

**T**HE Pyramids of Egypt have attracted the curiosity of travellers from the time of Herodotus to the present hour; and though accounts of them have been multiplied without end, it is but justice due to Norden to declare, that he is the only one who has given faithful drawings of the antiquities in Upper and Lower Egypt. Unfortunately, his drawings of those vast objects, the pyramids of Gize, are lost. The ingenious Marc Tuschler has etched all those views with spirit and taste; his only error is, that the figures which he has introduced do not sufficiently characterize the people. The inhabitants of modern Egypt are not Turks only, as represented by him, but a mixt

Gent. Mag. January, 1788.

breed of Turks, Moors, Arabs, &c. To distinguish these, requires the hand of a professor in that branch of design; and if Tuschler had been himself in Egypt, he would probably have found the character of the people one of the first objects to claim his attention, and the most necessary to represent.

The drawing of plain, simple views, or taking the measurement of those plain, though vast objects, the Pyramids, is no difficult matter, and yet, for want of attention to the latter of these, all the accounts, drawings, and descriptions, of the several travellers, are defective; they have all followed Maillet; and, as he was not accurate himself, the multiplication and repetition of his errors has been continued from the time of his publication to that of Savary.

We are indebted to Denmark for Neibuhr as well as Norden, who made the voyage of Egypt several years after Norden, and was the only survivor of all his companions. His account of the manners and customs of Egypt is exact; his picture of the fluctuating state of government in the hands of a barbarous and singular people is perfectly faithful and descriptive; much commendation is likewise due to his drawings of towns and villages, his copying of inscriptions, and other particulars; but, with regard to the Pyramids, he refers to his countryman Norden, whose drawings are unfortunately lost. His voyage to Judæa, on the coast of Arabia, in the Red Sea, contains several curious particulars; the customs, manners, and exercises, of the Arabians who attended them, are well described, and the civil treatment they experienced, very different from that which Mr. Irwin's party met with when returning from the East-Indies by this route, either in Arabia, or on the opposite shore at Coaseir, or during the various difficulties, vexations, and oppression, they encountered till their arrival at Cairo.

It is much to be lamented that Dr. Pococke had no draughtsman to attend him in his extensive voyages and journeys; his observations are accurate, and a reference to him might have been of service, but the measurement of Graves may be depended on; and, though he has given no views or sections, his measurements alone are sufficient to convict Mr. Savary of error. Mr. Savary's account accords no better with those taken

taken by Mr. Skip, or those of Mr. Davidson who accompanied Mr. Wortley, and whose drawings are in the possession of the Duke de Chaulnes. Mr. Dalton has published a set of plates\*, in which his object is to shew the necessity of introducing figures in order to present an instant idea of the proportions in the several parts of the Pyramids. It is impossible, without a fiction of this sort, to afford just notions of the views, rooms, or parts of the section, and especially of the broken mass surrounding the entrance by which you penetrate into the great Pyramid at Gize. In Mr. Dalton's plates, the vast size of the stones is suggested by the introduction of the Janitorics who guarded the outward garments of the party who had entered, and by the Arab boys perched on the projections of the building.

The measurements were taken in the company, and by the assistance, of Lord Charlemount, the late Lord Cunningham, the late Mr. Murphy, Mr. Scott, now resident in London, and other attendants, whilst Mr. Dalton was drawing on the spot; and, unfortunately for Mr. Savary, both the representation and measurements equally contradict his account. But Mr. Savary has had no worse success than all the others who have copied from Maillet; all have drawn from the same original, and the errors of every one are alike. The defective section of Maillet condemns it-

self; the slope is so steep, that the eye discovers at a glance it is impossible to ascend or descend without the help of steps or a ladder, in advancing or returning along the passages leading to the rooms. The angle of ascent, from the lowest part of the dip to the entrance of the room, in Mr. Dalton's plate, does not exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; but, according to Mr. Savary's draught, the same line forms an angle of near 40 degrees, an inclination which no human effort can surmount. What is most worthy of regard in the construction of the great Pyramid of Gize, is the skill in masonry, and the application of the mechanical powers requisite for raising those nine vast blocks of granite which cover the room. This room is near the center of the building, it is cased and floored with the same materials, and its height from the level of the ground is not less than 147 feet.

The rest of the building is not of marble, as is asserted by Mr. Maillet and his followers, but of free-stone, which is found both on the side of the Nile where the Pyramids stand, and the opposite hills; the valley between is filled by the river when it overflows, and consequently, in that season, the conveyance of the materials across is neither difficult nor expensive, as the inundation extends very near the heights on both sides.

The Pyramids stand on elevated

\* *An Account of the Views and Sections published by Mr. Dalton.*

Plate I. The large Pyramid, taken near the sphinx; the Arabs near that object, in order immediately to distinguish its size and the small appearance of the company on the top of the great Pyramid, shewing its rugged sides instead of regular steps, with the smooth finishing remaining near the top of the second, which never was opened, and is so steep and broken, that it is not accessible even near to the finished part on any side.

II. The appearance of two large ones on the North side, in order to show what proportion the broken part near the entrance bears with regard to the whole side of the great Pyramid.

III. The appearance of the broken mass near the entrance as above described.

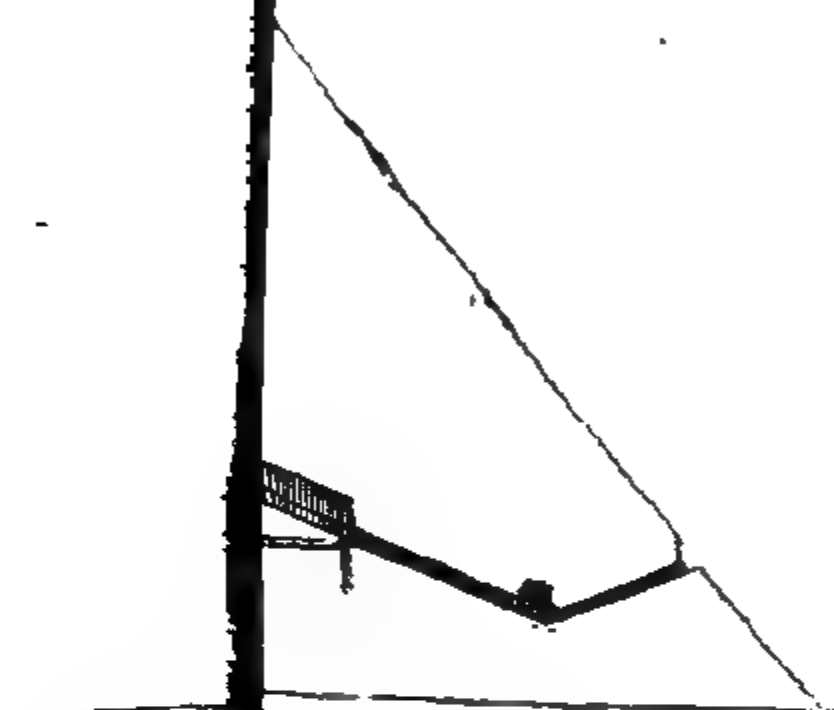
IV. Section of the great Pyramid.

V. VI. and VII. The appearance of the rooms, passages, &c. with figures in each, to give the instant idea of their proportions, and the measure also marked in each plate. These all belong to the Pyramids of Gize.

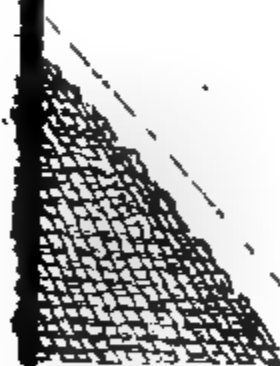
There is beside these plates of the Pyramids at Sacara: 1. View of two Pyramids; 2. Section of that opened; 3. The two turns in it; and one plate in three divisions to show the different forms of the Pyramids at a distance as one sails along the Nile when at its greatest height.

The other part of Mr. Dalton's publication concerning Egypt relates principally to the manners, customs, and character of those barbarous people, particularly views of their procession preparatory to their setting forward on their great pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. No other traveller has made drawings of this subject, as even the getting a sight of this procession is a service of difficulty and danger. Mr. Dalton's other works are principally Views in Greece, &c. Plans of the Temples, and Details of the Basso Relievos, &c. The whole of these plates form a considerable volume; and though Mr. Dalton never offered them to the publick as a complete set of Views of any of the countries through which he travelled, yet their accuracy entitle them to some attention at a time when such erroneous accounts of these countries are daily published by Savary, Maillet, and others.

Cent. Map Jan 1, 1884



Pyramid by Dalton.



Great Pyramid  
by Dalton.



ground on the edge of the desert; their foundation is on the natural soft stone, covered deep with shifting sands, and mixed with those curious pebbles which have so often been brought to Europe. The sphinx is not built, but fashioned out of the soft rock as it stands. There is an intrenchment forming three sides of a square, with several small rooms running parallel with three sides of the second Pyramid. The labour required for the foundation must have been prodigious, exclusive of the building itself. The masons of ancient Egypt seem to have been unacquainted with the art of forming an arch. In Mr. Dalton's view of the gallery or narrow passage in the great Pyramid at Gize, and in the two rooms of that which is opened at Sacara, the vault over-head is formed by gentle projections of the stones one above another till they approach to near a point at the center. The outside finishing, or face of the Pyramids, is not alike in all. The largest of those at Gize seems never to have been completed; the second certainly has, as appears by the covering near the top remaining in its proper state; and that opened at Sacara has the same appearance. They were finished to a point with a plane even surface; and it is observable, that the sepulchre of Caius Sertius, at Rome, has been found to imitate their construction in this particular; one of the smaller ones at Gize was covered with granite, as its ruins evidently demonstrate.

A voyage up the Nile, when at its greatest height, presents a view of several other Pyramids between Gize and Sacara, and of some above Sacara; they are not all alike in form or materials. There is one of five stages like steps; another seems to have been left half-finished; and numbers are mouldered away into heaps of rubbish. The natural soft rock of the country has afforded opportunity for those excavations which are called catacombs, these extend into a variety of almost endless passages and caverns, appropriated to the reception of the dead. It is there the mummies are found in wooden cases, and those birds preserved in pots, and nicely flowed, which are described by so many travellers: but it is difficult to bring away the mummies entire; and a visit to these caverns is sometimes not safe, and is always disagreeable.

Mr. Dalton never intended to have given himself the least trouble about

these plain objects, published from his drawings so long ago, if the drawings of Norden had not been missing, or any moderate draughtsman had published the different real views, sections, &c. of the Pyramids; but he now finds himself obliged to vindicate the truth, that the publick may no longer be so egregiously imposed on, and therefore has given a plate with this dissertation, in which is shown the comparative proportions, and the inclination of the angles, of the great Pyramid, more clearly to explain what has been said in that respect, to which he has added the tops of the two large ones in their external appearance, in contrast with that given by Savary, which, instead of a section, as it is called, is the upper part of a most regular stone wall, gradually diminishing with even steps or degrees on the sides towards the top, and finishes with five stones like battlements or tops of chimneys.

Mr. Davidson, when with Mr. Worrley, drew the whole ground-plan on which the Pyramid of Gize stands, with remains of great walls, pillars, &c. which labour the company with Lord Charlemount had not time to execute in twice visiting them. The proportion of the great Pyramid, as taken by the abovementioned company with Lord Charlemount, is

Perpendicular height 443 feet

One side of the base 771 feet.

The proportion of that given by Savary is 5 to 9 parts; 5 its perpendicular height, and 9 one side of the base.

*A Short Sketch of the Life and Character of Mr. ROBERT RAIKES, of Gloucester.*

THE outlines of a character so distinguished in the annals of this country as that of Mr. RAIKES cannot fail to engage the attention of the reader: in proportion as he feels himself interested in the welfare of mankind, he will interest himself in every particular which concerns this bright example of unbounded philanthropy. His present biographer (who is taking this liberty with him without his permission or knowledge) does not mean to puff him up with ideas of superiority to the rest of mankind; while, at the same time, he cannot withhold from him that commendation which is due to the instrument of so much benefit to the world.

The founder of SUNDAY SCHOOLS was born in the city of Gloucester in the year

year 1735, of as worthy and respectable parents as any in that city which gave him birth or in any other. Mr. Raikes, his father, had for many years distinguished himself as the editor and sole proprietor of a Weekly Journal, which, as it was remarkable for the judicious selection of its contents, was, of course, very extensive in its circulation, and very generally approved: the *Gloucester Journal* for a considerable period stood unrivalled, extending itself thro' the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Hereford, Monmouth, and even to the farthest part of South Wales.

The education which this excellent man received was liberal, and well adapted to his future designation. At a proper time of life he was initiated into the employment of his father, which was not limited to the business of a *journalist*, but extended itself to other branches of typography: and, though I will not compliment my hero by comparing his literary attainments with those of a *Bozzyer*, or a *Franklin*; yet I can venture to pronounce, that he entered on his line of business with acquirements superior to the nature of his employment; which, however, has always been considered, when conducted by men of science and education, as very respectable; and in which he is not less remarkable for his accuracy, than he is for his fidelity and integrity in every part of his conduct.

The first object which drew forth the exertions of this friend to mankind, was the wretched state of the county-bridewell within the city of Gloucester, which being a part of the county-gaol, the persons committed by the magistrate out of felons for petty offences, associated, through necessity, with felons of the worst description; with little or no means of subsistence from labour; with little, if any, allowance from the county, without either meat, drink, or cloathing; dependent chiefly on the precarious charity of such as visited the prison, whether brought thither by business, curiosity, or compassion.

We shall not wonder to find the "Father of the poor" exerting himself in behalf of these forlorn and destitute creatures, in order to render their situation supportable at least, if not, in some degree, comfortable. He was earnest in his solicitations, through the channel of his paper, and in personal applications to his friends, for money to procure them the necessaries of life.

We remember to have seen remonstrances, memorials, and addresses, to those whom it more immediately concerned, to remedy an evil which did such dishonour to our national humanity.

And whereas extreme ignorance was very properly considered by him as the principal cause of those enormities which brought them into their deplorable situation, precluding all hope of any lasting or real amendment from their punishment; his great desire was, if possible, to procure for them some moral and religious instruction. If among the prisoners he found one that was able to read, he gladly made use of him to instruct his fellow-prisoners, encouraging his diligence and fidelity in this undertaking by pecuniary rewards, and procuring for him such other kinds of indulgence as his situation would admit of. Having thus put them in a method of improving their time, he has met with instances of persons, especially among the younger offenders, who have attained to a competent proficiency in reading; which has served both as an amusement to them during their confinement, and as a recommendation of them in their restoration to the community.

It may more easily be conceived than expressed, what that benevolent heart must have felt (and this pleasure he has often received), when he has heard the prisoner thank God, that by being detected in his crimes, apprehended, and imprisoned, he has had opportunities afforded him of learning that good, which otherwise he would probably have never known in his whole life. The choice of books being judiciously made, and religious instruction going hand-in-hand with other information, the teacher himself has often learnt while he was instructing others, and, from the very nature of his employment, became imperceptibly a better man.

But the care of this philanthropist was not confined merely to the business of literary improvement; it was not less his desire to form their hearts, if it were possible, to sentiments of kindness to each other. Indeed, it was one of his principal endeavours to subdue in them, if it were possible, that savage ferocity of temper and behaviour which only served to render their situation more hateful and intolerable. Observing that idleness was the parent of much mischief among them, and that they quarrelled

quarrelled with one another because they had nothing else to do, he endeavoured to procure employment for such as were willing, or even permitted, to work: I say, *permitted*; because, strange as it may seem, though, to the dishonour of our police, not singular, there were no materials or employment found for such as were sentenced to confinement and *hard labour*; nor were they allowed to earn, by the labour of their hands, what would have been sufficient, and much more than sufficient, for their subsistence\*. Hence I will venture to say, that infinitely more mischief arose from the imprisonment of petty delinquents, both to themselves and the community, than any benefit which could possibly result from it. The refractory apprentice, whom solitude, and silence, and labour, might have brought to his senses, and returned him well-disposed to his duty, was herded with the felon and atrocious villain; and he, who, though destitute of virtuous principles, had yet been inured to labour before his confinement, could not but contract such habits of idleness, during a long imprisonment, as would render him, perhaps, an useless and worthless member of society all the rest of his life.

It has been owing to the unparalleled exertions of one† of the best men, and the remonstrances of others, his fellow-labourers in the same good cause, and, in no small degree, to the spirited representations repeatedly inserted in the *Gloucester Journal* by Mr. Raikes, that this matter has been very seriously agitated; and such a system of reform in this respect has already begun to take place, and is about to be generally adopted throughout the kingdom, as will do honour to our national character as a wise, humane, and understanding people.

Mr. Raikes could not but have found, from painful experience, what up-hill work he was engaged in, while he was endeavouring to humanize those dispo-

sitions which had been long inured to habits of uncontrolled ferocity and self-will. He could not but have observed the slowness and dulness of scholars unhabituated to any application of the mind, except to mischief, and must needs have seen with concern how very unsusceptible even such as were willing to learn were of literary, moral, or religious instruction. He could not but have frequently reflected, in his intercourse with those wretched delinquents, on the profound ignorance in which they had grown up to maturity, in an utter contempt of the wholesome restraints, and a professed disregard of the sacred duties, of religion.

The return of every Sabbath, which gave liberty to the lower classes of the people to shew themselves, exhibited to his view multitudes of the rising generation of the poor, pursuing, as he conceived, precisely the same plan which had been so unfortunately adopted by those already mentioned within the walls of the prison. The streets were full of noise and disturbance every Sunday; the churches were totally unfrequented by the poorer sort of children, and very ill-attended by their parents; they were no where to be seen employed as they ought to be. Had they been disposed to learn, or attend to any thing that was good, their parents were neither willing nor able to teach or to direct them; they were, therefore, a perpetual nuisance to the sober part of the community. They were riotous, impudent, and regardless of all authority whatsoever; in their mode of behaviour, disrespectful in the extreme, and frequently detected in such petty offences, as plainly indicated that they were in the high road to perdition unless something could be done to rescue them. It occurred to him, and to a worthy clergyman (Mr. Stock) to whom he complained of the dilapidate state of those poor children, that infinite would be the benefit, as well to the community as to themselves, if any method could be contrived of laying them under some proper restraint, and instilling some good principles into their minds. The foundation, they well knew, must be laid in the fear and love of God, in a reverence for the duties of religion, and for all things relating to the divine honour and service. Mr. Raikes soon began to make known his intentions to the parents, and, without much difficulty, obtained their consent, that their children

\* See *Thoughts on Prison*, in a Letter to W. Maccubbin, Esq. sold by Gardner, No. 200, Strand; in which there is a striking description of the economy of a well-regulated prison.

† On this occasion the truly respectable names of HOWARD and HADWAY will be uppermost in the mind of every reader; the first of whom has raised himself a monument, *ex seipso*; and the latter of whom is reaping the fruits of his labours in the harvest of a blessed eternity.



children should meet him at the early service performed in the cathedral on a Sunday morning. The numbers at first were small; but their increase was rapid. The gentleness of his behaviour towards them, the allowance they found him disposed to make for their former misbehaviour, which was merely from a want of better information, the amiable picture which he drew for them, when he represented kindness and benevolence to each other as the source of real happiness; and wickedness, malice, hatred, and ill-will, as the cause of all the misery in the world; the interest which they soon discovered him to have in their welfare, which appeared in his minute enquiries into their conduct, their attainments, their situation, and every particular of their lives; all these circumstances soon induced them to fly with eagerness to receive the commands, and be edified by the instruction, of their best friend. Mr. Raikes very soon saw himself surrounded with such a set of little raggamuffins as would have disgusted other men, less zealous to do good, and less earnest to disseminate comfort, exhortation, and benefit, to all around him, than the Founder of SUNDAY SCHOOLS. The children now began to look up to him with such a mixture of respect and affection as endeared them to him, and interested him still more and more in their welfare. At first they were, as it may be supposed, utter strangers to the common forms of public worship, and it required some time to *drill* them to a decent observance even of the outward ceremonies of religion; I mean, to teach them to kneel, stand, and sit down, in the different parts of the service. But they had their eyes fixed on their commander in chief; and they borrowed every motion from him before they could be made acquainted with the reason of it.

But it was by no means his desire or intention that their observances of the Sabbath should end here. To prevent their running about in wild disorder through the streets during the rest of the day, was the great object which he had in view; and to place them under the care of proper persons, to instruct them in their Christian duty, was the prevailing object of his wishes. But how to effect this, and whence the resources were to arise, *hic labor, hoc opus*.

He lost no time in communicating his ideas to those of his friends who were ble of the need of some reform

in this respect as himself, and a sufficient sum of money was speedily raised to procure masters and mistresses for a large number of children of both sexes, to be educated in the principles of Christianity. The city of Gloucester soon began to wear a very different aspect on the Lord's Day. Instead of noise and riot, all was tranquillity and peace; instead of quarrelling and fighting, as heretofore, all was concord and harmony; instead of lying, swearing, and all kinds of prodigality, the children gradually imbibed principles of honesty and truth, of modesty and humility. Instead of loitering about the streets in a state of indolence, as painful to the observer as it was mischievous to themselves, they were now seen, in decent regularity, frequenting the places of public worship, evidently much happier in themselves than in their former state of irreligious idleness.

The labours of the teachers have been much assisted, and their success has been promoted, by the unwearied attention of Mr. Raikes to these children on every Sunday morning. When the early service is ended, it has been his constant practice \* to enquire minutely into their conduct, and even to inspect their persons, to reprove such as come dirty and slovenly, and to commend those who are neat and decent, however homely in their apparel. The distribution of little rewards, and the slightest expression of displeasure, from the man they love, have each its proper effect; and even the external appearance of these children demonstrates their advancement not less in civilization than morality.

It is needless to observe how happily Mr. Raikes's ideas have met the public approbation, and how generally his excellent plan has been adopted and encouraged. Some few persons have looked upon it with coldness and disregard; still fewer have ventured to oppose and object to it. The former, we venture to pronounce, have misconceived the nature and design of the institution; the latter are advocates for a slavish subjection in the poor, which

\* Of the effect of these enquiries we gave a remarkable instance in an extract of a letter from Mr. Raikes, inserted in our last vol. p. 943, where he says, "A woman told me last Sunday, that her boy enquires of her every night, before he goes to bed, whether he has done any thing in the day that will furnish a complaint against him on Sunday." they

they know will be best favoured by keeping them in a state of abject ignorance. I will not go so far as to suppose any one, that calls himself a Christian, capable of envying the advancement of religion, which certainly may be expected from these endeavours to instruct the children of the poor. It is now a period of four years since this institution was first set on foot; and this grain of mustard-seed is now grown to such an incredible extent, that, under its shadow, not fewer than 250,000 of our poor fellow-Christians are sheltered and protected. From this spark, excited by the zeal, and supported by the indefatigable attention, of a worthy individual, such a flame of piety and charity has been kindled, as diffuses its brightness through our own and a neighbouring kingdom, and is even about to extend itself to our settlements in distant countries, comprehending all descriptions of the poor, and affording a most delightful prospect, to every sensible mind, of a national reformation of manners among the lowest orders of the people.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

**A**T the beginning of a new year it is natural for thinking minds to take a retrospect of past ages; and, in this survey, particular attention will be paid by every person to these periods, which have been remarkable eras either of events so his situation most interesting, or of pursuits with his taste most congenial. Thus, the politician remarks the times when either violent convulsions or deep intrigues may have materially affected the state of empires. The military man observes on what occasions determined valour, skilful marshalling, and steady discipline, have been signally victorious. The scholar, in the meanwhile, examines *where* and *when* literature and polite arts have been much encouraged, and from enquiry collects information not dissimilar to the following short memoirs:

1. Before the establishment of the Persian monarchy, Croesus, king of Lydia, was famous not only for the splendour and affluence of his metropolis, but also for his love of learning and science. His court, therefore, was the resort of the Grecian sages; and we have still upon record the conversation which was held by that prince with Bias of Priene, and Solon of Athens. To

Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, also he was a liberal patron.

2. In the century subsequent to the time of Croesus, began an æra glorious in the annals of Greece, an æra which indeed reflects honour on the race of mankind, since (next to piety and morality) genius, and superiority in works of art, are the pride of man. Within the space of little more than a hundred years flourished most of those celebrated masters, whom poets, painters, statuaries, orators, critics, historians, and philosophers, in succeeding ages have thought it an excellence to imitate, considering them as the most perfect models in their respective branches. Among the poets are Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides. Among the painters, Panænus, Zeuxis, Polygnotus, Micon, Timanthes, and Apelles. Among the statuaries, Phidias, Polycletus, Scopas, Alcamenes, Myron, and Praxiteles. Among the orators are Lysias, Isæus, Isocrates, Æschines, Hyperides, Demosthenes. As a critic, Aristotle stands first and chief. Herodotus is the father of history; after whom came Thucydides and Xenophon. Among the philosophers are the same Xenophon, Cebes, Plato, and Aristotle.

3. In the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Egypt became the seat of literature. Celebrated indeed through many ages had that country been for skill in recondite sciences; but, from all accounts transmitted to us, we have no reason to think the ancient Egyptians had either judgement or elegance of taste in liberal arts. To literature they certainly had no pretensions till the time of Ptolemy the Second. This prince was laudably ambitious of collecting every valuable manuscript, and thus very considerably augmented the number of books laid up in the library at Alexandria which was built by his father, and was said, in succeeding ages, to contain seven hundred thousand volumes. The fame of his generosity induced the most eminent writers to visit Alexandria; so that Ptolemy was the patron of Aratus and Apollonius Rhodius, of Callimachus and Theocritus. "In the times of Ptolemy Philadelphus (says the Scholiast on Hephæstion), were seven most excellent tragic poets, whom they called Pletads, because they shone conspicuous in tragedy, as the stars in that constellation: they are, Homer (not that chief of poets, but the

son of Myro, a Byzantine poetess), Sositheus, Lycophron, Alexander, Æantides, Sotiphanes, and Philiscus."

4. These successful imitators of Grecian authors and artists, whose genius had been nurtured by the freedom of the Roman republic, were contemporaries with Julius and Augustus Cæsar. Cicero had thundered out his *Philippics*; Lucretius had exclaimed with enthusiasm,

————— *Mœnia mundi*

*Discedunt, totum video per inane geri res—*  
and Catullus had exhibited the strong picture of Atys, before the usurpation of Augustus. Virgil and Horace reached the summit of their glory under the patronage of that Emperor: Tibullus and Propertius wrote during his government, but were disaffected towards his arbitrary and cruel measures. Ovid received some favours, but at length was iniquitously banished by that tyrant. Livy the historian was in habits of intimacy with Augustus; and Vitruvius dedicated to him his *Treatise on Architecture*.

5. In the same century lived authors of some note indeed, but by no means to be ranked with those of the Julian and Augustan ages. Such are, Velleius Paterculus, Seneca, Persius, Lucan, Petronius, Quintus Curtius, Quintilian, Pliny the Elder, Silius Italicus, Statius, Martial, Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, Terentianus Maurus, Pliny Junior; who are all mentioned as they are prior or subsequent to each other in point of time. And these, in the next century, were followed by Tacitus, L. Florus, Suetonius, A. Gellius, Justin.

6. Though Suidas, Stobæus, and Eustathius wrote between the third and thirteenth centuries, yet these middle ages were in general dark and unlettered in the Western world. The seat of Literature was neither at Rome nor Constantinople. We must look for Poets, Critics, Historians, Physicians, and Philosophers, in a quarter where we should little expect to find them,—among the Saracens at Bagdat in Asia, and Cordova in Spain. The seven *Idylls*, which are said to have been hung up in the temple at Mecca, are monuments of their poetry. The names of Averroes, Alpharabi, Avicenna, Abulfeda, Aulpharagus, and Bohadin, are celebrated in the Histories of Arabian learning. The "*Bibliothecæ Arabico Hispanæ Escorialensis. Recensio et Explanatio*" enumerates a great multi-

tude of manuscripts, partly translations of the philosophers, Mathematicians, Astronomers, into Arabic, and partly original compositions of the Arabians themselves.

7. We come, at length, to the sixteenth century, that period which animated Pope to exclaim, with enthusiasm,

But see! each Muse, in Leo's golden days,  
Starts from her trance, and trims her with'rd  
      boys,

Rome's ancient Genius, o'er its ruins spread,  
Shakes off the dust, and rears her reverend  
      head:

Then Sculpture and her sister-arts revive,  
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live;  
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;  
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung.

*Essay on Criticism.*

In Leo's enlightened age, Strozza, Nauzerius, Bembo, Sadolet, Flaminio, Sannazarius, Fracastoris, and Vida, were restorers of classical learning; Michael Angelo and Raphael introduced, one a sublime, the other a correct, style of painting. Tasso happily imitated the ancient epic poetry; and Guicciardini wrote his much-esteemed History. Machiavel too was patronised by the Medici; but every writer, who can be so inimical to the natural rights of mankind as to teach a tyrant how to oppress his subjects, ought to be detested as a curse to the nation and age in which he was born.

8. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries lived many critics, commentators, and editors, of profound erudition. Such are those triumviri in the republic of letters, Lipsius, Casaubon, Scaliger: such are Robert Stevens, and Henry his son, Fulvius Ursinus, Gruterus, Cauterus, Grævius, Gronovius, Heinsius, Meursius: all writers to whom the scholars of the present age are infinitely indebted. But the glories of these centuries were Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, in England; Corneille, Racine, and Moliere, in France. Since the time of these illustrious poets, there has been, in both countries, a succession of ingenious and learned men, whose names need not be enumerated to those who know the history of Louis the XIVth, and are conversant with the state of learning in this country from the days of King William to the present reign.

Nor are the United Provinces and Germany excelled by either of the two kingdoms just mentioned, in producing laborious, accurate, and extensive scholars.

lars. Lennep, Valckenaer, Rhunken, Reiske, Heyne, Brunck, are bright luminaries of the present century, by their critical disquisitions diffusing much light over passages hitherto obscure.

From what causes it can have proceeded, that "all ages have not been equally fertile in men of genius," that "the most eminent persons in all kinds of professions have been always contemporaries, flourishing in the same period, which has been of short duration;" that "arts and sciences should at some times have risen almost spontaneously, and at others have declined, notwithstanding every assistance and encouragement for their support;"—these considerations have been matter of wonder and subjects of enquiry with speculative minds, from Velleius Paterculus to the Abbé du Bos. The former writer accounts for these remarkable circumstances, in the "History of Man and Intellectual Attainments," in this manner: "Emulation cherishes Genius: one while Envy, another while Admiration, stimulates endeavours after excellence; and, whatever is aimed at with the most earnest effort, is carried to the highest perfection. It is difficult to continue long at the point of perfection; and then what cannot advance, naturally falls off: and as at first we are animated to overtake those whom we think before us, so, when we have despaired either of getting beyond them, or being equal with them, our inclination languishes with our hope; it ceases to pursue what it cannot reach; and, quitting matter which others have already occupied, it looks out for somewhat new: neglecting that in which we cannot be eminent, we search for some other object, on which to employ our endeavours after excellence. The consequence is, that this frequent and sickle transition from one art to another is the greatest obstacle to perfection."

The Abbé du Bos remarks, that "there seems to be a peculiar time in which a certain spirit of perfection sheds itself on the inhabitants of a particular country;" and that "this same spirit seems to withdraw itself after having rendered two or three generations more perfect than the preceding or following ones." He ascribes this phenomenon partly to moral, but more to physical, causes. He allows, that the happy situation of a country, the encouragement given by fellow-citizens, and

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the means of instruction offered to men of genius, have a great share in the sensible difference there is between different ages of the same country. But he plainly appears to think that physical causes have more powerful influence than moral, in producing the amazing difference we observe between the state of arts and sciences in two succeeding ages. "Have we not reason," he says, "to believe that there are times in which men of the same country are born with greater capacity and wit than at other times?" This opinion he supports by proofs drawn from the history of poets and artists, and by philosophical reflections on the effects of climate, aliment, and air, on the human body and human mind. He concludes his reflections on the revolutions of learning and barbarism, as of other circumstances incident to man, with a thought becoming a pious and resigned mind, "'Tis a consequence of the plan adopted by the Creator, and of the means He has chosen for its execution."

Yours, &c. M. O. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

MEETING a few days ago with the inclosed letters of the late pious Mr. Hervey, which more than thirty years ago I copied from the originals, I could not but wish to see them preserved in your useful Repository.

Yours, &c. T. B.

I. To Miss BARNARD.

MADAM,

A Letter like yours from an unknown hand, from any hand, could not fail of being highly acceptable, and is very deservedly acknowledged as a signal favour.

The case you represented was full of afflicting incidents, and such as constitute the most tender distress—the amiable qualities of the deceased lady—the affectionate fondness of the happy pair—the uncommon regret which attended their last parting—the strong providential impression of uneasiness made on the husband's mind—the dreadful agonies which convulsed that fair face, and made beauty itself a spectacle of horror—the arrival of the unfortunate widow—er just as the funeral solemnities were going to be celebrated—his finding a pale and ghastly corpse, instead of the delight of his eyes and the darling of his heart—the infant interred in its mother—root and branch cut off at a

these are circumstances which finished picture of sorrow, and draw both our attention and our rati-

unhappily for my book, the came too late. When your rived, the last sheets of both to the press; and I have myself, by a public promise, not any more additions to the work. I judged a needful precaution, to, in some measure, any out-might be occasioned by the enlargements, and prevent any, that possibly some future errors might depreciate this copy. The misfortune of a lady's dying bed is touched in the new edition not touched with so dark a nor cast in so deep a shade, as I was afraid to mix too much melancholy with this scene, lest it should have a terrifying effect on those are drawing near this period.

Descant upon Creation should be styled an Evangelical Descant upon Creation. But an ingenious and friend advised me to omit that alledging, that many of the id fashionable world (in which he himself not long ago made a shed figure) would be disgusted expression, having conceived a e against the Gospel as inveterate is unhappy. But the whole and only scope of the little essay may the glory and the grace of from some of the most observenomena in created nature. In edure of these remarks one spe-the caterpillars, the silk-worm, ntly introduced, but not so excribed and pertinently observed, own finely-fruitful fancy has d. According to the plan out by your ready pen, the camay not improperly be confian emblem of the natural, the etc, the glorified man: of the in her reptile; of the regeneher nymphal, of the glorified, inged state. In her reptile conthe crawls on the ground, deen gross aliment, and appears aspect both loathsome and hio to the carnal wretch grovels in and earthly views; he knows er satisfaction than the sordidous of sense; the righteous man with horror, and he is had nation before the Lord. Soon

as the worm becomes a nymph, she continues her mean pursuits, she is drawn into the retirement of a cell, and seems as one sick of, or tired of, the world: so the person of grace, renounces his foolish attachments and shameful pleasures; is often in secrecy, and communes much with his own heart; he is weaned from the things that are seen, he is dead (to the world), and his life is hid with Christ in God. When the nymph is transformed into a butterfly, she spurns the earth, and mounts the air; her form is beauty, and her motion agility itself; she roves along the flowery gardens, and sips their dews, and sucks their honey: the glorified believer likewise is no longer confined to this vale of tears, but springs to his native Heaven; immortal beauty adorns his body, and his soul is stamped with the illustrious image of the Deity; his understanding is all light, and his affections perfect love; he lives on the beatific vision, and his joys are exquisite, because they are eternal. I cannot but wish, Madam, that I had been favoured with your correspondence before my little volumes had received the last corrections: I am persuaded your thoughts would have enriched the piece, and rendered it less imperfect. I acknowledge myself obliged for the kind partiality with which you are pleased to peruse my writings, and beg of you to add to that amiable candour your frequent prayers for them and for their author, who is, Madam, your respectful, and most humble servant, J. HERVEY.

#### 11. To Mrs. DICKINS.

MADAM, *Wotton, May 6, 1748.*

I Perfectly remember, and with pleasure recollect, the improving afternoon I spent in your company some years ago, at our friend Mr. Chapman's house. Interviews of this nature, where refined sense and undissembled piety mingle their charms, are too rare and too valuable easily to be overlooked, or speedily forgot. To the satisfaction I then received you have added a fresh favour by your obliging letter, which, with another from the ingenious Mr. Drake, came to my hands last night.

With regard to the verses \*, I assure

\* The first copy prefixed to his "Meditations," written [it can be no disparagement to him to say] by the rev. Dr. Drake, son of the Lutterian, now vicar of Beverley.

you, I think they would be any performance, much less little essays. The sentiments and language are of the true poetical turn; polished and sprightly, flowing and flowery. I congratulate you on having a relation of so bright and promising a genius, and most heartily pray that his fine talents may be consecrated to the service of the sanctuary, and the glory of the Saviour; that, like the silver trumpets of old, they may proclaim the great festival of the Gospel, and diffuse far and near the joyful sound—of pardon purchased, of righteousness wrought out, of sanctification freely offered, by the all-sufficient Redeemer. The lines are prefixed, but without the author's name, to the new edition of my Meditations, and will, I hope, edify the reader, as I doubt not they will recommend the piece.

I shall take a very peculiar pleasure in cultivating an acquaintance with Mr. Drake; because a delicate fancy and an elegant taste are, to me, exceedingly winning and delightful. I am no enemy to polite literature, nor have the doctrines of Christianity made me abjure the graces of oratory. I never could see any reason why wit and grace might not go hand-in-hand, and evangelical truths be wedded to classical beauties. Though I own, if these intellectual accomplishments are subservient to no higher an end than the bare amusement of the imagination, they are despicable as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. But why may not the grand peculiarities of Revelation be displayed in the eloquence of the ancients? The enormity of our guilt, and the depths of our misery, while we are aliens to the covenant of redemption—the marvellous and transporting method by which we are delivered from sin and ruin—the returns of inward love and outward obedience which for such unspeakable benefits we owe to God our Saviour—why may not these important and glorious topics be painted in lively colours, be expressed in harmonious diction?

It is surprising to observe in how diminutive a form seven years, on a retrospective view, appear. And, when we are once entered upon the eternal state, will not seventy times seven, or even the life of Methuselah, seem as small? Alas! my words are flat, and my very thoughts fail, when eternity is the object of our consideration. What are seventy thousand years, or as many

millions of ages, compared with eternity? As a drop of water to the ocean, or as a gravel-stone to the universe; or rather, as all the orders of creatures before the infinitely-great Creator are less than nothing; so all the revolutions of time, with respect to the boundless eternity, are as nothing; all the interests of time, with respect to the blissful eternity, are very vanity. May such convictions, Madam, penetrate our very hearts, and teach us to count all subliminary things as dross and dung, compared with the transcendent excellency of an eternal existence in Heaven, or the still more transcendent excellency of that Divine Redeemer, "whom to know is eternal life."

If you read my Meditations with any approbation, or glean from them the least edification, I shall have reason to acknowledge your candour, and to adore the hand of God, which, in such a case, must unquestionably accompany them. I wish you, Madam, all joy and peace in believing, and am your much obliged, and most humble servant,

J. HERVEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 3.

AS you favoured my Strictures on Trees with insertion, it will induce me to send you now and then a Plant.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

*Pteris Aquilina Linnaei*, female, or common Fern, Brakes, or Bracken.

The fanciful trivial of *Aquilina* is adopted from the old botanists, who happened to discover, that if the stalk of this plant be cut off near the root, toward the end of summer, there would frequently be seen a resemblance of the *Imperial Eagle*; and this likeness is really strange than most of their comparisons. It were to be wished, that *Linnaeus* could, in his very useful introduction of trivial or specific names, have always found a mark even to distinguish as this.

*Virgil* says, that the ground which produces Fern in Italy is fit for vines; in this country it indicates a proper soil for tillage, as Rushes do for pasture. These two plants were the chief covering of the open and fertile part of our island before cultivation took place; while Heath was spread over the barren. It is remarkable, that this species of Fern should be one of the commonest of plants, though the best of the class *Filices* are most of them local, and many of them very rare. It emerges from the

ground very late in the spring, with the leaves rolled downward into a ball, a kind of foliation called by Linnaeus *Circinal*, which is peculiar to Ferns and some sorts of Palms. At this most scarce season of the year for vegetables, both for man and beast, the industrious cottagers in Hampshire boil the young shoots for their hogs; and this food, they say, makes them thrive and *snode*\* well (change their coat of hair). Man, in a state of nature, hath recourse to the roots of this plant for sustenance, as the late circumnavigators observed among the natives of New Zealand. "The principal part of their food, which to them is what bread is to the inhabitants of Europe, is the roots of the *Fern*, which grows upon the hills, and is nearly the same with what grows on our high commons in England, and is called indifferently Fern, Bracken, or Brakes." *Harveysworth's Account of Cook's Voyage*, vol. III. p. 55.

The inhabitants also of more fruitful islands were found to make use of this root in times of scarcity, and in several parts of Europe men have been driven by hunger to the same resource. It is probable that armies have often suffered from famine, who have been encamped over this plant, ignorant of its esculent quality. Swine in a wild state subsist on Fern-roots in Winter, as we have been informed by an intelligent person who formerly lived on the verge of the forest of Bere†, near Portsmouth; but, since the bushes have very improperly, on account of the young Oaks which they reared, been allowed to be cleared away there, he thinks the brood is destroyed.

Fern becomes brown with the earliest frost, and when dry is much the most preferable covering to defend tender vegetables from the severity of Winter. *Parkinson's* remark is worthy to be recorded, for the benefit of frugal families, who live where wood-ashes are not easily procured. "They use in Warwickshire, above any other country in this land, instead of soap to wash their clothes, to gather the female *Fern*, for that is most frequent with them about Midsummer, and to make it up into good big balls, which, when they will use them, they burne them in the fire; untill it become blewish, which

being then lay'd by, will dissolve into powder of itself, like unto lime, four of these balls being dissolved in warme water is sufficient to wash a whole bucke full of cloathes." *Herbal*.

It is observable, that our native animals, who rest on the ground, have their cloathing exactly of the colour of Fern when withered; as the Stag or Hart, and Hind (*Cervus Elaphus*), Hare, and Partridge. All these would be exposed, in the nakedness of winter, to the ravages of their enemies, were they not screened by the similar colour of this plant while it harbours them. For the same reason, in Northern countries, Hares and Ptarmigans (*Tetrao Lagopus*) turn white at the approach of winter, that they may not be distinguished in the snow. In these two instances we have a glimpse of the admirable regulations of Providence, which takes care to prevent the carnivorous animals preying too severely on the graminivorous.

In the curious Anglo-Saxon song, quoted in Burney's very valuable "History of Music," vol. II. p. 405, which mentions the note of the Cuckoo among other rural incidents attendant on the return of Summer, "*Buckd verteth*" (the buck brouzeth on the new-sprung foliage) is explained by *frequentis the green "Fern"*. This must be an erroneous interpretation; for the Cuckoo ceases to sing while the Fern is scarcely above ground; neither does Manwood allow Fern to be *vert*. "There are two sorts of *Vert* in every forest; that is to say, *Over Vert* and *Neiber Vert*. *Over Vert* is that which the lawiers doe call *Hault Boys*, and *Neiber Vert* is that which the lawiers do call *South Boys*; and in the Forest Lawes *Over Vert* is all manner of *Hault Boys*, or green wood, as well such as beareth fruit, as such as beareth none. Old Ashes and Hollie-trees they are accounted *Over Vert*. *Neiber Vert* is that which the lawiers doe call *South Boys*, and that is, properly, all manner of Underwood, and also Buthes, Thornes, Gorfe, and such like; and some men doe take *Ferne* and Heath to be *Neiber Vert*; but it cannot be so, unless that the same be underwood, or of the kind of underwood as Master Serjeant Fleetwood saith;

\* *Snode*, perhaps from the Saxon adverb *snede*, denia, gain?

† *Bere*, from the Saxon *bewb*, a weed, or *ferne*.

\* We suspect that the combination of the Nightingale and the Rote, which so frequently occurs in Oriental Poetry, is liable to the same objection in point of time.



and with this also agreeth M. Hesketh, in his reading upon *Charta de Foresta*: and yet it is not lawful for any man to burn or destroy either *Ferne* or *Heath*, or such like within a Forest, because that is taken by the assizes of the forest to be coverts for the King's wild beasts." *Treasure on the Lawes of the Forest, cap. VI. sect. 2.*

The Ancients, who often paid more attention to received opinions than to the evidence of their senses, believed that Fern had no seed. Our ancestors imagined that it had seed which was invisible. Hence, from an extraordinary mode of reasoning, founded on the fantastic doctrine of signatures, they concluded that they who possessed the secret of wearing this seed about them would also become invisible. This superstition the good sense of our Poet taught him to ridicule.

"Gads. We steal as in a castle, cock-sure; we have the receipt of Fern-seed, we walk invisible."

"Cham. Nay, I think rather you are more beholden to the night than to the Fern-seed for your walking invisible." The first part of King Henry IV.

It appears that this absurd notion was not totally exploded in the time of Addison. He laughs at "a doctor who was arrived at the knowledge of the green and red dragon, and had discovered the female Fern-seed." Tatler, N° 240.

Extravagances of this kind did great prejudice to the study of medicine, by discouraging a rational enquiry into the virtues of our indigenous plants, and by that means leaving room for the introduction of pernicious and dangerous preparations from minerals and metals into our Dispensatories. T. H. W.

Mr. UZZAN, Dec. 31.

AS your correspondent in vol. LVII. p. 582, is pleased to revive the subject of Mr. Hutchinson and his writings, I hope you will also give a place in your Magazine to the following observations on what seems to be the design of his communication.

As to the Divine's letter, which your correspondent communicates, I do not at all question the genuineness of it: nor do I much wonder at any person's becoming prejudiced against Mr. H's doctrines, by the harshness, intemperate zeal, and air of superciliousness and self-confidence, with which he delivers them. I had the pleasure of personally know-

ing the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and knew him to be an extremely mild and placid in his disposition, as his friend Mr. H. was the reverse. I must own that, however severe the letter is upon Mr. H's spirit and manner as an author, much of it is too just: but we cannot even be absolutely certain of that, unless we were acquainted with the personal provocations he might meet with, and with the secret cabals and designs of some of the literati at that time, which Mr. H. only hints at in some of his writings, though we are not obliged implicitly to credit his assertions. But what has Mr. H's harsh temper and manner of writing as an author to do with the truth of his philosophy? or his zealous defence of the Hebrew's being an ideal language, framed by Divine Wisdom, to convey just definitions of the nature or actions of things, implied in the significations of the names or words by which they were denominated?

The next thing I beg leave to observe is, that your correspondent tries very uncandidly and unjustly to prejudice your readers against Mr. Madan, by the sensible letter he communicates, avowedly intended, however, to give the public a very bad impression of Mr. H. in order to transfer the same to Mr. M. whom he conceives favourable to Mr. H's ideas in philosophy and divinity.—Next, your correspondent indirectly impeaches Mr. M's spirit and temper in his answer to Dr. Priestley; willing, I fancy, that the public should suppose his letters to be written in the same spirit with which the letter he communicates charges Mr. H. I have read Mr. M's letters, and think them more full of honest and serious dealing with Dr. P. than I have observed in any other of his correspondents or antagonists. Perhaps your correspondent is of opinion, that there is no danger to any persons from the doctrines they maintain, if they honestly believe them. If Mr. M. is of the same opinion, to be sure in that case his spirit is to be blamed for being hurried into any unbecoming severity of expression: but if Mr. M. is seriously of opinion, that there are such things as what the Scriptures call *damnable doctrines*, and if he is also of opinion that those doctrines, which Dr. P. is labouring to distinguish himself as the apostle of, are of that kind; then every honest man must be of opinion, that Mr. M. has acted both a faithful and a friendly



part towards Dr. P.; for I cannot recollect that Mr. M. has mixed any degree of abuſive or provoking language with the ſerious ſolemnity of his remonſtrances or exhortations.

Your correſpondent, I apprehend, gives rather a miſrepresentation of what Mr. H. maintained. He ſays, indeed, that the Hebrew words uſed in expreſſion or ſpeaking of natural things, when juſtly interpreted, confirm and illuſtrate thoſe very principles which he aſſerts as the true ones of natural philoſophy. I admit alſo, he refers more to the ſenſe of the Hebrew language than to any other arguments which he could have adduced (for Mr. H. was deficient neither in natural knowledge nor in ſtrong natural abilities) in ſupport of his doctrines: but ſtill I apprehend that your correſpondent expreſſes himſelf unwarrantably, when he makes Mr. H. aſſert, that the Hebrew in its roots, &c. contains a *revolution* of his philoſophy; which amounts to his ſaying, that it could neither be underſtood, nor proved by any other means.

Again, I think your correſpondent does not act with the utmoſt candour, when, meaning to paſs a general censure on Mr. H's philoſophy, he avails himſelf of the general opinion of the infallibility of Sir Iſaac Newton's *mathematical demonſtrations and incontrovertible experiences*. When opinions are meant to be fairly repreſented or ſpoke of, it is not, ſaying the part of an honeſt judge, to throw all the weight of infallibility and univerſal character into one ſcale, and decide accordingly. But, beſides, your correſpondent ſeems to be but imperfectly acquainted with the ſubject to which he is ſo partial. I am afraid he has not examined every unſwerved objection that has been made to the very firſt principles of Sir Iſaac Newton's philoſophy. For example, he ſays that the planets are moved round their centre of gravity by the combined forces of projection and gravitation: every perſon of common ſenſe muſt be convinced, that, in order to qualify two ſuch powers to move any body in circles, or nearly in circles, round a center, their momenta muſt be equal in force, and equally inſtructive. But the momentum of projection is, by Sir Iſaac, ſuppoſed to move the earth 1000 miles in leſs time than gravitation alone would move it as many feet. Again, in order to the two powers being equally inſtructive, they muſt retain all their

ſuppoſed original tendency, whatever obſtruction or inflection of their direction (which are the ſame) they may meet with: but this is evidently contrary to the nature of projection, which never can recover any of the tendency that the leaſt variation ſubtracts from it.—What, again, ſhall we ſay of Sir Iſaac's aſcribing two abſolute motions to the ſecondary planets; one round their primary, and another round their general centre of gravity, the ſun, at the ſame time? A thing as impoſſible, as a body's riſing and falling at the ſame inſtant. Natural mathematics unerringly inform the plainest capacity, that if twenty projections, all in varying directions, were impreſſed on the ſame body, at the ſame inſtant, it could take only one mean direction, the reſult of them all. Now I apprehend Mr. H's idea of nature's being one general ſystem of complicated mechanism, ſo arranged, by the infinite capacity of its Author, as to perform all the motions, ſenſible as well as imperceptible, which are diſcoverable thro' the whole, is by no means clogged with any ſuch inſurmountable difficulties as theſe, and many others of the like nature, with which the Newtonian hypothesis of immaterial laws and motive tendencies of matter is loaded; the only problem to be ſolved in the mechanical philoſophy being, whether there is a plenum or not; for it muſt be confeſſed, that it as neceſſarily depends upon a plenum, as Sir Iſaac Newton's does upon a vacuum.

As your correſpondent's *reſcript* ſeems expreſſly intended to ſupport the credit of Dr. P. by detracting from that of Mr. M. as an Hutchinſonian; I ſhall conclude my obſervations with this ſhort one,—that no interpretation of word or paſſage is to be found, in Mr. H's writings, which diſtorts their ſignification ſo much, from the common apprehenſion of unlearned readers, as many of the interpretations Dr. P. finds himſelf obliged to impoſe upon many paſſages of the New Teſtament, the literal ſenſe of which is obvious and plain to every common and unprejudiced reader.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.  
MR. Wakefield's new edition of Gray's English Poems having lately fallen in my way, I ſend you the reſult of a ſuperficial peruſal, for which I have to requeſt an inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany. A taſte for the intrinsic beauties of pure poetry is more ſucceſſfully

successfully inculcated by critical essays that descend to minute analysis, and deviate into incidental comparison and illustration, than by volumes of general declamation and random maxims, where every thing is asserted, and nothing proved; where the reader, after having his ear very plausibly tickled with good sentences, and his attention diverted with a dance of uncertain images, is at last left to supply himself, at his leisure, with proofs of the several opinions advanced. Mr. W. who seems by no means a critic of this class, has fixed upon the poetry of Gray as a vehicle for much curious remark; we have few modern poets who would so well have answered his purpose. Gray was, happily, a man of learning and of genius; his reading, which was extensive, had not smothered his imagination; and his imagination, which was fertile, did not vainly trust to the wealth of its own stores, in contempt and defiance of ancient literature. Though more disposed to revel in the luxurious wonders of Fiction, his good sense taught him not to be insensible to the sobriety of Truth. This led him to unite Historical Fact with Poetical Invention: he was ready to cull either flowers or fruit wheresoever they presented themselves, whether teeming in undiminished verdure on classical ground, or promiscuously scattered, with tarnished lustre, in the recesses of Gothic ruins. Both Nature and Art were the objects of his admiration; he comprehended the vast, without neglecting the minute. His curiosity, ever on the wing, was prepared to catch hints from quarters foreign as well as domestic, from the trembling dew-drop or the tumultuous ocean, from the mole-hill or the mountain, from the solitary fly\* or the bird of Jupiter†.—On the subject of imitation Mr. W. concludes, at times, much too hastily. This seems the leading error of his work. As a translator, he merits much attention; and, should he have resolution to adhere to the original text, through the course of a whole author, with the same spirit and accuracy which distinguish his several occasional versions of quotations in his notes, he will be an acquisition to the list of our translators, who, in general, are strangely deficient in verbal fidelity, as he has justly observed.—The “Life of Agricola,” by Dr. Aikin, is, perhaps, the best model

we have; but that is a prose work, where inaccuracy would be most unpardonable.—I will now attend Mr. W.

P. 10. Milton seems here more likely to have recollected Ariosto, canto xviii. 138, than Diodorus; or he might have taken the hint from Drayton's Ode “To the Virginian Voyage,” p. 1366, vol. IV. Oldys's edit.

P. 16. Life's little day. The *epithymoi* of the naturalists, and the *epithymoi*, i. e. *epithymoi*, men of Æschylus. Note. To this let me add a passage of Simonides, who uses the same expression:

Νῆξ δ' ἔσ' ἐπὶ δὴν ἡμῶν ἡλικία  
 ἔσ' ἔσ' ἡλικία ἡμῶν ἡλικία  
 “Ὅντι ἡλικία ἡμῶν ἡλικία.”

Et. Liv. Ant.

P. 44, ver. 41. The note is shrewd. Young asks a question that reminds us of Gray's meaning, though not liable to the same exception:

Possession, why more tasteless than pursuit?  
 Night 7.

P. 91, ver. 110,

Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.  
 Whether Mallet preceded Gray I know not; I think he did: if so, there can be little doubt of his having been indebted to him here:

To shake the heart, to freeze th' arrested  
 blood,

Whence words that weep, and strains that agonise.  
 Anya. Of Theod. ear. II. ver. 306.

Again, in his “Funeral Hymn,” a poem that Gray would certainly not have despised, he has,

Now, let the voice due measure keep,  
 In strains that sigh, and words that weep.

The expression, also, of “trembling hope,” in his “Elegy,” is contained in the following line of the same poem of Mallet:

With trembling tenderness of hope and fear  
 Pleasingly pain'd— 473.

P. 101d. ver. 113. Let me add a passage to this note from Davenant:

— with all of ancient choice  
 That joy did e'er invent, or breath inspir'd,  
 Or flying fingers touch'd into a voice.  
 — Gm. p. 120. fol. edit.

P. 110, ver. 37. Mr. Gray (as his Letters published by Mr. Malon inform us) was a warm admirer of Dryden; and, as he acknowledges to have received much benefit, on the subject of versification, from it, it is but fair to suppose that he read them with great attention. I think he remembered him here. D. v. 10, l. 10. (Long's Tem. at Alac, l. 10.)

\* Ode to Spring. † Progress of Poetry.

The fowl that scent afar, the borders fly,  
And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about  
the sky.

P. 111, ver. 40. Gray, without doubt, here imitates Shakspeare. There are, however, two lines in Otway's "Venice Preserv'd," that remind us of him:

Dear as the vital warmth that feeds my life,  
Dear as those eyes that weep in fondness  
o'er thee.

Act V.

P. 112, ver. 84. "In my opinion, he could not have ennobled his poetry with a grander thought and a more terrific scenery. But such wildness of imagination is not calculated to please inanimate, phlegmatic souls, such flights of poetry were not made for them," says Mr. W.; with whose opinion the encomiums of Anonymus on this poem, quoted by Mr. Mason, in his edition, perfectly agree. Yet, notwithstanding the opinions of these very respectable critics, I cannot help thinking Mr. Gray, in this instance, very culpable, and not to be justified by any poetical licence whatever, for borrowing the idea of weaving the web of destruction, which is Norwegian imagery, and using it in the form of a prophetic curse from the mouth of a Welsh Bard, in the reign of Edward the First. Every fiction of the kind, when borrowed, should have some seeming affinity and connection with what little we really know of the character and customs of that people to whom it is applied. I think the machinery striking; but it is out of place, unless some Welsh antiquary will prove, from history, that such a notion prevailed in his country in the time of Edward the First. But, as the matter rests at present, the poet might, with equal propriety, and only the same violation, have had recourse to Mahometan, or Grecian, or Indian, or any other Mythology. But the cause of the error should seem to me to be this: Gray had just been reading and translating the Norse poetry which he found in Bartholinus, it dwelt obscurely upon, and tinged his imagination, which was ever apt, perhaps, too implicitly to admit such images of the terrible and the marvellous. Thus, at the time of his composing "The Bard," he imperceptibly confounded and blended the tradition from the Norse with the Welsh history, which he had likewise admired and translated from Evans's specimens.

P. 155. Surely it must be prejudice only, in favour of a great name, to commend the last two lines of this rejected

stanza. How can we say,

"Hark! how a calm"

does so and so, &c. &c.?

P. 157. In addition to this note, which justly supposes Mr. Pope's And the dim windows shed a solemn light as furnished by Milton's "Penferoso," I beg leave to observe, that Pope, who, from his love of painting, might have been induced to examine the *stained windows* of many of our churches, was the first, within my knowledge, who introduced into English poetry the beautiful circumstance of the reflection of the painted glass upon the pavement of the building. One would think that no poet could have entered a Gothic church during the sun's shining without making a poetical use of this fine effect afterwards; but I can trace it no farther back than Pope's "Temple of Fame," where, by-the-bye, it is expressed very feebly:

With various kind of light the pavement  
shone.

254.

Mr. Warton, in his charming Ode, written at Vale-Royal Abbey, in Cheshire, in the true spirit of a Poet and an Antiquary, has given us the idea in due colouring:

The prickly thistle sheds its plummy crest,  
And matted nettles shade the crumbling mass,  
Where from the pavement's surface smooth, smooth,  
With rich reflection of the stained glass. [press]

P. 168. I consider the application of the line from Young, in the note on this passage, as one of those few instances in which the commentator enters fully into the sense of his author, and betrays a congenial spirit.

P. 170. Mr. W. has taken an opportunity of introducing a Latin version of occasional stanzas in the celebrated Elegy. I will notice a few of the most defective lines:

sub iclu

*Penetret ut valido filio rursus comas.*

This does not express the whole of Gray's line sufficiently forcibly. The "valido sub iclu" is equal to "their sturdy stroke;" but "ponere comas" is weak. We might apply the same expression to a wood at the latter end of Autumn, when it sheds its leaves, where *ponere* would be used with propriety for *deponere*, like "pono tristitque recedo" in Horace, and in fifty other places. But to a forest laid waste by the stroke of a woodman, I think the same phrase cannot with the same propriety be applied, as it conveys no idea

of devastation. A tree, when simply pruned, might be said merely "depo-  
nere comas," but not so when felled.

P. 173, ver. 56. The *desert air*, Gray. Mr. W. renders by "*sugacer aëtos*," an epithet totally foreign from the original, and very common-place; it will be worth his while to substitute a better, which may be easily done, as the concluding line in his version is excellent. By-the-bye, Gray's *desert air* is exactly from Homer.

P. 195, ver. 77:

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh,  
is miserably done by

— elicit ex oculis prætereuntis æquam;  
which is tame and idle to a degree that would disgrace a fourth-form boy at a public school.

Should Mr. Wakefield's book go through a second edition, I should think it would be an improvement to it were he to render it complete by adding these several pieces, which he has (for what reason I cannot imagine) omitted; namely, the "Fragment on Vicissitude," the "Lines written for Etough's Picture," "On seeing the Seat of a deceased Nobleman in Kent," and "On Lord S—d—h's canvassing for the Office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge." C. T.

## LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from vol. LVII. p. 1067.)

### LETTER III.

SIR, March 18, 1786.

A Certain philosopher of ancient Greece used frequently to go to an elevated situation of the city on the market-days, and call out to the people as they passed—"If you wish for happiness at home, or safety to the state,—EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN." So say I: but my plan of education is suited to the present state of society; and considerable alterations, it will be allowed, have taken place since the days of ancient Greece.

There is a book called the BIBLE, and particularly that part called the NEW TESTAMENT, which I utterly abhor. Pray keep it carefully out of your son's hands; for one does not know what passage may strike his mind, and totally ruin the plan of making him a *fine fellow*. As you make little use of it yourself, except in the way of ridicule and witicism, there is no danger

of its doing much harm; and the tutor (if you have made a right choice) will only use it to enable him to get a living, without having any conviction of the truths it contains upon his heart. Never speak to your son respecting his duty to God, to society, or himself. Let all your precepts and example teach him to please himself, and gratify his passions, without regard to the rights of others.

It is delightful now-a-days to hear how my young friends speak of *hell*. They mention it with as much familiarity as if it was their *father's house*; and, POOR THINGS! they shall always be welcome to my habitation. If a civil question is asked them, or if they invite a companion to go to any frolic, and he refuses, they pleasantly retort, *Go to hell*; that is no more than to say, *Go home*, where they will always find a warm reception.

Let your son ramble about where-ever he pleases, and particularly in the evenings (for I love works of darkness); and make no enquiries where he has been; for, if you do, you will not be much the wiser. He will by this practice acquire a free, bold, and forward manner, much above his years, to the surprise of every serious thinking person. Let him associate with what companions he pleases; and, as you have in your city a very *indulgent* police (or rather no police at all), he will find, at every step, plenty of idle boys and girls, of all ages, on the street ready for any frolic. Your late dinners, card parties, or public amusements, no doubt, will put it out of your power to attend to your son; but you need not think of him—by my plan, he will find amusement for himself. If he comes home in the evening, before the card party is broke up, and his father should chide him, let mama observe (*between the deals*) that really she can see no good to be got by always poring over books. The child's health might suffer by confinement. Young master, hearing this once or twice, will soon learn as much artifice as to evade ever looking at a book. What signifies Greek and Latin, or knowledge, or morals, to a *fine gentleman*?

When the boy does any thing uncommonly vicious, or decent for his years, laugh at the frolic, for it shows *spirit*. Stroak his head upon such occasions, and call him, in a jocular tone, a *wicked*

a wicked little rogue, or a little pickle. He will, from this treatment, every day improve; and *Pukis* will soon become a *very wicked dog indeed*. Do not restrict him from keeping company with the servants, or reading improving ballads with the maids; for he should know all characters.

And now comes the time when the most necessary part of modern education should be attended to, and that is DANCING. This is the period to form your son either a *pretty gentleman*, by some thick pated people called a *coxcomb*; or a *fine fellow*, not unfrequently termed a *blackguard*; but it is not unlikely you may succeed in making him a part of both, which is the most *fashionable* of all characters. This branch of education he will probably be fonder of than any other; and therefore give him as much of it as he pleases, although all that is made of it now-a-days is to be able to *scamper* through a country dance. Gracefulness, elegance, and taste, are totally out of fashion in dancing. Rumping is the *fon*. The frolicking with the misses will please him *vastly*; and the *evening* practisings he will delight in.

Let mama study now to dress him well, by giving him laced linen, the most fashionable large buckles, handsome silk stockings, embroidered waistcoats, and every *trash* piece of dress in perfection. The father, if he is (what is called) a sensible man, will probably remonstrate against all this finery, and represent dancing as only a frivolous and secondary accomplishment: but the proper way of reasoning for mothers is, to hold these as antiquated notions: "The poor fellow must be clean; and then it looks so *vastly pretty and genteel*, and the misses will be quite in love with him—Had not Lord B——'s son such a dress? and Sir K. S——'s son such another?" Ten to one but the father may say—"People of rank's children are the most simply dressed." This, however, must be laughed at, and master will be indulged. When the ball comes about, the *dear boy* must have pocket-money; and surely nothing *ripens* a young person more than plenty of pocket-money. The same sort of father may perhaps say—"What occasion has his son for money? he gets what is proper for him, and money he may put to improper purposes—All he can want at a ball is perhaps an orange."

But it must be answered, "Poor

thing! it makes him *so happy*! and then Master *Such-a-one* had so much money at the last ball, and people must be neighbour-like, you know. Not that I would give our son so much gold as"—"Gold!" perhaps the father will interrupt hastily. "Why, Mrs. Careful, who has the best bred sons at the school, gives them only sixpence, and it is enough. There was but last year a parcel of your *pocket-money* BOYS had a hot supper and a drink, in a neighbouring tavern, instead of their bread and milk! Others again bought negus (which, by the way, ought always to be *permitted* at dancing-school balls, and made strong). And the consequence of all this was, that a number of boys got drunk, disturbed the company, and insulted the girls."—The answer to this remonstrance of the father is plain enough, *viz.* "Your dear boy is better bred, and will not do so; therefore, give him the money, and make the boy happy."

If the father is a man of an easy temper, or one of the *few*, who follows his own pleasures, he will let the mother and the son do just as they please; and then all parties will be satisfied, which is what I wish.

By following this plan, which is now indeed very much practised, your son will be a MAN at twelve, and a boy all the rest of his life. And as you mortals wish to remain young as long as you can, this system cannot fail of being very agreeable. It would be tedious to suit this plan of education to every condition; but discerning parents will be easily able to apply the general principle to particular situations.

In my next, I shall introduce my young man a little more into life.

I am, &c. BELZEBUB.  
(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Jan. 14.*  
AS I am a constant reader of the Critical Review, and profess that I owe to it no little entertainment and instruction; you will excuse me for making a short remark or two on your Mag. for November last. The defender of Dr. Jebb makes some observations on the conduct of the Reviewers, in their account of his life, on the opinion of those critics whom he styles "known and declared opposers of his theological and his political opinions."—That they have opinions of their own, detracts not from their credit; that their work is consistent,

Gifted, is also highly advantageous to its character; but it adds to the value, I think, that they can cheerfully, without grudging, praise authors from whom they differ, and give an opinion its full force, while they confess their own is not the same. If your correspondent had allowed their candour in this respect, and given them the credit they deserve, instead of seeming to think that the transcendent merits of Dr. Jebb had drawn this judgement reluctantly from them, I should not have troubled you with my remarks on the subject. I think I have seen many similar instances of this kind.

But, Mr. Urban, you will perhaps think me a rattling old man. I chiefly wanted to inform you of what, I supposed, had escaped your observation.—The letter signed *Meteor*, in the same number, is entirely made up of two extracts, a partial and acknowledged one from the *American Philosophical Transactions*, and a more complete, though concealed one, from the *Critical Review* for October. The latter contains, I believe, almost all the observations on the whole journal of Mr. Madison; the former only the remarks on the *aurore buralis*.

Yours, &c. **ANTI-METEORUS.**

MR. URBAN,  
THE late Lord Lyttelton, who died at Hagley, August 21, 1773, in the *Persian Letters*, Lett. LVI. thus speaks of Dr. Hough, the very pious Bishop of Worcester. "His character is so extraordinary, that, not to give it, would be departing from the rule I have laid down, to let nothing that is singular escape my notice. In the first place, he resides constantly on his diocese, and has done so for many years: he asks nothing of the court for himself or family; he hoards up no wealth for his relations, but lays out the revenues of his see in a decent hospitality, and a charity void of ostentation. At his first entrance into the world, he distinguished himself by a zeal for the liberty of his country, and had a considerable share in bringing on the Revolution that preserved it. His principles never altered by his preferment. He never prostituted his pen, nor debased his character, by party disputes or blind complaisance. Though he is warmly serious in the belief of his religion, he is moderate to all who differ from him. He knows no distinction of party, but extends his good offices alike

to Whig and Tory. A friend to virtue under any denomination; an enemy to vice under any colours. His health and old age are the effects of a temperate life and a quiet conscience. Though he is now some years above fourscore, nobody ever thought he lived too long, unless it was out of an impatience to succeed him."

Of this great man I do not recollect any particular traits in your excellent *Miscellany*. Lord Lyttelton yields to him a peculiar merit, which, I am sorry to say, cannot be given to any one Bishop of the present day, viz. that he resided constantly on his diocese. If their Lordships could be induced to reside only six months, and discharge their duties within their respective dioceses, much good would arise from it. But Bishops heretofore were primitive Fathers of the Church. They thought it incumbent on them to reside, to preach, and, above all, to excite to virtue by their example. In times like these, the curates took care to do their duty, and the church was not infringed upon by innovations. No new sects started up, nor were the churches forsaken, and the meeting-houses overflowing. The present neglect of the Bishops, and the inattention of the inferior clergy, produce the numerous Methodists of the present day.

Bishops were, in Dr. Hough's days, ancient sages of the church, for the most part appointed for their long services and well-spent lives. But now the case is different: piety is not the sole means of advancing a man to the mitre. Family connection has made Bishops of boys; and their lives are not, nor can they be, so conformable to regularity, to example, and chastity of life, as Bishops chosen in Dr. Hough's and all preceding times. There are many objections to the appointing of Bishops too young. It was a rarity formerly to hear of a Bishop's lady being brought to bed. They were generally men in years, men of gravity, men who had written and thought themselves, with that sobriety which is not generally the case now.—Though I entertain the highest opinion of all that the great Lord Lyttelton wrote, yet in one point I dissent from his opinion. Hough, he says, hoarded up no wealth for his relations.

Dr. Church, in his sermon on the death of the late Dr. Pelling, speaking of his very extensive charities, says, Christianity doth not allow us, and much less doth it require us, to neglect our fami-

families under the notion of charity. For if this had been the Doctor's case, his benefactions would have wanted an excuse, nay, would have more wanted it, the larger they were.

I am clearly of opinion with Dr. Church as to this assertion. I should have been one to have felt the ill convenience of such ostentatious charity: and perhaps there may be some of Dr. Hough's descendants who now feel, as I should have done, had Dr. Pelling neglected his own family, to have provided for strangers.

Charity is becoming of every man; it does honour to the human heart; its rays diffuse a thousand blessings on individuals; and no country can boast of more institutions of this kind than this. But I must dissent from every opinion which tends to induce charity towards any objects to the neglect of a man's own house and family. It is certainly unjustifiable, and will ever, in my opinion, carry the appearance of ostentation. It becomes a duty on every man to explode such charity as is not proportioned to the circumstances of the obligations a man is under to provide for his own children, or those of near affinity to him in blood.

But to return to Dr. Hough, whom I am willing to exculpate from the justice of this charge. Few men lived in higher reputation. He was no zealot in party disputes; and that he never prostituted his pen, nor debased his character by party disputes, or blind compliance, entitles him to a monument in the minds of all. I fear this is more than can be urged of his successor, Dr. Maddox.—Dr. Hough is memorable for the able stand he made against King James II. in behalf of our religion and liberties. He, like Dr. Compton, of reverend memory, stood boldly against all innovations, and became champion in the right cause. In 1681 Dr. Hough was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1683 was collated to a prebend in the church of Worcester. Two years after he was elected president of his college, (Magdalen, Oxford,) by a majority of the fellows, after they had boldly rejected a mandamus from King James II. in behalf of one Anthony Farmer, M.A. of that house; but the ecclesiastical commissioners soon removed Dr. Hough, and put Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, in his place.

"It is disputable," says the writer of his life, "whether he shewed greater

courage and constancy, or prudence and temper, in the management of so important a contest with a misguided Crown: and whether he displayed a greater love of the liberties of his country, in baffling the instruments of the illegal commission, or integrity and conscience in adhering so firmly to the statutes of his college, and his own oath, in opposition to all the artifices as well as menaces of an arbitrary court, in his engaging by his influence the members of that learned body to act unanimously, and in confirming by his own example their resolutions to sacrifice their interest to their duty on that great occasion."

However, the Prince of Orange had no sooner declared his intention of coming to England, than Magdalen college was restored to its rights, and Dr. Hough to his presidency. In April, 1690, King William nominated him to the bishoprick of Oxford, and nine years after translated him to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. On the death of Dr. Tenison in 1715, he was offered the archbishoprick of Canterbury, which, it is said, he declined the acceptance of, out of modesty; but, upon the death of Dr. Lloyd in 1727, he succeeded him in the see of Worcester, when near 70 years of age. He certainly was a great benefactor wherever he came, and is supposed to have expended above seven thousand pounds in repairing, and almost rebuilding, the episcopal house. After having enjoyed this last see upwards of twenty-six years, he died on the 8th of March, 1743, in the ninety-third year of his age, and the fifty-third of his episcopate. Reader! it is not the least of his honours to have it remembered, that the learned and polished Lord Lyttelton was his panegyrist. F. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

I HAVE two copper medals of the first Pretender and his wife. One of them has his head in profile, with the motto, *Unica salus*, and on the other side a view of the city of London in captivity, the horse of Hanover trampling upon the lion and unicorn, with the motto, *Quid gravius opto*—the date, 1721.—The other medal has the profile of the Pretender's wife, with the inscription, *Clemencia M. Britan. Fr. & Hib. Regina*; and on the other side a female figure in a car drawn by horses at full speed, with a motto, *Fortunam censeamque sequi*—and at the bottom, *Deceptis custodibus 1719.*

I shall be obliged to any of your cor-



correspondents to inform me upon what occasion these medals were struck, and what are the circumstances attending the lady of the Pretender which gave cause to the mintage on the reverse of her medal.

P. S. The medal of the Pretender's wife was cut by Otton; the other, which is the best, has no name. If they be at all rare or curious, I could send you impressions in illustration. D. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

IN compliance with the hint communicated to you in your excellent Repository for October last, p. 910, that "every one in possession of an English Dictionary should turn it carefully over for MS. notes, &c. &c. and communicate any thing that they find;" I have amused myself by my fire-side these murky evenings in turning over my Dictionary, and have stumbled on the word LUMBER. Conceiving this to be a word of more extensive signification than people are generally aware of, you may not be displeased with some lucubrations on it.

Dr. Johnson derives it from the Saxon *lælooma*, which he explains *household-stuff*, and then immediately expounds the derivative any thing *useless* or *cumbersome*: the verb from the noun he renders, "to heap like *useless* goods, irregularly," and, "to move heavily, as harnessed with his *own* bulk." The "Etymologicon Magnum" of Saxon literature, by Lye and Manning, gives to *lælooma* the sense above assigned; *atēplia, supellex, instrumenta*. Whence then comes it that the derivative of modern date has so different, so unworthy a meaning assigned it, "which was," as Shakspeare says, "an excellent good word before it was ill-sorted?" Let us see if we cannot trace out the reason which has brought the word into such disgrace.

Now, Mr. Urban, the adverb *gelome* is the same Saxon language is an adverb of time, denoting quick succession, as when minutes, words, events, &c. follow so rapidly on one another as to create confusion and hurry: *gelome* on *gabebum*, is "*frequent* in prayer," as applied to a king of the East Saxons by Venerable Bede\*, as an illustrious part of his character; yet, were it applied to a king in these days, he would be

thought to *lumber* up heaven with his prayers: and thus even the direction of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, to be *instant in season and out of season*, would be deemed the height of impertinence, and *wearying* heaven with prayers. Every formation of the Saxon word into noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, mood, or tense, implying *frequency* either of time or substance, we are led to see the propriety of the application in a good sense to household stuff, furniture, instruments, or tackle; and in a bad sense to *stuff* in general; and so from the *overflowings* or *redundancy* of a man's goods and chattels, it has come to signify the *refuse* and *excess* part of them; whether that part has suffered a depreciation in its original and intrinsic value from wear, waste, mischance, accident, fashion, or fancy.

Thus what might be called the *stock* of any merchant or shopkeeper, in his warehouse or shop, when he first set up in business on the expiration of his apprenticeship, if he carries on a full trade for some twenty or thirty years, and at last retires, and sells off at prime cost, or under a statute, will be found to produce much below the original value, and be purchased in the lump, or dog-cheap, as *lumber*. A nobleman or gentleman who comes into possession of an ample domain, with an excellent mansion on it, suitable to the time and his fortune, if he lives long enough to let his oaks overgrow the timber-forest, or to rebuild or alter any part of his house, or if the timber is overgrown, or the house dilapidated to his hand at the purchase, will sell the one for *lumber*, and find the materials of the other little better. The stores and tackle of the navy of Great Britain are not unfrequently cleared of *lumber*; and, by a late reforming bill, many an officer in the Royal Household has been retrenched as *lumber*. If from property in merchandise or land, we turn our eyes to science, in which there is no exclusive property, shall we not find the knowledge, the skill, and craft of ages, become in succession of time learned *lumber*? And men of the most abstruse or uncommon or miscellaneous reading, are said to have their heads full of *lumber*. How many are the innumerable volumes of law, physic, and divinity, that have been in countless progression and frequency condemned to rot on the shelves as *lumber*! and what wonder there should be so much to throw out from the two first



of these sciences, when the Christian religion itself, the last revelation of Divine Truth to miserable man, is daily discovered to stand in need of defalcation, to have its dead and rotten branches lopped off like those of a superannuated oak, and only the naked trunk left to resist the injuries of weather and wood-stealers. What wonder, when science itself suffers these retrenchments, and is trimmed and pared to the quick, that the vehicles of sciences undergo the same treatment, that the Fathers, the Year-books, the Journals of Parliament, and half the writings of Galen and Hippocrates, are sold as lumber? Is there a bookseller's shop, or a library in Europe, that has not its share of *lumber*? Will Thomas Payne or George Leigh buy your or my library without a great allowance for waste paper to be carried off in baskets, to grace some stall that half a century hence will rise to equal eminence with the counters of our worthy friends? And yet to this lumber do not you and I owe our *small Latin*, and perhaps *no Greek*? May I be allowed to say, that the duplicates of our libraries are—at least in our libraries—*lumber*? I dare not say it of any other libraries in the world. May I be indulged the expression, that you and I have in our time heaped up more odd volumes, odd papers, odd things, than many of our acquaintance; and that we have at times heartily cursed them for *lumber*, when we have been forced to enlarge our house-room, or could not sell the stuff for a quarter of what it cost us? But shall we dare to indulge the bare idea, that such things in the libraries, the cabinets, the museums, the galleries, of \*, and \*\*, and \*\*\*, and \*\*\*\*, whether these asterisks conceal learned men or learned bodies, are *LUMBER*? Perish the thought, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, let it not leave a wreck behind! If you and I, dear Urian, cram a wardrobe with as many liveries for ourselves and our lacqueys as \*\*\*, or a closet with as much China and Japan as \*\*\*\*, or a bureau with as much porcelain from Worcester, Etruria, Seve, or Dresden, as \*\*\*\*\*, or shelves with as many black letters, Elzevirs, Baskervilles, Variorum Classics, or Variorum Shakespeares, as \*\*\*, or galleries with Holbeins, Rubenses, &c. &c. as \*\*, or if we keep as many carriages as would fill half the repositories in town, or horses as can be trotted up and down

the rides, if any one asks, what is the name of all that is sacred we can do with so much *lumber*, we will cheerfully reply, it has killed our spleen, and now lies heavier on our hands than our time or our money did before we amused ourselves by attending the most noted sales, to amass all these several articles. But remembering, "That in the captain is but a chiding word, which in the soldier is flat blasphemy," (as Shakspere says) let us abstain our daring hands from all the lumber of other men, and let us look up with awful reverence and silent astonishment. If we break *hence*, let it be with bursts of applause, repeated with repetition *monsieur*, as bursts with *his own bulk*; let us treat all other collections of literary *supellex* like mercere, drapery, cabinet-work, grocery, or even frippery, as true and genuine *lumber*, *utensils* to furnish Nature's storehouse, *instruments* to copy Art's newest inventions, or to revive her oldest: as *stock* for carrying on a commerce of infinitely greater advantage than that without which many considerable parts of this globe could not subsist, by which all will comprehend is meant the *lumber* trade in the West Indies. Let us suffer ourselves, my friend, to be persuaded, that as nothing was made in vain, nothing can be *useless*. We shall then proceed a step further, and sit down in full conviction, that there is *no such thing* in the universe as *LUMBER*: that it is like too many modern words (I mean modern compared with the times of the Hierarchy), merely ideal, sacrificing sense to sound: that it will be crushed with its own weight, if any thing unimportant can have weight; and that, when we think to lighten the mad's ship of it, it will be washed overboard, like an empty hen-coop, before we can turn ourselves round, and that it can no more reside in the human head than the lead which was put into the head of Caius Gracchus to make it worth its weight in gold.

A word not unlike that we have been here agitating is *CUMBER*, expressing something more than *useless*, even *troublesome*; *vexations*, *burdensome*, *embarrassing*, *unwieldy*, *unmanageable*, *disturbing*, *oppressive*, *jumbled*, *obstructing*. The former idea is only that of taking up the room of *better* things or company; but this, though our late great Lexicographer makes it synonymous with the other, carries a further meaning. One

of our old poets extends it to *Death* itself, whom he as beautifully as pathetically calls "The *Combre-world*," the horror and dread of the world—making *his* hideous.

But I pause here—lest your faithful friend and old correspondent should be mistaken for one of

#### THE LUMBER TROOP.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

MR. Gilbert has observed, in his "Tour to the Lakes," that shot were found in some trees which grew near the field of battle at Marston Moor. A correspondent, L.VII. 851, has observed, with a great degree of wit and ridicule, that Mr. Gilpin must be misinformed, because shot will not enter into green wood. Your correspondent Y. p. 1054, has endeavoured to explain the reason why green wood should so powerfully resist shot; but one thing, I think, was rather necessary to the justice of the observation, or the necessity of an explanation.—I mean the truth of the circumstance itself; for I have no doubt, Mr. Urban, that the case is notoriously otherwise. If your correspondents will enquire of any game keeper who kills deer, or try the experiment themselves, they will find, I believe, that a shot, discharged from a musket, will as surely enter a tree, as a nail may be driven into it by a hammer. The note which attended the observation in *October*, that balls, not bullets, were meant by Mr. Gilpin, I conceive to be erroneous, not only because Mr. Gilpin does not call them balls, but because a ball, with a sufficient degree of momentum to bury itself in a tree, would certainly either splinter or go through it. D. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

THE Critical Reviewers, reviewing Mr. Weddell's "Scriptural View of the Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ," (see vol. LVII. p. 991.) on these words, "one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith there came out blood and water, (which fully proved his death, for this water is lodged in the pericardium, which being wounded, death does immediately ensue,)" have the following remark: "The anatomical accuracy would have deserved commendation, if we had not been informed by our medical associates, that the pericardium contains water only." Now I would ask you, Mr. Urban, if the words of Mr. W. differ

from the Reviewers? Blood followed the spear as well as water; but Mr. W. does not say that both came from the same place.

The human petrification in the villa Ludovica, enquired after in p. 1073, though not mentioned by many travellers, is to be met with in two modern accounts of Rome. In "*Les Delices de l'Italie*," London, 1709, tom. III. p. 114, is mentioned a petrified skeleton, *un squelette petrifié*; and in the "*Voyage d'un Francois en Italie*, 1765 and 1766," Venice, 1769, tom. III. a singular human petrification, *une petrification humaine singuliere*.

Our countryman Richard Lascelles saw this curiosity about the same time as the supposed Sir R. Fanshawe. His account of it is very full, as follows, p. 180, 1870.

"In a great square box, lined with velvet, I saw the body of a *petrified man*, that is, a man *turned into stone*; one piece of the leg broken, to assure an ambassador doubting of the verity of the thing, showed me plainly both the bone and the stone crusted over it. The head and the other parts lie jumbled up together in the box. If you ask me why they do not put this body into some tomb to bury it, I answer you, that it needs no other tomb than this crust of stone. Indeed I never saw a body so neatly intombed as this. You would swear that this tomb is a pure *just-ancorps* rather than a tomb. It fits as close as if a taylor had made it, and that you may not think it an impossible thing that men should be thus petrified, I must mind you what Ortelius\* saith, that, upon the mountains situated in the Western parts of Tattary, are seen figures of men, camels, sheep, and other beasts, which, by an admirable metamorphosis, were changed into stones about 300 years ago; and Aristotle† himself speaks of men petrified in the hollow cave of a mountain near Pergamus."

Lascelles noted the wooden bedstead covered with precious stones, valued at 100,000 crowns, the four posts all of oriental polished jasper; the rest of other rich stones: but the head exceeding the rest for riches and art, especially the midst, where the family arms are set in rich floods of several colours. He pronounces the best use that could be made of it would be to lay the *man of stone* in,

\* Tab. Geograph. Russiæ.

† Lib. de An. c. 50.

and that beds of stone are fittest for men of *stone*. He also noticed a curious clock. These three articles are united in the "*Delices de l'Italie*" before mentioned.

Monsieur Milson in 1688 speaks of this petrification as "a piece of stone said to have belonged to a petrified man. But this is a mistake, for the bones are not way petrified; but a candied crust (*croûte candie*), a certain stony incrustation, has gathered round them, which has given them this name. I do not, however, mean by this, that bones do not petrify, as well as other substances. There is nothing but what will petrify. In various cabinets which I have visited, I have observed a hundred different things petrified: fruits, flowers, trees, wood, plants, bones, fish, bread, pieces of flesh, animals of all sorts. Parnes gives an account of a child petrified in his mother's womb. And, what is more extraordinary, the history of our time speaks of a city\* in Africa petrified in one night, with men, beasts, trees, furniture, and every thing in the city without exception." *Nouv. Voy. d'Italie*, II. 170, 1702.

I have not at hand any of the travellers of the present century, such as Keyser, Blainville, &c. &c. to answer whether their curiosity was excited by this petrified man. Mr. Wright does not mention him, nor the author of the "*Viaggiatore*."

P. 1104. After some hours chase, unassisted by the bulky index of the Variorum edition of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, I have caught the passage which Bishop Atterbury thought he had exactly pointed out, if not transcribed, into his letter to Pope, dated "Bromley, October 15, 1711." It is the 14th letter of the 2d book of the Epistles to Atticus, where he thus describes the interruptions of his visitors in his Formian retreat †: "*Basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentis Formianorum: at quam parum laetificet tributum Emilianum? Sed omitto vulgus. Post horum iv molesti ceteri non sunt.*"

\* The city of *Breda*. Kircher, *Mund. Subt.*

† In the subsequent letter (XV.) Cicero resumes the subject. The country gentlemen, then resident in the vicinity of the episcopal palace at Bromley, were much obliged to the Prelate for informing his correspondent that the company of these Arrii and Seboii of his neighbourhood was worse than none—"si solus non potuero, cum rusticis potius quam cum his perverbam." W. & D.

C. *Arrius* proximus est vicinus, immo ille quidem jam contubernalis; qui etiam se idcirco Romam ire aegat, ut hic mecum totos dies philosophetur. Ecce ex altera parte *Sebosus*, ille Catuli familiaris. Quo me vertam? Statim me hercule Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. non. Maii. Vide enim quibus hominibus aures fac deduxerem. Occasionem mirificam, si qui nunc, dum hi apud me sunt, emerge de me fundum Formianum velit." Which may be thus translated: "I have a court-yard of a country-house: so great is the resort of the people of Formia to it, that you would think the whole Emilian tribe, the largest in Rome, attended my levee. But I pass over the bulk of attendants, who leave me after the fourth hour. C. Arrius, my next door neighbour, the same who was formerly my companion, protests he will not go to Rome, but spend whole days in conversing with me on philosophical subjects. On the other side I have Sebosus, the friend of Catulus. What can I do? I would make the best of my way to Arpinum, if it were not more convenient for me to wait for you here, at least till the 6th of May. For only think what kind of men I am obliged to listen to! It would be an admirable opportunity, if any person, while they are with me, should offer to purchase this villa." A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Gerrard-street, Jan. 3.*  
A LONG journey, which I was obliged to make, and an accumulation of business since, have deprived me of my usual pleasure of attending you in your intellectual tour of observation through the world. However, I have at length found leisure to retrace your steps, at least *slightly*, and shall make such remarks as the shortness of my time will permit.

I have received much satisfaction from perusing occasionally the descriptions and histories of trees, by different correspondents, particularly T. H. W. and J. A. I hope these gentlemen will continue their useful labours; and, when their plan is completed, I would recommend the re-publication of the whole, apart, in a small volume. I think the publick would receive it favourably.

There is another work much wasted in this way; an abridgement of the last edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*, which is now increased to a price that few can afford, and

and to an extent which still fewer have time enough to go through. Yet there is a vast deal of valuable knowledge in it; and a judicious Summary, in 8vo or 12mo, would be read with pleasure. While it is right and proper that large collections should be formed of all that is known on any subject, for the use of persons who have much leisure, or a peculiar taste for the cultivation of such subjects, it is also proper that some regard should be paid to the case of men engaged in active life and professional business, to whom every "great book is a great evil," and who, though they may have an ardent love of knowledge, and might be extremely useful in disseminating it, and promoting the benefits derived from it, are, however, too much involved in the necessary duties of their stations to find leisure to peruse volumes in 4to and folio. When we had such literary journalists as John Le Clerc, Michael de la Roche, and old Dr. Maty, there was less room for my complaints, because they gave abstracts of books; but, as we have no Review now conducted on this plan, it must be done in separate publications, or not at all.

Your correspondent J. Nafsey, LVII. p. 117, has stated a case of a man who was bitten by an alligator in swimming across a river, and did not feel any painful sensation till he came out of the water. Before any argument can be founded on this case, I think we must know more of the particulars of it. If it was a very slight wound, as I should be inclined to suppose, then the attention of the man's mind being occupied by the exertion necessary in swimming to get to the other side of the river, are, I think, sufficient to account for his not feeling any pain, without supposing that the water had any effect in the case: a man does not feel the blows given him in fighting while his attention is wholly engaged by the desire of mastering his antagonist. I can hardly conceive that immersion in water should diminish pain. The idea of performing surgical operations in this way has, I believe, occurred to medical men. A surgeon of my acquaintance proposed, in order to prevent the bad effects of admitting cold air into the cavity of the belly, that the operation of dividing the *lymphatic plexus*, in women who have narrow *pelves*, should be performed while the patient was half immersed in luke-warm water. But he certainly did not recol-

lect, nor has it occurred to your correspondent, that the first cut given by the knife would produce a gush of blood, which would foul the water, and put it out of the surgeon's power to proceed, because he could not see what he was doing. I am afraid, therefore, no advantage could be derived from what Mr. N. proposes; but we are certainly obliged to him, and to every person, who, from motives of humanity, offers any observation, or states any fact, for our consideration.

Amidst the variety of matter, Mr. Urban, that you discuss, we have, every now and then, controverted points. If these interest me, I read what passes on both sides, for a *certain time*; but, if the dispute be not terminated, and I have bestowed on it as much time as it is worth, or as I can afford, I am obliged to give it up, by which means I lose my preceding labour, and do not see the issue of the controversy. Many of your readers, I am convinced, are in the same situation. It is much, therefore, to be desired, that when any subject has been argued about for a long time, backwards and forwards, some one of the parties should *sum up* the evidence, and let us know how it stands at the last. This would add much to the usefulness of your Miscellany. And I think it so important, that if none of your correspondents will do it, I think you yourself, good Sir, should occasionally employ some steady hand to do us this piece of service. You will excuse my taking the liberty of recommending this: I am sure you know I do it from the best motives; and I have some little title to request it, because, in the only matter of controversy I ever was engaged in in your Magazine, which was relative to English names of animals corresponding to the Scotch, after several letters from different people had passed, containing various opinions about the "Famart," I gave exactly such a summary of the evidence as I here request of you. At present, I recollect three articles of which a summary would be desirable: the dispute about the orthography of Shakespeare's name—about the origin of calling the mine of diamonds the *curse of Scotland*—and about the changes produced by ingrafting trees. If any of your readers think my plan would occupy room in the Magazine which had better be devoted to *original* matter, I would

I would remind such, that it is better to know a few things to purpose, than many things superficially and confusedly.

We are much obliged to M. A. N. for his admirable essay on retirement from business, p. 388: the hand of a master is visible in it. Most men wander heedless through life, "having eyes, but seeing not:" M. A. N. is an OBSERVER.

Your correspondent M. Skinner mentions a little brook at Hastings, in Sussex, which the inhabitants call *the bourne*. I only mean to guard him against supposing this to be an appellation peculiar to that rivulet. In ancient times all little brooks were called *bornes* or *burns*; and this use of the term is still retained in Scotland, and in the North of England. *The bourne* is, therefore, no more than *the rivulet*.

I must beg leave to dissent from somebody who has written very unfavourably of smoking tobacco, as bad for the lungs, &c. If he mean to say, that the frequent practice of smoking, and such a habit of doing it as that a man cannot be happy without it, is a prejudicial thing, I agree with him. Tobacco-smoke is a *stimulant*, and, therefore, the frequent and immoderate use of it must tend to weaken the constitution in the same way, though in a much smaller degree, that *drum-drinking*, or any thing else that excites the nervous system, does. But against the moderate and occasional use of it there exists no rational objection. It is a valuable article in medicine. I have known much good from it in various cases, and have myself been recovered by it, at times, from a languor which neither company nor wine was able to dissipate. Although, therefore, I shall not decide on the justness of the etymology, I must clearly assent to the truth of the fact, asserted by that critic, who found its name to be derived from three Hebrew words, which, if I recollect right, were *TOB* *burns*, *ACH* *sums*, *A* *ejus*, "GOOD is the SMOKE thereof."

From tobacco, I pass naturally to opium, a medicine never to be mentioned without a pause, expressive of *veneration*. It is a pity that the use of things should so often be confounded with the abuse of them. If this were not the case, a late correspondent of yours would not have expressed so many fears and objections to the use of the

drug. As to invalids keeping it "in their closets," and privately using it there, I will join in condemning such a practice, as I should condemn private dram-drinking; and yet it does not follow that brandy or opium are not most excellent articles. Opium is undoubtedly, in spite of some people's prejudices, one of the best articles of the *materia medica*. I query whether, in alleviating pain, &c. it has not done as much good to mankind as all the rest put together. In the hands of a judicious practitioner it never can be dangerous; and, if people will trust to ignorant quacks, they must take their chance. To speak of never prescribing opium without trembling, is ridiculous. Your correspondent mistakes when he thinks that the present use of opium is one of the *new fashions* in physic. This medicine was known in ancient times, and has been as highly extolled by the ancient physicians as it ever was since, or will be again. It was the prevalence of *fashions*, the chemical remedies, and the inert practices introduced by the theory of Stahl, which withdrew the attention of physicians from it; but they have returned to it again as to "a fountain of living water," after "hewing out to themselves broken cisterns that could hold no water;" and I will venture to predict, that if *new fashions* should withdraw them ten times more, they would return to it as oft again, because its excellence is manifest and incontrovertible. I must inform your correspondent, that most of the great and superior practitioners have been distinguished by their attachment to opium. Sydenham was called *Opiophilus*; and, whatever prejudices may have been entertained by some physicians, as there have been many, I will most heartily join with Adrian Van Royen in his beautiful apostrophe to this excellent gift of God, in his elegant poem *De Amoribus et Conantibus Plantarum*:

Vivat Apollineis numium suspecta ministris,  
Vivat in innumeris sola medela malis.

Which, for the sake of your English readers, I shall try to translate:

For ever flourish! though the healing tribe,  
Falsely suspicious, view thy matchless powers  
For ever flourish, balm of human kind!  
In ills innumerable the only cure."

I have now, Mr. Urban, got as far as October; but must delay future remarks till more leisure. T. SEARCH.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,  
Simon de Apulia (vol. LVII. p. 1070) before he was promoted to the see of Exeter, was Dean of York. There was no small bustle about his election to that dignity. (See Drake's Ebor. 562, 563.) He was promoted to Exeter 1214, and sat 28 years. (Godwin, edit. Richardson, p. 404.)—There was at Exeter a Benedictine priory, founded by the Conqueror or Rufus, or rather by the Monks of Battell, on land of their gift. Qu. if Bishop Simon was a benefactor thereto? See its register in the Cottonian Library. (Tanner, p. 90.)

The weapon on Bishop Wyvil's tomb in Salisbury cathedral is in the hand of the Bishop's champion. A. B.

Mr. URBAN,  
GODWIN was certainly mistaken in his assertion, that Simon de Apulia was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1206: Dr. Richardson, in a note to p. 404 of his edition of De Præsul. Angl. having shewn from publick records that the see was vacant in 1210, and 1212; and from Matt. West. that Simon was really not consecrated before 1214. The case probably was, that on the death of Bishop Marshall, in October 1206, Simon was appointed to this diocese by Papal provision; and that the King objected to the appointment, not only as being an encroachment upon his prerogative, but because Simon was an Italian, and zealous in the interest of the court of Rome. In June 1207, Innocent III. greatly provoked the King, by promoting Langton to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, and the memorable rupture with the Pope was the consequence of it. This occasioned the interdict, which continued six years and a quarter; and before it was taken off, there were six sees in the hands of the King, viz. York, Durham, Chester, Chichester, Worcester, and Exeter. (Chron. Abb. de Petrob.) The interdict was relaxed June 29, 1214; and, on the 5th of October, Simon bishop of Exeter, and Walter de Grey bishop of Worcester, were consecrated at Canterbury.

S. E. (vol. LVII. p. 1070) acknowledges himself to be at a loss to account for Simon de Apulia's seal (p. 880) having on it a legendary of St. Nicholas and his boys, without any symbol of St. Peter, the patron of Exeter cathedral. But, as I imagine, other ancient seals of bishops might be pointed out, which have no representation of the person of the Saint to whom their episcopal church

was dedicated, or any memorial of his properties. Nor, considering the superstition of former times, does it seem strange that a bishop should, in this instance, give a preference to the Saint of whom he had formed the most favourable opinion. Nicholas was the patron of boys, especially of those designed for holy orders; and Simon might conceive himself to be indebted to him for the literary improvements he made in his youth, as well as for his success as he advanced in life. This prelate, according to Matt. Westm. was eminent for prudence and learning; and at the lower part of the seal he is exhibited in the attitude of praying to St. Nicholas. The coat of arms used by Simon de Apulia was, Azure, three mitres, two and one, with this jingling motto, equally adapted to crowns, coronets, and mitres: *bonus est meus*. (Isacke's Antiq. of Exeter.) W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Hinchley, Jan. 19.  
IN your Magazine for December last, p. 1059, a correspondent of yours, under the signature of Academicus Leicestrensis, sounds an alarm! and with a few classical, mathematical, and optical terms (misapplied), a considerable share of vanity and illiberality, attacks your old correspondent Observer, *sings* his own triumph, and charges him with inattention, false description, and wholly mistaking the fire, &c. of an ancient ear-campment Observer chanced to descry in a morning ride on the common road, whilst on a visit to a friend.

Academicus sets out in all the parade of surly zeal, contradicts every part of Observer's description, &c. (which he had modestly given) in all the enthusiastic fire of a scientific despot; and almost inclines one to conclude, that Observer had sapped the foundation, and vitiated the first principles of science. What (a reader may say) has Observer done? He innocently thought to amuse himself and others. See his decent account in your Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 657.

Academicus, either to shew himself acquainted with technical terms of art, or that Observer was unacquainted with them, imitating the mathematician, talks of an *isosceles* and *scalenum*,—but *elliptically* leaves out *triangle*, which I voluntarily supply,—unscientifically talks of a *compound curve*,—misapplies the optical term *diuerges*, &c.

I, with many others of your readers lament that gentlemen, who write *sine*

for their own amusement or the information of others, do not lay aside enmity and personal dislike to each other, and, in mild and decent language, inform each other of any trifling mistake, where it does not tend to establish any fundamental error in enquiry after antiquities, or in science. I wish Academicus may lay his hand upon his breast, and in some future number solemnly say, that he is a perfect stranger to Observer; that no enmity, nor difference in religious sentiments between them, has influenced his pen; but that a sincere regard to correctness, and a love for the remains of antiquity, has been the sole cause of his remarks. And, should he answer in the affirmative, I hope he will, previous to his making any future structures, for the credit of antique enquiries, and the discoveries of truth, imitate the example of the most eminent persons in science, revolve in his mind, and be always prepared to subscribe to, the following precept: *Quæcunque volumeritis ut faciant vobis homines, ita et vos facite eis.* CONCORDIA.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 2.

HAVING been lately at Peterborough, a natural fondness for antiquity led me to enquire, if the stone with an inscription in memory of Florianus (see LVI. 1034. LVII. 118) was still in that neighbourhood. I was lucky enough to view it; but was extremely mortified at seeing the little attention paid to so rare and valuable a relic.

The possessor of this monument has placed it against the house, in an obscure corner of a small back-yard, where the dropping of the rain, with the natural dampness of the yard, will, I apprehend, in a short time obliterate the inscription. It was so covered and incruusted with dirt and filth, that I was obliged to employ a servant in cleaning it before I could discover the inscription. The yard had been newly gravelled, and the INVICTO AVGVSTO M. P. L. was absolutely buried in the soil. I must confess, I wish to rescue this remnant of antiquity from the hands of its present possessor (to whom it can be of no moment), and to place it under the care of a person of more refinement. If this hint should be the means of saving so valuable a relic from decay, which serves to elucidate a dark period in history, I shall feel myself highly fortunate; for never let it be said, that in Britain, where the study of antiquity is carried to a great

perfection as in any part of Europe, and where relics are preserved with the greatest avidity, that the only inscription this island affords, and the second yet discovered, to the memory of Florianus, should moulder and perish in obscurity.—I should be happy to illustrate the site of Maiden Castle, hinted at by a correspondent of yours, where little or nothing serves to guide the curious investigators. Events of this nature must in general be hypothetically founded.—Camden, whose knowledge as an antiquary stands unrivalled, has settled it a summer station of the Romans; and there are others who have pronounced it Roman, tracing out each part allotted to the respective legions quartered there, I have passed it on the West road from Dorchester. It seems a work of great extent; and, if my time would have allowed me to have explored it, I should have amply gratified a natural curiosity. From a distant view, I could judge the ramparts and intrenchments to be immense; and, from the great labour and pains taken to fortify it, must have been what the Romans termed their castra stativa. I see no reason why we may not allow them the merit of it: it is the most convincing argument, and marks the restless and turbulent spirit of the Britons, better than the pen of the ablest historian.—I need not advert to the form of the Roman camp; it has been ably described by historians. It is sufficient to say, that the figure was square, divided into two chief partitions, the upper and lower,—the upper, assigned to the General and his chief officers,—the lower to the common soldiers, horse and foot—Maiden Castle bears no affinity to the towns of the Britons at Caesar's arrival.—In his excellent Commentaries, War in Gaul, book v. chap. 8, the English call a thick wood, surrounded with a ditch, and fortified with a rampire, a town.—He must have been an eye-witness in what he asserts, and his testimony, as a faithful historian, cannot be doubted.

MILES.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 18.

I BEG leave to introduce to your acquaintance the giants at Guildhall. Not remembering to have seen any account given concerning the nature and pedigree of these great men, I am induced to act as a dwarf of romance on this occasion, by proclaiming the name and quality of these tyrannic lords, the terror of those knights-errant who wan-

der



der from school in holiday season. To continue the metaphor; I have discovered a fountain of knowledge, which has opened my eyes on this occasion, and will, I hope, be servicable to all such readers as delight in knowing matters not worth knowing. This spring of sapience, Mr. Urban, is a thin one, yeilded, *Joannis Gryphindri J. C. De Weichbildis Saxonicis, seu Colassis Rolandis Urbium quatuordecim Sarsenicarum, Commentarius, &c. Argentorati, 1666.*

This work is full of true German learning; and the author sets the patience of the reader at utter defiance. However, upon peeling off the rind of digression, and cracking the shell of pedantry, the kernel is pretty good. It appears that tradition, which is always a liar, ascribes those colossal statues in the towns of Saxony to Charlemagne, and his fabled nephew Roland. This idea the author demonstrates to be false by the most convincing arguments, and a deal of curious reading. He shews that towns were unknown in Germany till the tenth century; so that it is in vain to give those giants an earlier date.

In confutation, Mr. Urban, no less than nearly sixty-five chapters are employed by our pugnacious author. In chapter 66, to our great consolation, after having shewn what those colossal gentry are not, he condescends to inform us who they are.

From many authorities he proves that, in the middle ages, a stone, a cross, or some such sign, was erected in towns, to denote, 1. the power of holding a fair or market; 2. the power of judgement lodged in the magistrates, and the privilege of the inhabitants to be judged only by their own municipal, or *weichbildic*, law. These two privileges were, indeed, the chief distinctions of a burgh or free city.

In the time of the Emperor Otho II. or about the year 980, we find that the people of Magdeburg, in gratitude to that Prince, who gave them great privileges, erected a colossal statue to him in the court of judgement. The same plan was followed by Brandenburg, Bremer, Hal, Northous, Halberstad, &c. &c. Sometimes one, sometimes two, or more, of these statues are found, as the city had one great benefactor or more. These statues are seen in the places of judgement, where the colossal justice seems to preside.

These statues came, in time, to be

regarded as types of municipal power; and adopted, as would seem, by many cities lately, merely as symbolic of their privileges, as gigantic geni of the town, and protectors of its freedom and laws. In Germany they are called *Weichbilds* and *Rolands*; *weich*, is a town (see, Anglo-Sax.); *bild*, a privileged or favoured place.

Of this later kind, Mr. Urban, I should suppose the giants at Guildhall; not erected to real persons, but merely symbolic patrons of the city, in perfect imitation of the German *Weichbilds*. They indeed correspond to the descriptions of Gryphindri; "*nem resistunt sagis, et armati longis lancis, et subnixi stabant parvis fecutis, habentes ad remes cultellos longos.*" But many varieties are found.

Of the giants at Guildhall, he on the right as you enter bears the long weapon, and leans on a small shield. The former is the *long bard*, of which another kind, used in guarding the halls of the great, was called *bal-bard*, or *halber* (our halbert). The Lochaber axe of Scotland belongs to the former class. See Pennant's Tour, 1769. The shield bears a black eagle, on a field, Or; if I mistake not the arms of Saxony.

He on the left has a sword by his side, and a bow and quiver on his back. In his right he holds a singular weapon, namely, a pole with a pricked ball suspended from its top. This weapon escapes my memory at present; but it is hoped some of your Antiquarian correspondents will give information concerning it.

Both giants are in the Roman warlike dress, and have laurel crowns. I know not if the figures in Germany have ever such dresses, but suspect not; and take this dress to signify, that London was a city adorned and enlarged by the Romans, and a Roman colony. But it suffices to have opened the tract; and I hope some of your Antiquarian friends will give more illustrations on it.

Yours, &c. PUSILLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxon, Nov. 18.

I HAVE not yet seen Dr. Taylor's letter to Dr. Johnson, and am as willing as another to believe it deserves the warmest encomiums. But in one part, if a correspondent in vol. LVII. p. 874. has given a just account of what he so much admires, surely, Sir, whatever there may be of novelty in the argument, we may be permitted to doubt whether



whether there be much of good reasoning and of truth. "A previous and circumstantial knowledge of the felicity of Heaven" is not bestowed, we are told, "left, overpowered by the inestimable and eternal reward, we should be induced to anticipate it by a voluntary and premature extinction of our present existence, and, of course, by a desertion of that post which Providence has assigned us." In every view this remark seems exceptionable. Larger manifestations of the goodness of God could never tempt any man to disobey his will: and if any one should be so tempted, the violence here spoken of is not of that sort by which the kingdom of Heaven may be taken. It seems to be forgotten on this occasion, that the Gospel, through which alone happiness can be attained, promises no pardon in another life to sins of which we have not repented in this life; and the suicide dies in the very act of violating the sixth commandment: "Thou shalt do no murder." The precept includes every species of murder; and the reason of it accordingly extends to all: "for in the image of God made he man," Gen. ix. 6. "He who kills himself destroys God's image, as much as he who kills another man\*." At present, indeed, by the general decision of juries and coroners in these deplorable cases, it seems to be supposed, that the mere act of self-murder, without any previous or concomitant symptoms of disordered intellect, is of itself a sufficient proof of insanity: and, if this is so, the laws that have been enacted on this head do but combat a shadow, and fix a penalty for a crime which never did nor ever can possibly exist. But our legislators judged differently; and, leaving every man's final lot to the disposal of Infinite Goodness and unerring Wisdom, intended, without doubt, that, if no want of later reason was discoverable before the fatal moment, the violence should then be considered as a transgression of law, and as such be followed by marks of infamy, to deter others from committing similar offences. And the institution is so less charitable than just. If a blind man is approaching a precipice, whether he knows of it or not, should he fall, he is destroyed; but to warn him of his danger, that he may avoid it if he pleases, is the part of humanity.

With regard to the other point, which

led to these remarks, the providence of God, gracious and merciful in the knowledge imparted to us, is, no doubt, equally wise and good in what is withheld. The happiness of another life is represented in Scripture under the most significant terms and allusions that language can supply; it is a crown of inestimable value, a kingdom whose duration never shall have an end. But why, we are asked, is not a more distinct and particular view of these glories afforded? Perhaps to see them is to enjoy them; and perhaps they can only be seen by the pure in heart, by those whom death has freed from sin\*, not by those who are labouring to subdue the remains of evil habits, and fighting with the infirmities and passions of this life. Why has not a brute beast the idea of a God, the knowledge of duty, and the power of reason? because a brute is not a man. Why does not man behold with open eyes the things of another world? because man is not an inhabitant of that world; because he is not an angel, nor, as he shall hereafter be, "equal unto the angels." Luke xx. 36.

These, or similar observations, which are usually made on this subject, appear probable in themselves, and consonant to the suggestions of Holy Scripture. We are there told, that we shall hereafter see our glorified Redeemer "as he is;" and this is given as a proof that we shall then "be like him†," mortal eyes not being capable of beholding that glory, nor flesh and blood of inheriting that kingdom‡. To St. Stephen indeed the Heavens were opened; and he "saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." But he was miraculously strengthened to sustain the sight: for he was "full of the Holy Ghost;" and all those who sat in council against him "saw his face as it had been the face of an angel§." The Lord, even Jesus, revealed himself to Paul; and, for the glory of that sight, he could not see till he was restored by Ananias in the name of the same Jesus||. St. Paul was afterwards "caught up" (whether in the body, or out of the body, as he modestly declares, he could not tell) "to the third Heaven," and "into Paradise." Of the joys of Heaven he does not so much as attempt to make any remark; but he

\* Rom. vii. 7.

† 1 John iii. 2.

‡ 1 Cor. xv. 50.—§ Acts vi. 15; vii. 54—56.

|| Acts xxiii. 14—15; with ix. 3, &c.

\* Sharpe, on Death, p. 277.

asserts us that, in Paradise, the abode of intermediate and inferior consolation, even there he "heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter." The word rendered unspeakable means also *secret*, things which ought not, as well as things which cannot, be divulged. To avoid ambiguity, therefore, he adds, at the margin more agreeably to general usage translates, what follows, "which it is not possible for a man to utter," which human language has no terms to express. What then was the effect which these heavenly visions, and this abundance of revelations, had on the favoured apostle? did he hasten in consequence, by doing violence to himself, to seize the destined possession before the time? The very supposition fills one with horror. Persecuted as he was every where and on all sides, pressed out of measure, above strength, he nevertheless endured and fought manfully to the end. He knew that to depart, and to be with Christ, was far better; but he knew also, that to abide in the flesh was more needful for the church; and he desired nothing so earnestly as that Christ might be magnified in his body, whether it were by life or by death. Phil. i. 20, &c.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.  
YOUR correspondent CANDIDUS, p. 874, has taken a great deal of pains to prove the novelty and excellence of an argument, used by Dr. Taylor in his letter to Dr. Johnson, on a future state. The novelty of it I do not dispute, but I cannot subscribe to its excellence. There is an inconsistency in it which I shall be much obliged to Candidus if he will reconcile. Dr. Taylor, he says, clearly evinces the perfect wisdom of God in not making the mode and measure of our future bliss cognizable to our senses, "lest, overpowered by the estimable and eternal reward, we should be induced to anticipate it by a voluntary and premature extinction of our present existence; and, of course, by a desertion of that post which Providence has assigned us;" that is, by the commission of one of the most heinous crimes which we can be guilty of, which, as Dr. Taylor observes, is equally unpardonable, if death be the instantaneous consequence of the act, because it could not then be

repented of; and which, therefore, would be so far from introducing us into a state of happiness, that it would certainly doom us to eternal misery.

That Dr. Johnson once had his doubts and fears, respecting his own title to happiness hereafter, is very certain; but it would be absurdity in the extreme, in any one who is the least conversant with his moral and religious essays, to suppose for a moment, that he could receive information from any man on the fundamental doctrines of our holy religion. About three months before his death, he declared to a lady of my acquaintance, that he would gladly undergo several severe fits of the asthma, and other painful diseases which he mentioned, for a few more years of life, in order to perfect his repentance. The lady expressing her surprise at such a declaration from him, who, she observed, had lived so good a life, and who had served the cause of religion and morality so much by his writings, he replied, "Madam, no man can know the state of another man's soul so well as himself." He said also to a gentleman, a friend of mine, much about the same time, that, if he was saved, he should be "indebted for his salvation to the sermons of Dr. Clarke." His doubts and fears, which appeared to be rather the effect of humility than of unrepented guilt, it is charitably to be hoped, and may reasonably be believed, are now changed to a happy certainty.

Yours, &c. R. G. R.

Mr. URBAN, Bedfordshire, Nov. 21.  
I HAVE read the letter of CANDIDUS with the utmost astonishment; that Dr. Taylor should maintain, that the reason why the mode and measure of happiness in the next world is not made cognizable to our senses is, "lest, overpowered by the eternal reward, we should be induced to anticipate it by a voluntary and premature extinction of our present existence, and, of course, by a desertion of that post which Providence has assigned us." If Candidus has misrepresented the Doctor's words, he must see to that. If the Doctor has really asserted as Candidus represents, truth obliges me to declare that, to me, it appears that a weaker argument could not well be made. The true Christian (who only might reasonably hope for such rewards) would not, if the mode and measure of the happiness of a future state were revealed, rush, uncalled by his

his Maker, into a future state, and by that means (as the Doctor says) desert *immaturely* the post which Providence has assigned him. Here the Doctor severely wounds his own argument. The Christian life is, unluckily for his argument, compared to the life of a soldier; and the soldier that deserts his post has, among men, no mercy shewn him; and the spiritual soldier's case would be hazardous to an extreme. The Scripture directs a Christian to be patient under all the ills of life, and to endure hardships as a good soldier. Therefore, no good Christian, in his right senses, I am convinced, would ever act according to the Doctor's supposition. That the Doctor's argument is new, I most readily allow; for who but himself, can any sensible person think, would have advanced it? But that the inconsiderate may think his argument a good one when advanced, I have proof, or Cædippus's letter would for me have remained unanswered. Having, I trust, confuted the Doctor's reason, I shall advance one which, I think, is (as his is said to be) irrefragable; and that is, that the very essence of our religion requires, that we live by faith, and not by sight. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

**A**T a time when so many new schemes are in agitation for the better management of the poor, while objections are raised against them all, and yet all acknowledge that some alterations and improvements are necessary; I beg to be indulged with the insertion of a few observations on two points which ought to be considered previously to the establishment of any new mode, and a proper attention to which might decide the preference due to one above another. These points are, the **RIGHTS OF THE POOR**, and the **COMFORTS OF THE POOR**.

With respect to the **Poor Man's RIGHTS**, I presume they are *naturally* the same with the rich man's. Set the prince and the basket-maker together upon a desolate island, and it is certain the birth of the former will not be so good a plea for superiority as the skill of the latter. But in a *state of society*, the *rights* of the poor man must be estimated by the *sacrifices* he has made (or has acquiesced in) for the benefit of that society. Now these are great indeed. He has resigned to the landlord all his share of the ground which his own hands cultivate; not referring to himself so much

as will bury him. He has lent to the merchant and manufacturer the use of his limbs, as an engine to procure them wealth, at a rate much below their real value. He has relinquished, to those who are called his betters, all claim to power, rank, title, and respect, and is content to swell the pomp of state by the contrast he exhibits of *humility* opposed to grandeur; without which comparative relation neither of them would exist. What then, in such an unequal distribution, is left him? Surely the security, at least, that his condition shall not become still worse (unless by his own fault); and that, like the bee which resigns her treasures to man, he may remain unmolested in his hive, and be fed with a portion of that honey which he collects for his masters. If this be denied him, will he not be apt to call for a fresh division of the common property, and say, "Give me the portion of good things which falleth unto me." Heavy as is the burthen of poor-rates, I suppose the opulent do not wish for such a liquidation of the account, I conceive it, therefore, to be the *right* of the poor man, *at all events*, and notwithstanding the burthens which may seem to press upon the rich, to be secured in the continuance of the humble enjoyments belonging to his station. A *willingness to labour* is all the return that can be required of him. If, either by age or sickness, he is rendered incapable of labour, or if no work can be found for him, he may still demand his usual scanty share from those, who, without labouring any more than he, are supplied with abundance out of the *general stock*. It is not enough, then, to provide for the poor, by keeping their souls and bodies together in the cheapest manner possible; they are to be maintained in the possession of their *comforts*.

What are the poor man's **COMFORTS**? They lie in a small compass; and therefore ought to be the more sacred.

One great source of comfort to the poor man is his *wife and children*, if he be not overhurshened by them. Despised and insignificant as he may be abroad, he is of some consequence at home. He finds there those who care for him, who obey him; to whom he may say, Go, and they go; and Come, and they come. He is not without a sense of the *charities* of father, son, and husband; and, when sick and dispirited, it is the greatest of his comforts to be

attended upon by those who love and regard him. There may be some danger of sinking even a stout heart by the forcible separation of husband and wife, parents and children, in times of sickness and distress; nor would one surely wish them to be entirely indifferent to each other.

The poor man; poor as he is, loves to cherish some idea of *property*.—to say, my house, my garden, my furniture; and when his whole domestic establishment goes to wreck on a removal to a work-house, he is weak enough to grieve a little at the loss of things that by use were become precious to him. He does not like to consider himself only as a lodger or a guest, though in a much finer mansion than his own—he does not wear with satisfaction cloaths, though worn, that belong to the community, and not to himself. And are not these respectable prejudices?

The poor man is comforted under his poverty by thinking himself *free*. This freedom of his, God knows, is circumscribed by such a number of imperious necessities, that it is reduced to little in effect; but he pleases himself in imagining that he possesses it; and that he may go out or come in, work or play, at his own option. He likes to be the judge of his own wants, and to provide for them after his own manner. He even chafes to have the determination whether he shall boil or bake his Sunday's dinner. Then he cannot be easy under confinement, abhors the thought of being under lock and key, and thinks no man deserves a prison who has not committed a crime. To be a cypher in the state, and therefore a slave, according to the ideas of some political theorists, does not hurt him at all; but he has a mortal dislike to arbitrary rule exercised over all his actions. And is it in England that one would wish to extinguish these feelings?

Lastly, the poor man places some of his comfort (indeed, it must be acknowledged, too much of it) in *social and convivial enjoyments*. The bare mention of these, in a poor man, strikes many with the idea of great criminality, and the appellation of drunken and idle are liberally bestowed with great indignation. To get drunk, and squander at an ale-house what ought to maintain his family, is undoubtedly very wrong in a poor man; but that, after a hard day's or week's labour, he should love to relax a little in that place which affords "an

hour's importance to the poor man's heart," is surely so natural that it cannot deserve much censure. The evening chat at a neighbour's door, the Sunday's church-yard politics, the holiday festivities, the rustic games, and athletic exercises, are as welcome to the labourer, as the Opera-house and Almack's to the Lord; and who will say, that the pleasures of the former are not as well earned as those of the latter? Without these sweeteners, what would be the bitter cup of a poor man's life? What, is the life of him who is compelled to sustain a tasteless and melancholy being within the barred precincts of a work-house, where the names of freedom, property, and cheerfulness, are unknown?

PHILANDER.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 4.

YOU will much oblige me by inserting in your valuable Miscellany the following short account of an infant musician, Sophia Hoffman. This child, when only nine months old, discovered so violent an attachment to musical sounds, that, if taken out of a room where any person was playing on an instrument, it was frequently impossible to appease her, but by bringing her back. The nearer she was carried to the performer, the more delighted she appeared to be, and would often clap her little hands together in accurate time. Her father, who is a very industrious and ingenious musician, applied himself to the cultivation of these favourable symptoms. He taught her by a very singular process the names of the notes, and their situation on the harpsichord; and so successful were his instructions, in aid of her natural genius, that in less than 12 months, being then not more than a year and three quarters old, she could, with tolerable correctness, play a march, a lesson, and two or three songs, besides a few bars of many other tunes which she had accidentally heard. At the time I first saw her, which was in November last, she was two years and four months old, and had been under her father's tuition about a year and a half. She played a *Polka* of Strauss, a gigue, the air of Mairbrouk, La Belle Catherine, a German march, and many other tunes, with surprising correctness, and, considering the weakness and diminutive size of her fingers, it is really unaccountable how she contrived to manage very distant intervals, and to scramble through difficult passages without interrupting the time,

or

or deranging the connection of the harmony. I observed, that, if she struck a wrong note, she did not suffer it to pass, but immediately corrected herself. When she had played for about ten minutes, she seemed inclined to quit the instrument; but, on my desiring her to play *Malbrook* again, she readily complied, and, to my astonishment, transposed the whole, without the least hesitation or defect, into another key than that in which she had first played it. Her father told me, that he had often heard her do the same by many other tunes when she has been left alone at the harpsichord. Of this I had a proof soon after; for, while I was conversing with Mr. Hoffman at the other end of the room, she transposed "God save the King" from the key of G. into the key of E. 4. and then into the key of D. Her whole stock of tunes, I believe, consisted of about sixty or seventy, besides many which she could play by fragments.

It was with a good deal of trouble that she could be prevailed on to sing; but, having once begun, she continued voluntarily, at intervals, to accompany "How Sweet in the Woodlands," "Dans votre lit," and two or three other songs, with her voice. When she touches a note which is very much out of tune, she sometimes stops, and laughs; but, I have reason to think, her ear is not so infallibly sensible of such defects as Crotch's is reported to be: for if the dissonant note be struck by itself, or, indeed, if it do not occur in one of her own tunes, she does not seem to be aware of it, or to be affected by it. A gentleman, I remember, told me, that having put his finger one day on an organ which was out of tune, in a room where Crotch was sitting, the boy, then only three years old, turned away with looks of great uneasiness, and cried very vehemently when his brother attempted to bring him back to the instrument. He added, that his ear was so exquisite as to enable him, when even an unskilful person pressed down nine or ten of the keys together, to name every note which composed the sound with great rapidity and accuracy. It would be injustice to neglected genius, were I to lose this opportunity of reminding the public, of what they seem to be ignorant, that William Crotch is still living, and at Cambridge; and that this extraordinary boy, after maintaining a mother and brother for more than nine years out of a life of twelve, by the ex-

hibition of talents which nature has, it is hoped, endowed him with for nobler purposes, is still left to rely on precarious bounty for his support. If we consider his origin, and his unsettled course of living, his powers must appear very wonderful. At seven years of age he became his own instructor in the mechanical part of music, and so well has he succeeded, that, now, in his thirteenth year, he has almost finished an *Oratorio*, which is said to contain such marks of invention, and such sublime combinations of harmony, as promises one day to give us, what we yet want, an original English style. Independent, indeed, of his favourite art, he possesses an active and vigorous mind, which, under proper cultivation, may hereafter display a combination of talents, rarely, if ever, found in a musician. The newspapers have lately been boasting of a laudable propensity, among the rich and noble of the present day, to musical patronage; will none of these step forward to rescue the name of Crotch from our already too copious catalogue of deserted genius?

But to resume the little heroine of my narrative. SOPHIA HOFFMAN is certainly more indebted to the persevering ingenuity of her father, than to any effort of her own natural talents, for those extraordinary powers which she displays at so early an age; at the same time it ought to be observed, that, had nature afforded a less favourable soil, the seeds of instruction could scarcely yet have taken root, much less have produced such promising fruits from an infant mind. She appears to be perfectly well acquainted with musical notation, for, if you show her any tune which she can play, she knows it at the first glance, and will stop, her father tells me, at a wrongly pointed note. The foregoing remarks are hastily made, after a first visit. I mean, when I go to London, to study her more accurately; and will take an opportunity of giving you more particular information on a subject well worthy not only of public attention, but of public patronage. H. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

THE following letter was written in the year 1695 by Anthony Windsor, esq. great grandson of Sir Anthony Windsor, kn. brother of the first Baron of Bradenham, created by Henry VIII. Of Sir William Peshall I know no more, than that he was 4th son of Sir John Peshall, bart. born 1601, and knighted

knights in Car. I. 1625; and that he married a lady of large fortune. The anecdote mentioned in the letter is curious, and not uninteresting. By inserting it in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant reader,

STAFFORDSHIRE.

"Being now in the 75th year of my age, and thinking it proper to leave you some memoirs of the transactions of my time, I shall, in the first place, set down, as a key to all the rest, a remarkable passage that happened some time before the restoration of the late K. Charles II. In the time of Oliver's usurpation, the reputed delinquents and recusants were necessitated to endeavour to make their compositions as well as they could; and, for that purpose, to attend upon the several committees, both at London, and in the country, as their different circumstances required, and make what interest they could for the mitigation of the high impositions laid upon them. On this troublesome occasion, Sir William Peshall, a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had been contemporary student, and fellow-reveller, with the great Bradshaw, at Gray's-inn, and by that means had contracted a great friendship with him, found himself obliged to apply to him for assistance. Many years had intervened since they had lived together; but yet, upon Sir William's first address to Bradshaw, he assured me of the continuance of his friendship, and that he would confirm it by any favours he could do him or any of his friends. And I have heard Sir William affirm it to the gentlemen his friends, at the club or meeting then held in Hen-and-chicken's Court, near St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street [where Sir Wm. constantly resorted], that he had experienced his favour both as to himself and others, and that he gave him the freedom of access to him at any time since upon his occasions. And I remember he told us that he had waited upon him once at his closet in, or near to, the council-chamber; and being there alone, Bradshaw, after his free and familiar way, asked him, "Sir W., what do you think I am doing?" "Sir W. answered; he could guess no other-wise than that he was busy about the affairs of his great employ." "Sir (said Bradshaw), I am studying politics. They have made me president of their council; and I am reading Mr. Secretary Cecil's instructions to them; and, pray you, see how you Papists are to be

dealt with; for this, I assure you, is the Secretary's own hand;" giving him a loose sheet of paper out of several others. Sir W. read it carefully, and, I remember, told us of the club that the substance of it was, "that the Ministry should by no means be ever induced to take off the penal laws; but that when they perceived that, by their connivance and forbearing to put them in execution, the Papists began to be too popular and agreeable, both to the neighbours in the country, and to their friends and relations at court, as by their moral and charitable way of living they would not fail to do, and even to be thought by them to deserve the privileges and freedom of other subjects, and not the severity of persecution merely for their conscience; then, to obviate and allay this good opinion of their relations and neighbours, the Ministry must be sure to fix some odious design upon them, which would never fail to be believed by the generality of the common people, and then they might put the penal laws in execution to what degree they should think necessary against them, and the people would think them kind and favourable to let them live. But they must never permit or suffer themselves to be prevailed with to take off the penal laws, but reserve them as a bridle to keep the Papists out of all public employ in their country, and to depress them whenever they should think it necessary, or find them grow more numerous or in greater favour and esteem with their neighbours."

This, Sir, I remember very well, was the substance of what Sir W. told us he had read in that paper. And I give you this account of it the rather, because as I heard him speak it, and attest it as a matter of fact and a real truth, so I have often reflected upon it, finding our modern state ministers pursuing the said mehod exactly," &c. &c.

The writer then proceeds to compare the conduct of Ministry under Cha. II. with the instructions of Cecil, and shews a remarkable conformity between both. Who that person was, to whom the above letter is addressed, I know not; nor of Mr. Windsor can I furnish any other particulars than what I have mentioned.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

IN the Court of Assistants' parlour of the Fishmongers' Company, at their hall in Thames-street, are eight capital paintings of fish, of which the follow-

ing are the descriptions. They were cleaned in 1781 by Mr. Spiridione Roma, and are the only capital paintings belonging to the Company. B. W.

*Names of the Fish, and their best Seasons.*

Number I.

- 1 A codlin, Novemb. Decemb. January.
- 2 A Scotch lobster, October.
- 3 A barbel, September.
- 4 A jack pike, in most months.
- 5 A maid, all the year.
- 6 A grey mullet, October.
- 7 A sole, all the year.
- 8 A red gurnet, September and October.
- 9 The gold and silver eel, all the year.
- 10 The large river flounder, March, August, December, January.
- 11 A tench, November and December.
- 12 A small roach, January and September.
- 13 A small dace, January and September.
- 14 A green smelt, September.
- 15 A gudgeon, most months.
- 16 A lamprey, September.
- 17 A dab, Octob. Novemb. Decemb. Jan.
- 18 A small river flounder, most months.
- 19 A horse mackerel, September.
- 20 A common mackerel, September.
- 21 A Feverish oyster, from Oct. to Jan.

Number II.

- 1 A turbot, March, and most months.
- 2 A haddock, October, Novemb. Decemb.
- 3 Sea crab, March, April, May.
- 4 A green river carp, January.
- 5 A sea cray fish, November, April, May.
- 6 A whiting, October, Novemb. Decemb.
- 7 A perch, October.
- 8 A herring, May, June, September.
- 9 A Scotch haddock, November.
- 10 A shrimp, all the year.
- 11 A eckle, Decemb. January, February.
- 12 A Colchester oyster, from Octob. to Feb.

Number III.

- 1 A cod, Novemb. Decemb. Jan. Feb.
- 2 A ling, November and December.
- 3 A river pike, most months.
- 4 A sea flounder, Dec. Jan. Feb. March.
- 5 A weaver, December.
- 6 A pouting, November and December.
- 7 A char, December, Jan. Feb. March.
- 8 A scolop, in mackerel season.
- 9 A green Welfleet oyster, Nov. Dec. Jan.
- 10 A muscle, December.
- 11 A sprat, November, Decemb. January.

Number IV.

- 1 A halibut, January, February, March.
- 2 A golden pond carp, most months.
- 3 A grailing or Hulseber, January.
- 4 A golden smelt, January.
- 5 A chub, February.
- 6 A loach, most months.
- 7 Large dace, February.
- 8 Large roach, February.
- 9 A sole fish, January.
- 10 A grey lump, January.
- 11 A Melton oyster, Novemb. Decemb. Jan.
- 12 A white Welfleet, Novemb. Decemb. Jan.

Number V.

- 1 A salmon, from November to July.
- 2 A lamper eel, April.
- 3 A plaice, most months.
- 4 A bass, March.
- 5 The allis, March.
- 6 A red lump, December and January.
- 7 A guard-fish, May.
- 8 A pilchard, April and October.
- 9 A breani, February.
- 10 A silver smelt, March.
- 11 A sea tench, March.
- 12 A Wallis, March.

Number VI.

- 1 A river trout, from February to August.
- 2 A thorn-back, all the year.
- 3 A black lobster, June.
- 4 A grouer dab, August.
- 5 A silver eel, most months.
- 6 A Kingston, March.
- 7 A homeling, September.
- 8 A river coney-fish, December.
- 9 A sea perch, February.
- 10 A bleak, most months.
- 11 A grig, most months.

Number VII.

- 1 A sturgeon, most months.
- 2 A salmon trout, from Feb. to August.
- 3 A beautiful large mackerel, May, June.
- 4 A fire flaw, April.
- 5 A pope, most months.
- 6 A red prawn, most months.
- 7 A white prawn, May.
- 8 A brown shrimp or hunting, May, Dec.
- 9 A river crab, May.
- 10 A shadd, May.
- 11 A parwinckle, May and June.

Number VIII.

- 1 A Joanna Doree, August.
- 2 A skate, most months.
- 3 A river cray-fish, most months.
- 4 A red mullet, May, June, July.
- 5 A Brill, September.
- 6 A sea eel or congre, most months.
- 7 A ruff, August.
- 8 A grey gurnet, gurnard gurney, Sept.
- 9 Post, or muller's thumb, November.
- 10 A right anchovie, the beginning of July.

P. S. The Joiners' Company, whose hall is also in Thames-street, have a capital painting over the chimney of their Court of Assistants' Parlour of a former Court of Assistants, small whole lengths. B. W.

Mr URBAN,

Jan. 7.

HAVING already told you that I had done with Philaethes and his subject (and I agree with him that it may be as well for me that I have; for, like the disputant he defends, he will have the last word), you need not fear that I am going to enter into controversy with him again. I am only fearful that my silence might lead him to



emile in the supposition, that he has been able to find one at least whose sentiments are at variance with the doctrines to which he subscribes.

I did not expect the proof he was called upon to produce, because I did not think so ill of the order he so wantonly aspersed, as to suppose he had the smallest foundation for the bold and indecent assertion, that "the sentiments of a very large body of the ablest and wisest among the clergy are at variance in the extreme with the established forms, and that the number is every day increasing." But I own to you, Mr. Urban, that I thought myself secure from the least suspicion of being one of the number, even if my vanity had led me to suppose Philalethes would wish to allow me a place in such respectable company. From the contempt in which he holds me, I could add but little to the honour of his triumph, or

the strength of his cause, if I were disposed to oblige him by confessing myself one of the number he has to produce, whose sentiments and professions are at variance in the extreme. But, not feeling myself quite inclined to sacrifice my sincerity to my politeness, I shall rather beg leave to request the interest of Philalethes with these great characters into whose confidence he is admitted, "*the ablest and wisest among the clergy*" (some at least of whom are no doubt the rulers and patrons of the church), to procure me the opportunity of subscribing again to the articles I have frequently had occasion to assent to; and which I shall think myself greatly indebted to the friendship of Philalethes if he can obtain me the occasion once more to subscribe. In that case you too, Mr. Urban, shall come in for a share of the grateful acknowledgements of your obliged,  
J. E.

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. V.

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.  
Tuesday, November 27.*

THE Speaker having returned from the House of Peers, and taken his seat in the chair, stated, that, agreeably to act of Parliament, he had issued his writs, during the recess, for the election of members to represent the boroughs of Calce, New Windsor, and Dartmouth, vacated by death. The following members then took the oaths at the table: Edward Bastard, esq. Earl Gower, Jos. Jekyll, esq. Reg. Poole Carew, esq. Jos. Grant, esq. Ld. Fred. Campbell, William Wemyss, esq. Sir Charles Gould, and Lord Mornington.

The bill to prevent clandestine outlaws having been read short;

The Speaker produced a copy of the King's Speech (see p. 1018 of the preceding volume); which being read,

The Hon. *Dudley Rider*, member for Tiverton, rose to move the address. He was happy, he said, that on the present occasion he had only to give a detail of facts, of which the best eulogium would be a plain representation. He then described, in animated terms, the late situation of the United Provinces, in which a desperate faction had nearly obliterated every trace of civil government. This faction, it was superfluous, from the authority of the fact, to say, was hostile to Great Britain in the same proportion that it was attached to

France, our natural enemy; a circumstance of the most critical and alarming nature to this kingdom, as the Dutch, from their strength and local situation, if thrown into the scale of a potent rival nation, would give it a preponderancy dangerous to us in the extreme. Where then could be found terms to express our gratitude to the Sovereign and Ministry, whose wisdom and firmness had averted this danger? The King of Prussia, led by a conformity of interests, had avowed his intention to assist the Stadtholder, even at the time that France had declared herself determined to support his rebellious enemies. At this crisis, the spirit and alacrity of our measures gave independance to our old and natural ally, whilst our moderation wisely preserved the peace of Europe. He pointed out the advantages of the treaty with Hesse Cassel. The proximity of that country to Holland would enable us troops to act with the most powerful effect: nor was this the only benefit attached to the measure; by the substitution of these subsidaries for English forces, a considerable number of our most useful fellow-subjects would be kept to the labours of the loom and the field. The passage in the speech, which recommends "that our distant possessions should be put into an adequate posture of defence," deserved much praise. If, on examination, any



vulnerable parts were discovered in our possessions, it was the duty of Ministers to give notice of the circumstance, that the deficiency might, as soon as possible, be supplied. It was pleasing to reflect, that, for our necessarily-increased expences, our prosperous and rising commerce promised an ample fund. But were it otherwise, the price was not to be regarded, but the value of the purchase. The glory of the empire has been retrieved, and it once more assumes its wonted elevation of rank amongst the nations of the earth. After a long and calamitous war, during a great part of which we fought only for existence, the world sees with wonder, that, at the calls of justice and honour, we instantly resume our arms, and prepare to renew those exertions which Europe had often witnessed with a mixture of terror and admiration. The debt of gratitude to Holland is discharged; to her we owe the blessings derived from the Revolution; and we, in return, have freed her from the horrors of aristocratic tyranny. These reciprocal services would, he hoped, cement a connection between both countries, which neither chance nor intrigue could dissolve. He concluded with moving the address.

Mr. *Brooke*, member for Newton in Lancashire, seconded the motion. Having, he said, very extended connections in that large manufacturing county, he was happy to find that their general gratitude to Ministry, for their recent conduct, was not less than he felt individually. He then expatiated, in general terms, on the merits of his Majesty's present servants, but in a voice so low as to be scarcely audible. He observed, from Shakspeare, that

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.  
This *tide* the Ministers had happily taken at the *flood*; and, partly by their own prudence, and partly by a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, had obtained advantages, which might previously have been thought to be scarcely within the limits of possibility.

Lord *Fielding* said, every praise was due to those exertions which had contributed to rescue the United Provinces from anarchy, and the wiles of our natural enemy. But, in his opinion, something more should have been done; the port of Cherbourg, which the French were fortifying at such immense expence, would probably prove a thorn in the side of England. The destruc-

tion of their works in this harbour should have been a *finis gad non* in the late negotiation. Cherbourg was built upon a peninsula that stretched into the middle of our channel, and, when the basin was rendered capable of receiving large vessels, England had every thing to fear. He was, however, by no means hostile to the address in general; but desired to have it understood, that he did not consider himself pledged to support the subject in all its parts, but, on the contrary, to retain a right of discussing it on a future occasion with the greatest freedom.

Lord *Howe* joined in the general approbation of his Majesty's conduct; and mentioned, with a patriotic satisfaction, the ardour he had witnessed in both officers and seamen for supporting the honour and interests of their country. It was such as he had never before observed among them; and he was convinced that, if it had been necessary to draw the sword, they would have equalled the most gallant achievements which the proudest era of English naval glory could boast. The French, he said, were restless and ambitious, and must be closely watched if we wished for the continuance of peace; yet, in his opinion, no precautions on our part could give it permanency. It was, therefore, his earnest wish, that all the remote possessions of the kingdom might be put, with all possible speed, in the best state of defence. Some of them, he said, were in a most wretched condition, particularly the yards for careening, &c. in Jamaica. Were he to describe the situation in which he found them after Lord Rodney's victory, the House would suppose that his relation was highly exaggerated.

Mr. *Fox* said, the leading principle of the present address was so much in unison with his own opinion, that he could not refuse it his most cordial concurrence. He had always asserted the propriety of our interference, not only in the affairs of Holland, but in those of every state on the continent, for the purpose of preserving the balance of power. Nor did he feel the least inclination to relinquish that opinion, even when it had been treated in that House as the result of antiquated and exploded politics, and stigmatised as the effect of idle and illiberal prepossession. But now we are solemnly called upon by Majesty to approve and adopt this antiquated and exploded, this idle and illiberal system;

system; and to the experience of a few months only do we owe this striking change of opinion.—Here Mr. Fox triumphed on the verification of his prediction the last session; but it was the triumph of a man of sense and magnanimity; it was modest and moderate; a manly vindication of his own opinion, alike free from unbecoming exultation, pointed retort, or personal allusion.—He then said, he could by no means agree in the apprehensions of his noble colleague (Lord Howd) respecting the approach of a war; yet it was not from French professions of amity, but from French inability, that he derived his security. Attention to our foreign dependencies was undoubtedly proper, but he was yet to learn that they were in such a state of insecurity as to render the recommendation respecting them necessary. He had been one of that administration which formed the late peace establishment; and that it was not deemed censurable by their successors in office, was obvious from their not having attempted to alter it. But, however thin may be, each article should meet a separate discussion, and the House, therefore, could not consider itself as so far pledged by the present vote, as not to refuse their assent to any particular which, on a future enquiry, may appear to be unnecessary. Of the late transactions, generally speaking, he readily admitted the merits; but he must look upon the work as incomplete until a strong connection is formed with the United Provinces. He would not, however, enquire now whether proper steps had been taken for this purpose. He knew that in every matter of foreign policy, and more particularly while any negotiation was pending, too much secrecy could not be observed. He would therefore repeat it, merely as his opinion, that, though on enquiry Ministers may be found hitherto to have done their duty, yet, should this object be overlooked, their conduct in a collective view would merit reprehension. He next directed his attention to the treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse. On this business he was yet uninformed whether it was intended merely to serve a temporary purpose, or had its origin in a policy more extended and permanent. He would confess that he had no objection to subsidiary treaties; they were often useful, particularly when, in consequence of them, the military establishment at home was reduced.

But on this, as on the other particulars of the speech, it was not his intention to dwell until the necessary explanations were given on a future day. Of this nature, he observed, was the condition alluded to in the speech, that our forces should be reduced to a level with those of France: was it intended that they should still be kept down to that standard; and were the naval forces only to be reduced? He hoped that such notions were not entertained. The alliance of Spain with France had been long as close as if the former were a part of the latter kingdom; could it then be supposed that we should remain inert spectators of that country's efforts? It was obviously the policy of this kingdom to observe the comparative strength of both, and thence to regulate our future exertions. The appointment of Admiral Pigot to the command of the superior Squadron was an act equally honourable to Administration and to that brave officer; it was also an eulogium on that Ministry who had formerly appointed him to the command of the fleet in the West-Indies. It was an unequivocal approbation of their choice; though they had incurred much abuse on that account, of which he had borne a share. Having thus cursorily mentioned those circumstances which, he said, deserved particular notice, he concluded with giving his assent to the address.

Mr Pitt said, that the Right Hon. Gent. who had spoken last had defined with great precision and propriety the extent to which the House would be pledged by assenting to the words of the address. They were merely to agree, that the system which had been adopted was proper, and that the hazards incurred were justified by the occasion, which did not preclude the privilege of objecting to any particular part on a future investigation of the whole. When the different papers alluded to in the speech should hereafter be laid before the House for discussion, gentlemen would be at liberty to condemn those particulars which seemed objectionable to them, notwithstanding the approbation of the general conduct of Ministry respecting Holland expressed in the vote of this day. When he represented our distant possessions as insecure, he did not mean to throw blame on any individual, or body of men: still very lately he was of opinion that they were sufficiently strong; but his attention

attention having for a short time been much engaged on that subject, he had found himself mistaken, and thought it would tend to the interest of his country to make an ingenuous confession of his error. He did not conceive that war was now near; yet it would quiet our minds when we knew that our remote dependencies were not exposed to the danger of being taken by surprise. He should reserve what he had to say in defence of the treaty until it was under the consideration of the House, when he had no doubt of being able to convince gentlemen, that it was useful and expedient in its principle, and advantageous in its terms.

The question was then put, and the address carried unanimously.

- Thus ended a conversation which had lasted scarcely an hour and a half. The House was up at five o'clock in the evening.

*Wednesday, November 28.*

Ordered, that no petitions for private Bills be received after the 8th of February.

- Mr. Ryder brought up the report of the committee appointed to draw up an address of thanks to his Majesty for his speech; which having been read a first and second time at the table, was agreed to, and such members as were privy counsellors were ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

New writs were ordered for Sarum and Brecon.

Adjourned at half past three o'clock.

*Thursday, November 29.*

The Speaker having taken the chair, the Comptroller of his Majesty's household acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint that day at three o'clock to be attended with the humble address of that House.

A bill for repairing Tunbridge roads, was, upon motion, ordered to be brought in.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented to the House copies of the late treaties and declarations; and the titles being read, the papers were ordered to lie on the table.

The House at three o'clock went up with their address.

*Friday, November 30.*

Mr. Pitt officially presented various papers, amongst which were accounts of the expences of the late armaments, in the different departments of the army,

navy, and ordnance. The titles of these papers were read; and it was agreed, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that they should be taken into consideration on this day fortnight.

Mr. Fox observed, that Mr. Pitt had omitted to lay before the House two papers of a very important nature, and without which gentlemen could not form a proper judgement of the propriety of the resolution taken by his Majesty's Ministers to arm. The papers to which he alluded were, the notification from the French court of the 16th of September last, and the dispatch which declared the intentions of the Court of Berlin towards France. The former of these, he said, was the more necessary, as, though the British Ministry had made it the ground for their arming, yet the King of France states, in his counter-declaration, that he never intended to interfere by force in the disputes of the United Provinces. It was therefore evident that, unless the notification was produced, it would be impossible to say whether Ministers had armed from necessity or not.

Mr. Pitt said, no man was more desirous than he to give the most ample information upon every subject, when he could do it consistently with his duty to the publick; but he should ill discharge that duty were he to produce those papers. All that, to him, appeared necessary for the information of Parliament, respecting the form of those papers, had been mentioned in his Majesty's speech: to go further, might involve particular points, which it would be neither decent nor politic to divulge. But though he could not consent to the production of the papers, he would peruse them attentively, and from memory, if he should be called upon, give their real import, as far as was consistent with the principle upon which he refused to produce the whole. Here the business rested, and the House adjourned to

*Saturday, December 1.*

Brought up, read, and agreed to, the report of the committee of supply.

Mr. Steele presented several papers relative to expences and disbursements, which were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the *Exchequer*, also presented some papers, which were ordered to be laid on the table. Adjourned.

*(To be continued.)*

2. *Ignoramus, Comœdia; scriptoris Georgio Ruggle, A.M. Aulae Clarenfis, apud Cantabrigienses, ædem Scis; nunc denu in Latæm edita cum Notis Historicis et Criticis quibus insuper præponitur Vita Authoris, et Subjunctus Glossarum Verborum Fœcibus delineatæ expensæ accurate Johanne Sidonio Hawkins, Arm. 8vo.*

IT is no small recommendation of the work before us, that both the Comedy and its Editor were patronised by Dr. Samuel Johnson; a circumstance we are warranted in asserting from the following authentic document.

"To Mr. Nichols.

"Sir, April 12, 1784.

"I have sent you inclosed a very curious proposal from Mr. Hawkins, the son of Sir John Hawkins, who, I believe, will take [care] that whatever his son promises shall be performed.

"If you are inclined to publish this compilation, the Editor will agree for an edition on the following terms, which I think liberal enough.

"That you shall print the book at your own charge.

"That the sale shall be wholly for your benefit till your expences are repaid; except that at the time of publication you shall put into the hands of the Editor, without price, . . . copies, for his friends.

"That, when you have been repaid, the profits arising from the sale of the remaining copies shall be divided equally between you and the Editor.

"That the edition shall not comprise fewer than five hundred.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

The following is the Proposal which was inclosed in the Doctor's letter; and it is but justice to declare that every part of the engagement has been punctually fulfilled.

"Plan of a new Edition of the Latin Comedy of *IGNORAMUS*.

"It is proposed to give the text corrected by all the printed editions, and the several manuscripts now existing; and also by a copy formerly belonging to Archbishop Saurus, collated, by him, with three manuscripts, and corrected in numberless instances. By the help of these materials, and his own researches, the Editor is enabled to give to the publick a whole scene of the Comedy, and several other additions which have never yet appeared in print.

"As at this day the Comedy of *Ignoramus* is confessedly obscure, it abounding with allusions to facts and circumstances now but little known, and containing in it characters to which the vicissitude of our national manners has rendered us almost strangers; it is

meant to add Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, containing such extracts from authors of established reputation, and such other remarks and observations as will greatly tend to illustrate the obscure parts of the text. In particular, in order to explain the several facts respecting Schioppus, mentioned and referred to in the second Prologue, the several passages relating to him will, from the very authors from whom Mr. Ruggle derived his information, be given. In the course of these Notes, which will also tend to illustrate several popular and other customs referred to in the text, an exceedingly curious cur respecting Garnet the Jesuit, mentioned in it, a copious extract to explain the same, and also the original music to the only song in the Comedy, will be inserted.

"It is further intended to prefix, from materials that have never been given to the world, a copious Life of the Author; which will also contain the probable occasion of writing this Comedy; an account of its first representation at Cambridge; a list of the original actors both in the Comedy and first Prologue, the latter of which has never been printed; several poems written on occasion of its first appearance, and of King James's visit after-mentioned, many of which exist only in manuscript: and, as very few particulars respecting that event are to be found in any of our historians, a circumstantial account of King James's visit to the University of Cambridge, in 1614-15, will, from like materials, be given.

"Lastly, it is proposed to give a Glossary of such law-terms and phrases as are either inserted or alluded to in this excellent Comedy."

All this, and even more than this, we will venture to say, has been done by Mr. Hawkins, who has shown much judgement and uncommon assiduity, both in the comment and the glossary; and, in the memoirs of his author, has brought forward many new and entertaining particulars.—The Comedy of *Ignoramus*, it is well known, was acted at Cambridge before King James I. and his son, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.); and the particulars of his entry and reception, as also a copious relation of the transactions during his stay at the University, are given at large in an admirable letter, written by one who was an actual spectator of all that passed, and lately published from the original in the Paper-office, in a collection intitled, *Miscellaneous State Papers, from 1501 to 1716*, 4to, London, 1778, vol I p. 394. To this letter, as curious as it is authentic, Mr. Hawkins has added, by way of notes, a number of facts which tend greatly to explain and illustrate it.

In

GAST. MAG. January, 1784.

In one of the notes on the Comedy the Editor has inserted a representation of a barrister dressed in his gown; which, as containing an accurate delineation of the dress of the time, we shall take the liberty to copy :

"And here," says Mr. Hawkins, "occasion is given us to remark, that the gown now in use among barristers is not that which properly belongs to their profession; for the present gown is made of slight stuff; or, if those who wear them are within the bar, of silk; and is plain, not having tufts upon it; whereas the ancient gown was probably of cloth, and was, undoubtedly, faced with black velvet, and had on it tufts of silk, down the facings, and on the front of the arms. This is still the proper dress, and recognised as such; for it is observable, that on the birthdays the King's Counsel appear at court in gowns exactly answering this last description; and this continued invariably to be the constant dress of an advocate till the death of Queen Mary, in 1694, at which time the present gown was introduced as mourning on the occasion, and, having been found more convenient and less cumbersome than the other, has been since continued.—The attorney, as well as the barrister, was also anciently distinguished from persons of other professions by his dress; and indeed all trades and occupations were, in the same manner, known from each other: the merchant had one sort of habit, the soldier another, the artificer a third, and the husbandman a fourth; each so different from the others as sufficiently to point out the rank of the person who wore it. In the same manner the graduates and students of the Universities were not only distinguished from the rest of the world, but from each other, by the difference of their habits. The doctors in physic, music, and divinity, and also doctors of the civil law, though equal in degree, used to wear, and do now, on some occasions, still continue to wear, habits peculiarly appropriated to the several faculties of which they respectively are; and it is needless to observe, for our

reader can be supposed to be unacquainted with it, that, at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the habit of a master of arts differs from that of a bachelor of arts, or that that of a gentleman-commoner and servitor at Oxford, or of a commoner and sizar at Cambridge, are very far from being the same. In the dress of the practitioners of the common law, a like distinction was observed; the judge was dressed in one manner, the serjeant at law in another, the barrister in a third, which we have above described, and the attorney in a fourth. What was the ancient dress of the latter person may be seen from a cut inserted in the Author's life; but at this day no trace of it is remaining among that rank of the profession. Habits peculiarly appropriated to the profession, or rank of the person who wore them, were originally intended and considered as an honourable distinction; but it should appear, from the very rare use of them, that they are no longer deemed so; and those persons who shall, or have been, witnesses to the manner in which they are still worn (by compulsion as it should seem) by the young students of both Universities, would be almost inclined to think, that that dress, or any other distinction which should point a man out to be a scholar, is regarded, by the younger part of them in general, rather as a disgrace than an honour."

As a slight specimen of the Glossary to *Ignoramus*, we shall transcribe

"**ACTIO DEFAMATIONIS.** Defamation is, when a man speaks slanderous words of any other man, court of justice, magistracy, or title of land; for which the party shall be punished according to the nature and quality of his offence, sometimes by action upon the case for slander, at the common law, and other times in the ecclesiastical court. As if a man contrive any false news, or horrible and false lies, of prelates, dukes, earls, &c. then an action de scandalis magnatum will lie against him, by the statute of 1 R. II. cap. 5.; and this being proved, the party offending shall be grievously punished; but for words of defamation against a private man, there the party grieved shall have his action upon the case for the slander, and shall recover in damages according to the quality of the fault, wherein the quality of the person who is so defamed is much to be considered. *Terminus de la Ley.*"

"**ADVISAMENTUM.** Advice. Advise, advisamentum. Consulere, deliberare, ruminare de re aliqua. *Gall.* Adviser, seu arvis. *Vox Glouviensis & fori*, etiam theologorum, *Sylvestri Glossarium*, art. *Advise*. *Spenser* uses the substantive *advise* in the following passage :

"Gramercy, sir, said he, but mote I wote, What strange adventure do you now perforce? Perhaps my succour or advise ment mote Mote stead you much your purposes further." *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, b. II. can. 9. stanza 9.

And





And *Shallopers*, in his Comedy of *The Merry Men of Windsor*, act I. Sc. 1, puts into the mouth of Sir Hugh Evans these words: 'It is not meet the council hear of a riot; there is no fear of God in a riot; the council, look you, shall desire to hear the fear of God, and not to hear a riot; take you vicissitudes of that.'

"FAMOUS LIBELLUS. A libel. 'Libellus,' literally signifieth a little book, but by use it is the original declaration of any action in the civil law. It signifieth also a criminal report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully published in writing; but then, for difference sake, it is called an infamous libel, *infamulus libellus*.' C. art. *Libellus*."

"IGNORAMUS. 'Ignoramus' is a word properly used by the grand inquest empanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and public, and written upon the bill whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when as they mistake their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment; the effect of which word so written is, that all further inquiry upon that party for that fault is thereby stopped, and he deliver it without farther answer. It hath a resemblance with the custom of the ancient *Romans*, where the judges, when they absolved a person accused, did write *A.* upon a little table provided for that purpose, i. *absolvimus*; if they judged him guilty, they wrote *C.* id est, *condemnatus*; if they found the cause difficult and doubtful, they wrote *N. L.* id est, *non liquet*.' C."

2. *A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs and Popular Superstitions.*  
By Francis Grose, Esq. F. A. S.

"THE utility of a Provincial Glossary to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is universally acknowledged—Divers partial collections have been made, well received, and frequently reprinted. These are all here united under one alphabet, and augmented by many hundred words collected by the Editor in the different places where they are used; the rotation of military quarters and the recruiting service having occasioned him to reside, for some time, in most of the counties of England.—Provincial or local words are of three kinds:

"1. Either Saxon or Danish; in general grown obsolete from disuse, and the introduction of more fashionable terms; and consequently only retained in countries remote from the capital.

"2. Derived from some foreign language; as Latin, French, or German: but so corrupted by passing through the mouths of illiterate clown as to render their origin scarcely discoverable.

"3. More arbitrary words, not deducible from any primary source or language, but *fabulous* terminations from some apparent

qualities in the object or thing; at first scarcely current out of the parish, but by time and use extended over a whole county."

These last we should call *Cow* or *Hick* names, beneath the dignity of a Lexicographer, or Glossographer; and, if admitted into our poets, not worthy of explanation.

The books chiefly consulted on this occasion were, Ray's Proverbs, Tim Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect, Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, Sir John Cullum's History of Hawstead, many of the County Histories, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*; from the last the Exmoor Scolding was entirely taken. Several gentlemen, too respectable to be named on so trifling an occasion, have also contributed their assistance.

"In selecting the words, such as only differed from those in common use through the mode of pronunciation were mostly rejected; nor in the arrangement, except in a few instances, are they attributed or fixed to a particular county, it being difficult to find any word used in one county that is not adopted at least in the adjoining border of the next; therefore, generally arranged under the titles of North, South, and West Country Words. Those used in several counties in the same sense, are pointed out by the letter *C.* for *common*; and sometimes these are distinguished by the abbreviations *var. dial.* signifying that they are used in various dialects. The East country scarce afforded a sufficiency of words to form a division."

We have always found one insurmountable difficulty in forming a collection of provincial words in a living language, arising from the pronunciation. Our best orthographers must confess themselves deceived by it. Perhaps this cannot be better exemplified than in the London cries, where words are variously mutilated and abridged; and, should one of these cries be met in a distant county, his cry would be presumed provincial. Thus the pronunciation of *eye*, in different parts of the kingdom, by no means proves that it is written *eye*; the *y* in *by* is so frequently softened down, that *be*, in compounds, is by no means a provincial dialect, any more than my father, my lord, softened into *mr* father, *mr* lord, is general conversation. Many words, also supposed provincial, are in general use. Thus *dear* is a mere variation of *devers*, or *deaf*. *Haven* (not *beven*) is adopted in general acts of parliament, and as well understood throughout the realm as in Kent. The same may be said of *cute*, *grit*, *groundsell*, and other words. How much we want a glossary to acts of

"It was first printed separately in quarto, at Exeter.



parliament appears from the dealers in *rubble*, who, with bakers, are exempted from the shop-tax. It is astonishing how differently the same pronunciation sounds to different ears. *Cart-rate*, here given as the Essex term for a cart-track, is nothing more than the drawling sound of *cart-trake*. The next object of surprise with us is, how travellers and new discoverers can bring away a vocabulary from a tract where they barely touch, or make but a short stay, and then compare it with vocabularies of languages better known. It may be doubted, also, whether many of these words are used by two people in any country; for nothing is so common as for the unlearned peasantry to coin their own words, on the spur of the occasion; and many a mechanic, both in the capital and the provinces, has words and conceits at command. *Cast*, i. e. *quaint* words are the produce of every brain. Errors in grammar, in a language which, like our own, was not reduced to rules till within the last 30 or 60 years, are also to be taken into the account. Upon a review of these considerations, we must be allowed to doubt whether a glossary of an unwritten language can be of much use for illustrating writers, either in poetry or prose: it may, however, furnish amusement, and even fun.—In further proof of the effects of sound, let it be observed that we have seen *crows* spelt *croome*, *drazil* *drazil*, *cam*, *eme*, *cald*, *cald* or *eld*, *gairn*, *gar'n*, *todel* or *taddle*, *taddle*.

*Drinking* between meals is certainly not confined to Kent; but every set of labourers, carpenters, &c. use it in the same sense.

*Gule*, if originally North, is used by every brewer in London.

*Loek!* an exclamation of surprise, is *look*, or *lack*; as *lack a day!* which we have heard pronounced *lawk a day!*

*Taule*, like *taddle*, means dangling after a person, and is applied generally to children following parents or nurses, and hanging about them.

*Sammoudibus* would be pronounced *Sa'moudibus*; Say me how d'ye do? *D* and *th* are contestible letters in this and other instances; as *g* and *y* in *gate* and *yate*, *galt* and *yalt*.

The local proverbs in this collection are enlarged from Fuller, Ray, and other writers; many of whose explanations Mr. G. has ventured to correct, and, he hopes, to amend\*.

The popular superstitions are also collected from books, and the mouths of village historians. This article is capable of great augmentation; for neither Bourne, Brand, nor Grose, say any thing of the *DUMS CASES*, at present the subject of pantomime.

3. *An Essay on the Depravity of the Nation, with a View to the Promotion of Sunday-Schools, &c. of which a more extended Plan is proposed. By the Rev. Joseph Berington.*

WE have here a fresh opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with Mr. B. in the character of a reformer of national manners. His complaints are undoubtedly just; his representations well founded; and his plan of amendment candid. Our only doubt is, whether the evil has not spread too far, and the canker so preyed on the vitals as to have enervated the national spirit. Indolence, false modesty, fastidiousness indispose too many to a concurrence in the general plan, and conspire to the relaxation of discipline so much complained of. In his views and wishes Mr. Berington appears to be one of the *few righteous* men he speaks of. He fears that the zeal which first appeared in the business of Sunday-schools begins to decline. We lament that so little attention is paid to the important business of education in general, that parents suffer their province to be invaded by every pretender, of either sex, to the conduct of the rising generation; who, while they profess to take the *greatest care of their morals*, neglect them the most,—happy if, by their selfish parasitical examples, they do not debauch and corrupt the moral principle.

In our review of a former and larger work of Mr. B's\*, we said that he lived in Worcester, instead of Oseot, near Birmingham; and, by some mistake of our compositor, his *Reflections* addressed to the Rev. John Hawkins are said to be addressed to Sir John Hawkins.

4. *Bath Water; a conjectural Idea of the Nature and Quality, in Three Letters to ———. To which is added, Parity and Infection unjustly imputed to Fevers, an cruel public Grievance, attempted to be redressed; with some Account of the Nature and Management of plain Fevers. By A. W. [Arthur Wilson], M.D. Reg. Coll. Bath. Lond. Sec.*

A List of Publications by the same author, annexed to this, makes them

\* See vol. LVII. p. iv.

\* See our last volume, p. 304.

amount to 15, viz. 3 medical, 4 philosophical, 4 physico-theological. Among the latter are, *Reflections on the Subjects in dispute between Bishops Lowth and Warburton*; and in the second class, *The Principles of analysing Water*, by Doctors Wilson and Hall; a partnership account.

"It appears to Dr. W. that Bath waters are no further either *sulphureous* or *chalybeate* than they are impregnated by that pyritical ferment which supports their heat. He thinks himself justified, therefore, in concluding, that they derive their heat and their characteristic qualities from the same immediate cause." p. 31. This cause he seems to think is, "*inflammable gas*," called also *hepatic air*, which he shall call *the progeny of sulphur*, because he does not think it can properly be accounted the inflammable part of it only, but rather an inversion of its substance, or corporal particles, into a volatile and more perfectly inflammable modification." p. 33.—"It is impossible to determine in what quantity the Bath waters are impregnated with this vapour." p. 36.—P. 40. He recites the general virtues of the Bath waters, "that they give additional warmth and vigour to the circulation, expand and enrich the fluids, soothe any irritability of the system, and in some degree prove intoxicating and narcotic, plump the parts, soften the skin, and promote perspiration; tend to heal and dry up all sores, internal or external, and sweeten the blood, *breathing* and correcting any acrimony therein; are not fit for plethoric habits; and a too vigorous circulation requires a low, cool diet, and to be drunk in larger quantities than usually prescribed."

In the article of fevers the Doctor observes, that the term *putrid*, in ancient and modern practice, has changed its application; that it ought not to be applied to any fever of which the sick recover; every fever becomes putrid before it becomes mortal. Putrefaction and infection are quite different things. Infectious and epidemic disorders are too often confounded. He is of opinion, that the most obvious and direct predisposing cause of all fevers ought to be attributed to a *morbid state of the skin*, particularly to a decay or deficiency of the circulation of the red blood in its finer vessels, to which it ordinarily extends in a state of health. He defines a

plain fever to be one that is attended with no acute pain, or local inflammation. The epidemics which generally prevail from the height of summer to the end of winter, or through the whole year, such are the *adent* or seven day fever; those of nine or eleven, and those of fourteen or fifteen days. The crisis of a fever is not to be accelerated, but with caution anticipated.

"The author intended to have added to this publication a short essay on the advantages that would arise from a more general use of the *epistolary mode* of consulting physicians; but being prevented, he postpones it to some future opportunity." We suppose he means *sending cases* to physicians at a distance; a mode we cannot approve of, conceiving, that if a physician is of any use at all, it is by his actual observation of the symptoms. Correspondence can only be adopted with physicians whose practice is too extensive, or to physicians who have no other means of establishing a course of practice.

Dr. Wilson's language is good; he writes with great ease and fluency of style; and his book contains some useful observations on blisters and scalding water. But we are sorry to add, that he seems to be evidently a stranger to the modern doctrine of *latent heat*, which he should have given some proofs of his having clearly comprehended before he presumed to condemn. Had he been thoroughly master of that subject, it is presumable that it would have afforded him a very different explication of the generation, or rather the emergence, of sensible heat in Bath water. We are of opinion, that it is owing to some cause still more profound than even the Doctor's subterraneous lake. We grant that such a lake would retain heat for a considerable time in *achylis*; but we are still left in the dark in regard to the manner in which that heat was originally acquired. "When the Indian is asked how the world is supported, he tells you, upon the back of an elephant; and, being pushed further, perhaps, adds, that the elephant stands on a tortoise. Just in the same state has the Doctor left the explication of the curious phenomenon of the heat of Bath water.

He inveighs, and not without reason, against the abuses of the word *putrid*, as applied so frequently to fevers. But he forgets that this is not the error of the day, at least not amongst medical philosophers. Nor does he seem to be aware

aware that the real inflammatory fever is less frequent now than heretofore; or that the one which may with propriety be called putrid, or malignant, is, perhaps, proportionally more common.

3. *A Letter to John Toben, Esq. late Member of His Majesty's Council in the Island of Nova, from James Ramsay, A.M. Vicar of Telford.*

THIS pamphlet, like the three former by the same author, is printed and sold by J. Philips, in George Yard.—The mild and benevolent principles of the Quakers, which inspired them with the earliest desire of putting a stop to human slavery, and the shocking traffic whereby it is kept up, led them to take under their patronage the Vicar of Telford in Kent, who first undertook to display its horrors and expose its guilt\*. It could not be imagined that the fairest representations would not be opposed by interest and false prescription. Two anonymous attacks were made on Mr. Ramsay, who, in 1786, replied to them. He was answered in *A Short Rejoinder*, which rather attacks Mr. R.'s personal character than his cause, and that in very unwarrantable language; to the avowed author of which, he addresses this Letter.

4. *A Letter to the Treasurer of the Society Instituted for the Purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, from the Rev. Robert Boucher Nichols, Dean of Middleham.*

THE worthy Dean, who is a native of the West Indies, though established in this country, suggests to the inquiry of the Society, that, "if it can be proved that the natural increase of the negroes already in the islands would be fully adequate to the cultivation of them, and that such natural increase would be secured by humane treatment, no argument could then be brought against the abolition of this accursed traffic, but from the private interest of a few individuals on this side of the Atlantic chiefly." He gives some instances, and urges several arguments in confirmation of this suggestion; and expresses an ardent wish for the success of the cause: in which we heartily concur with him, accounting it no less essential to the interests of Humanity, and our Holy Religion, that so large a proportion of the human species,

and an immense proportion too, should be partakers of the "milk of human kindness," than that "our wicked and unworthy slaves" should feel the rigours of justice tempered with mercy. Thus "Mercy and Truth would meet together—Righteousness and Peace would kiss each other."

5. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. VIII. For the Year 1787. Part IV. 8vo.*

THE part we are now announcing completes the VIIIth volume of this valuable work, and contains the following articles.

ART. I. *Case of an Extra-uterine Fetus. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Michael Underwood, M.D. Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to The British Lying-in Hospital in London.*

We have here the case, and a very curious and extraordinary one it is, of a Mrs. Shepherd, of Snow Hill, an healthy woman, who became pregnant in the year 1738, when in her thirtieth year; and at the end of the fifth month, being violently frightened, fainted away. Upon her recovery from this fainting, she felt something (as she expressed it) break within her; and from this period her life was an almost uninterrupted series of pain and uneasiness. Twenty-one years after this fright, she began to void bones of a fetus by stool; and in the year 1774 it was computed that she had passed, in this way, during the last fifteen years, between four and five hundred pieces of bone, of different sizes. In 1778, when she had arrived at the age of seventy years, she received a considerable accession of fortune, which (owing, probably, to a frame enervated by forty years suffering) so changed her temper, and deranged her mind, that she became peevish, emaciated, restless, and, very soon after, maniacal. She continued in that state till her death, which happened not long ago; and having been removed into the country when she lost her senses, there was no opportunity of examining the body.

ART. II. *Observations on Extra-Uterine Cases, and on Ruptures of the Uterus. By Maxwell Garthmore, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and Physician to The British Lying-in Hospital in London.*

"There are few things," says the author of this paper, and very justly, "more

\* See our vol. LIII. p. 858; LIV. 597; LVI. 241.

"more curious, and fewer still that are more useful, for an attentive physician to observe, than the very wonderful resources of which Nature is sometimes able to avail herself, when labouring under diseases seemingly desperate." Among these, he thinks none are more striking than the means he frequently makes use of to free herself of the burden of an extra-uterine fetus. He was first led, it seems, to write on this subject by the very curious case communicated to Dr. Simmons by Dr. Underwood, and described in the preceding article. Dr. G. is inclined to believe, that in that case the uterus was ruptured when the patient fainted from the violence of the shock she received in the fifth month.—Dr. G. has added several extraordinary instances of the same kind from his own experience, and from books; and, in the course of his paper, takes occasion to treat pretty fully of labours attended with convulsions, and of that most dreadful of all accidents, the rupture of the uterus. On all of these subjects the reader will find him delivering a variety of useful remarks.

ART. III. *An Account of a large Mass of Hydatids discharged from the Uterus. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. B. Wilkes, Surgeon at Coventry.*

ART. IV. *An Account of a Case, in which a Part of the Femoral Artery was dilated, in Consequence of its being lacerated by a Wound, and which was successfully treated by obliterating the Cavity of the Artery, at that Part, by Compression. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Robert Knightlake, Surgeon at Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire.*

The practice in this case was as bold as it was successful; and it would, perhaps, be difficult to adduce an instance more striking than this, in proof of the great improvement made by the moderns in the art of surgery. We shall make no apology for giving the case at large a place in our collection.

"Richard Rooke, of Barton in Warwickshire, aged thirty years, and of a robust constitution, was galled in the thigh, about four months ago, by a bullock. The wound was a lacerated one, and immediately opposite the middle part of the femoral artery, which very narrowly escaped division. The circumstance of the extreme proximity of the artery to the wound constitutes the groundwork of what appears, in this case, to merit observation.

"On my first inspecting the wound, which was in a few hours after the accident had occurred, I found it filled with coagulated blood, visibly moving with the pulsation of the subjacent artery. From hence conceiving the perilous vicinity the artery held with the wound, I apprehended very dangerous consequences. I began, however, to encounter the difficulty by a copious blood-letting, and by well evacuating the bowels; a moderate compression was also made on the artery, just below where the profunda is sent off, with a view to diminish the impulse of the circulation on the part of the artery connected with the accident, and to afford an opportunity for an increased quantity of blood to pass through the collateral branches; but, notwithstanding these precautions, the part of the artery at the wound, from being deprived of an equal and usual resistance from the superincumbent integuments, in twenty-four hours was dilated beyond the edges of the wound, which it completely filled up. On pressing the dilatation with my finger, the propulsive force of the heart felt incredibly strong, and required a forcible and steady pressure to resist the impulse. In this precarious state of circumstances it seemed difficult to determine what course was most eligible; whether to remove the limb, for a certain preservation of life, or, for the chance of preserving the limb, to involve the case in all the difficulties resulting from an interrupted and diverted circulation.

"After so little hesitation, and finding the patient decidedly averse to amputation, I resolved on making a compression of the dilated artery that would approximate the sides of the vessel at that part, so as to induce an union, and consequent destruction of its continuity. This I was further encouraged to attempt, from conceiving that the probably inflamed state of the arterial coat, in consequence of the accident, increased under the influence of the necessary pressure, might induce a consolidation on the principle of adhesive inflammation. In conformity to this idea, I made a compression with an oblong button tourniquet, so applied as to make particular and concentrated pressure. The dilatation yielded to the force employed, and remained quiet under the superincumbent. The obstacle given to the circulation was evinced by an immediate and total loss of pulsation in the limb. To co-operate in the intention of cure, I made a gentle pressure on the artery, from the part it was dilated, nearly as high up as where the profunda goes off.

"The effects of obstructed circulation now began to appear in their usual terrific form. The part of the thigh above the compression became much swollen, inflamed, and extremely painful; feeling, in the patient's own expression, as if the thigh was reaching a fever. The part of the extremity below the compression suffered a diminution of its natural heat, with a torpid cool, and was

soon loaded with enormous tumefaction. The system, in general, also partook of the irritation, the functions of the body becoming deranged, and head-ach, bleeding at the nose, frequent sickness, and occasional vomiting, being excited.

"After two days scarcely unvaried continuance of this deplorable situation, the pulse became palpable in the ham, and a sensation of glowing warmth was now felt diffusing through the inferior part of the extremity; the swelling above the compression, together with the preternatural heat and pain, began sensibly to decrease, and the edges of the wound appeared tumid and discharging. This was on the third day from the application of the compression, which I judged to be too early a period either for the slackening or removal of the compresses. I therefore allowed it to remain on for five days longer; during which time every thing continued progressively in a favourable train, without any formidable interruption.

"On removing the compress, incarcination was observable in the wound, without the smallest appearance of an arterial tube. For security, a compress, moderately tight, was continued for a month, when the wound was closed with an indented cicatrix. The patient has ever since (now nearly three months) followed the daily labour of an husbandman, without any other inconveniences than those of a more obtuse feeling in the leg and foot than is natural; an unusual sense of cold; and finding that, after long standing, the leg and foot become a little oedematous. The swelling, however, goes entirely down by the morning, after he has lain a few hours in bed. But these are obvious effects of a want of arterial vigour in the extremity, and will, I should suppose, be surmounted when the collateral branches are rendered more capaciously pervious.

"This case may serve as an admonition to surgeons not to think indiscriminately of the danger of arterial dilatations, but always to connect them with their causes; for certainly a very obvious difference exists, in the degree of hazard, between a dilatation ensuing a recent external accident, and one originating from a loss of power or officious reaction in the coats of an artery. In the former, the dilatation results from mechanical circumstances, the artery, considered abstractedly, remaining sound; in the latter, it is the consequence of weakness, or altered structure, the extent of which cannot be defined. The mode of treatment, therefore, which may be applicable to the former of these cases, and which, in the instance I have related, was successful, would, in the latter, be of very dubious efficacy, as the artery, if compressed at the dilatation, would, from its deficient power, most probably yield to the additional impulse in another part, and frustrate the cure. This view of the subject clearly explains a dissimilarity that at once shows the

propriety of this mode of treatment in the one case, and as clearly elucidates the extreme uncertainty and probable inefficiency of its employment in the other. Should the event of the case I have related tend to enforce an imitation of the practice in similar circumstances, and be productive of as happy an effect, the success will be not less creditable to surgery than congenial with the feelings of humanity, in superseding the truly horrid alternative—amputation.

ROBERT KINGLAKE.

*Chipping Norton, Oct. 13, 1797.*

(To be continued.)

3. *The English Orator*. Books the Second and Third. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Translator of "Theocritus," &c. 4to.

THERE is, perhaps, no species of poetry which requires a more exuberant coincidence of genius and erudition than the didactic. To engage continued attention to precepts, however just and salutary, they should be delivered with every grace of which language is susceptible;—in a style at once nervous and harmonious, correct and elegant, figurative and perspicuous. Episodes should also be introduced, that affect and interest, naturally resulting from the subject of the poem, and leading, with the happiest address, to the resuming of it. Bold personifications and apt allusions should likewise be interspersed. In a word, to give celebrity to a work of this nature, with all the energy and graces of poetry, must be blended a fund of various information, the result of extensive reading, and acute observation, both physical and moral. In an attempt so arduous, not wholly to fail, confers a title to some praise; to succeed, deserves much: and, in our opinion, much is due to Mr. Polwhele. His instructions evince an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and no small knowledge of the distinguishing excellences of those whom he recommends as models in the oratory of the bar and the senate. At the head of the former he places Mr. Erskine, to which gentleman he dedicates his 11th Book, and whom he describes as

"adorn'd

"With laurels that outvie the Grecian palm,  
"Victor in British eloquence!"

At the head of the latter, Mr. Pitt; to whom the 11th Book is inscribed. Yet, though these stand prominent, he is by no means a niggard of his praise to others: he mentions, as eminent in forensic eloquence and learning, Mr.

\* See our vol. LV. p. 528.

Beacroft,

*Donatello*, Sir William Jones, Lord Loughborough, and Mr. Justice Buller. Amongst the first ornaments of the senate he classes the late Lord Chatham and Mr. Burke. Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan; and transiently notices Lords North, Stormont, Richmond, and Thurlow.—The eloquence of Chatham, according to the poet, was dazzlingly splendid, but irregular and wild, such as the closet might have corrected; while that of Burke, with every classic beauty, is too florid and solemn, loaded with metaphor, and destitute of ease, which might have been meliorated by familiar conversation. To Mr. Pitt he gives all the excellences of both, unaccompanied by a single defect of either, and consequently considers him as the most perfect model of modern oratory. The others he thus characterises:

—“Nor his ever-active son (Fox),  
In vigorous talents and a speaker's worth,  
Shines far inferior\*; as the deep debate  
With fine-invented argument he guides,  
But less embellish'd dictum. To his search,  
While universal politics, the maze  
Of European manners, and the intrigues  
Of foreign politics are unweav'd, his skill  
To illuminate his auditory, meets  
No rival mind;—unless a Sheridan,  
With all his winning elocution, rise—  
His keenly-pointed satire, and his sport  
Of quick allusion! But the nobler flights  
Are Sheridan's—the bold majestic wing.  
Watch that unexampled strain sublime,  
Which, with an influence undiminish'd, sway'd  
(Long as the moon from her meridian heaven  
Bends downward to the wave) the senate's sons  
Unanimous—now melting into tears—  
Now glancing indignation; while, disclos'd  
To view, the felonies of India rise [sing'd—  
From their blank gloom! Wonder the senate  
Deep as the vulgar own, or as he felt,  
When fadden all Palmyra's columns burst  
Upon his sight; or when the fresco'd walls  
Of Herculeanum started into day  
Alone, though buried for a thousand years!

“Fur'd by those great ideas, can the Muse  
Observe the senate's cooler aspect, pleas'd  
By Courtenay's sparkling wit; or North's re-  
nomure to re-enthrone the dull hour? [pleas—  
Or can she note a Stormont's fiddling sense;  
A Richmond's high inventive talents, led  
By patriot zeal, more beautiful than the blaze  
Of all his ducal glories? Or the strong—  
The rooted principles a Thurlow boasts,  
Dubois's guardian of our sacred rights,  
Immutable—the Drayton, truly free!”

As a further specimen of Mr. P's  
versification, as well as of his powers in

the pathetic, we transcribe the story of  
Foscari, (verified from Monre's Tra-  
vels), and shall avail ourselves of the  
opportunity of correcting a typographi-  
cal error, the whole line printed in Ita-  
lics having been omitted in all the co-  
pies of the poem, and by that means  
the sense of the passage rendered incom-  
plete, or rather unintelligible.

—“Turn thine eyes  
Where light the gaudy genioles glance o'er  
The subject gulf of Adria—Mercy there  
Sheds agonising tears, as Terror points  
To young ingenuous Foscari; whose sad fate,  
Told in Venetian story, hath aspers'd  
Its page.—Donato, a Venetian Lord,  
Near his piazz'd dome, at twilight eve,  
Fell by a hand unknown; when, sudden, past  
A slave of noble Foscari—who, ere morn,  
Had fled from Venice. Hence the senate down'd  
The eloping menial but an instrument  
Of Foscari's fancied villany. O lost,  
Too early lost to all thy country's hopes,  
Much injur'd youth! What tho' thy purer fame,  
Thy undisguis'd demeanour, and thy looks  
Of open candour, mingled every charm  
Which might have seal'd the eye, that never felt  
The closing lid—Suspicion's restless orb—  
*Yet to thee succours the fiend assur'd*  
The guilty stain! No sigh from Virtue's soul  
Aval'd to soothe the sentimental voice,  
That bade thee fly Venetia's rage, and hide  
Mid Candia's cliffs, an exile—Candia, once  
The glorious seat of legislative fame,  
The nurse of ancient Minus—the retreat  
Of heaven's bright race; where each ambro-  
sial vale

Embower'd a gull! Ah, sink amid the isles,  
A den for slavery, whilst Oblivion's breath  
Spreads o'er its hundred cities, as the Jews  
Of its own Lethæ! Yet its groves, still rich  
With fruits and foliage, wave—itsellow fields,  
With various grain, and its purpureal hills,  
Still swelling with wheel'd ring grape, announce  
The promis'd vintage! But in vain they wave,  
In vain they blush, to the poor exile's eye,  
Which wildly wanders o'er the restless surge,  
And straining from the lone beach to the mists  
That dim the horizon, asks if some white sail  
Might haply gain upon the sight—some bark  
Streaming the well-known pendant. Many a  
year

Heavily linger'd, while, 'thro' hope deferr'd,  
'Sicken'd his heart,—tho' oft, her golden light  
Gleam'd, fleetingly—when, near, Venetian sails  
Seem'd o'er his freschen'd spirit, as they came,  
To waft the sweetness of his native air!  
Alas! his friends, tho' pining, still declin'd  
The mediatorial talk. To Milan's Duke  
(Now his last hopeless refuge) he entrusts  
His prayers for friendly rescue—with a slave,  
Who, faithless as Venetia's lords, betrays  
The tale of woe. Incess'd the Nobles hear—  
And (with certain condemnation the wretch whistles  
To foreign potentates) remain'd here home,

\* Will the learned and elegant Editor of  
this volume subscribe to this opinion?



Doom'd to severer anguish. His wan limbs  
Now stretch'd along the wheel of torture, hang  
Upon his bloodless lips the faltering voice:  
' May Heaven forgive my persecuting foes—  
' My heart forgives them! Yet, a moment,

' hear—  
' Yet, but a moment, pity! while I tell  
' That him who bore my message I believ'd  
' In treachery not practis'd, nor misdeem'd  
' He would betray the trust. Thus, o'er the

' fear  
' Hurried to meet my judges, I yet hop'd  
' Once more to visit the delightful spot  
' That gave me birth—to share, thro' racking

' pain— [looks;  
' Tho' death repay'd, a friend's last lingering  
' And bask my bosom in parental tears.  
' And die in peace! He spoke, and look'd

around,  
In vain, for Mercy, thro' the prison gloom—  
She beam'd not there. Instead of Mercy's voice,  
The sentence echoed: ' That to Candia's isle  
' Returning, he should lie, for one long year,  
' Chain'd to the desolated dungeon; thence,  
' The term expir'd, to wander o'er its rocks  
' Thro' life an out-cast.' Yet, one little space  
The despot's pity granted, for the throbs  
Of filial duty from its fondest joys

For ever torn. His age-bent parents came—  
The venerable father—in whose brow  
Hear Time had scatter'd many a silver hair,  
Distinctly trac'd, and who full thirty years  
Had worn the purple—the pale mother, wild  
Thro' grief—' My son (exclaim'd the sire),  
' 'tis time

' To hear thy fate with firmness!—' 'Tis a fate  
(Answer'd the sinking Foscari) ' which I dread  
' Beyond the extremest agonies that rend  
' The struggling frame! O, by this bursting

' heart,  
' Which ever own'd Affection's purest glow,  
' Warm for a parent's welfare—by the tears  
' Of Innocence, that ask a father's love  
' To give it yet unsullied to the world—  
' O, by the mercies of a Saviour, shield  
' Thy son—nor let each solitary groan  
' Rent—the slow knell of his departing soul!—  
' Alas! my Foscari! my post, or were vain—  
' Submit thee to thy country's laws,'—the Doge  
Replies, and, hurrying from his son's embraces,  
Shiver'd thro' misery's keener pangs too sharp  
To suffer, till the chillness that benumbs  
The fainting, sc'd his aged bosom o'er,  
Yet left life's feeble spirit—But to paint  
The mother's form—O ye, whose hearts have felt

The fond maternal yearnings—ye, whose eye  
Has taught the last fir'd glances of your child,  
Just sinking into Death's cold dew—'tis yours,  
Severe pre-eminence! to paint that form.  
At length, the dire disastrous story ran  
Thro' Venice: and the accumulated woe  
Touch'd the relecting senses, while Remorse,  
That strove to borrow the benignant air  
Of Mercy, the poor exile's pardon seal'd.  
Strat saw the mandate of recall: (for long,  
In Candia's prison immur'd, the youth had

His country lost—) But ah! too late the cry  
Of Mercy glimmer'd. Lo the hapless youth,  
Amidst his dismal durance as he breath'd  
The solitary groan, on the drear wall  
Had etch'd his tale of misery, and expir'd!

We have not selected these passages from an opinion that they possess a marked superiority over the rest of the poem; there are many others, not less beautiful, for which we must refer our readers to the work, in which, if they discover a little to blame, they will find much to commend; and, probably, consider it, upon the whole, as a valuable addition to our former stock of didactic poetry. We cannot, however, conclude this article without expressing our regret for the prevalence of blank verse in this species of composition; our language affords many proofs that rhyme (which is certainly most consonant to its genius), in the hands of a master, is capable of strength and variety, as well as sweetness. Blank verse, it is true, is often eminently possessed of these qualities; but who, unless Akenfide may be deemed an exception, has ever succeeded in preventing, in a long poem, the obtrusion of a number of harsh prosaic lines? In justice to Mr. Polwhele it should be observed, that he has not, in the construction of his verse, been less happy than most of his contemporaries.

Mr. P. informs us, that the IVth book, on the Eloquence of the Pulpit (which completes his design), with Notes on the whole, will soon be prepared for the press.

9. *Pictorial Antiquities of Scotland.* Edited by Adam de Cardonnel. 1788. 4to.

IT gives us pleasure to see the art of etching brought to such perfection in North Britain in these views, and some others not intended for public sale, as those by John Clarke, Esq. of Eiding, near Edinburgh.

Mr. Cardonnel, of whose *Narrative of the Expedition to the Hebrides* we gave an account in our vol. I. VI. p. 185, "encouraged by the reception of that work, continues his endeavours to preserve from oblivion the ancient remains of Caledonian splendour, still conspicuous in her churches, religious houses, and castles, though mostly in ruins." He began his work on a much larger scale, and had actually finished several of the plates, but was (we think unfortunately) persuaded, by a learned author, to reduce the size, and alter his plan, as more convenient for travellers. We heartily wish he had made

made his plates the size of his page, and printed the account opposite to each plate. Mr. Grose, if we are not misinformed, was sensible of a like error, when too late. Mr. C's neatness and exactness in expressing the style and ornaments of the several buildings on this contracted scale makes us wish he had enlarged it.

The first views of places or buildings in Scotland were those very indifferent ones by Sizer, under the patronage of Charles and James II, which went through three editions, and were both diminished and augmented by the print-sellers who republished them. Sandby, Watts, and Hearne, have intermixed several Scottish views in their valuable collections. A few wretched ones were put forth by the pupils of Foulis' Academy at Glasgow, and other hands. Mr. Thomas Philip, print-seller at Edinburgh, had formed a noble plan for engraving views of civil and ecclesiastical ruins; but failed for want of proper encouragement, and by the ill behaviour of his draughtsman. Mr. Cordner has given a series of scenery, monuments, and natural history. Mr. Pennant employed his servant to good purpose: but we are inclined to prefer Mr. C's specimens where they have both chosen the same subject.—The views are in number 25: Inchcolm Abbey 1 Elgin Abbey 1 Haddington Priory 1 Craigmillar Castle 3 Borthwick Castle 1 Falkland Castle 1 Caerlaveroc Castle 1 St. Andrew's Cathedral 1 Sweetheart Abbey 1 ———— Castle 1 Bothwell Castle 1 Melros Abbey 3 Strathavern Castle 1 Dryburgh Abbey 3 Each view is accompanied with a short letter-press account; and to the whole is prefixed, by way of introduction, an accurate List of Religious Houses in Scotland.

Let any compare Inchcolm Abbey, Borthwick, Caerlaveroc Castles, Elgin Cathedral, Falkland Palace, Melros and Dryburgh Abbeys, in Mr. Pennant's second Tour and Voyage to the Hebrides, with Mr. C's.—The three first and fourth look as trim as if just rebuilt; Elgin is any thing but that most elegant and laboured Gothic building in all the North. Falkland is totally different in its proportions, and the buttresses shew no traces of the niches or statues which Mr. C. mentions, and should have expressed at large. The magnificence of Melros would not be so well conceived from Mr. P's large print of the whole, as from Mr. C's three small ones of the

parts—Oliphant's four views of St. Andrew's Church and Castle are not without merit.

It is a melancholy truth, that, in all pictures of this kind, the latest are presumed, by the generality of readers, to be the most just representations. Those, however, who have seen the originals, will pronounce in favour of the latest of these representations, even allowing for the essential difference of effect produced by a stiff engraving and a light etching, and perhaps will prefer Mr. Clerke's manner and execution to Mr. Cardonnel's. It should, however, be considered, in justice to the latter, and as an encouragement to his merit, that his undertaking is new to him, and that, as he proceeds, he will improve.

10. *Additions and Corrections to the former Edition of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland.* 8vo.

"IT is now twenty-eight years since I published the History of Scotland. During that time I have been served by my friends with several remarks upon it; and various strictures have been made by persons who entertained sentiments different from mine with respect to the transactions in the reign of Queen Mary. From whatever quarter information came, in whatever mode it has been communicated, I have considered it calmly, and with attention. Wherever I perceived that I had erred, either in relating events, or delineating characters, I have, without hesitation, corrected those errors. Whenever I was satisfied that my original ideas were just, I adhere to them; and, resting upon their conformity to evidence already produced, I enter into no discussion or controversy in order to support them. Whenever the opportunity of consulting original papers, either in print or manuscript, to which I had not formerly access, has enabled me to throw new light upon any part of the History, I have made alterations and additions which, I flatter myself, will be of some importance."

Such is Dr. R's answer to the very warm challenge of Dr. Gilbert Stuart, since deceased, and to Mr. Whitaker's laboured and voluminous Vindication of the unfortunate Mary. It is liberal and candid. Writers of established reputation are not bound to change or modify their opinions according to the ideas of others, who see the same objects in a different point of view. Dr. R's *History of Scotland* will go down to posterity when attacks on it are forgotten soon after their entrance into the world.

These "Additions" refer to the octavo edition of 1782.



11. *A plain Account of the Ordinance of Baptism; in which all the Texts of the New Testament, relating to it, are produced, and the whole Doctrine concerning it drawn from them alone: In a Course of Letters to the Right Reverend Dr Benjamin Hoadly, late Lord Bishop of Winchester, Author of a plain Account of the Lord's Supper. By William Foot. The Third Edition, with the Author's last Corrections and Improvements; by Joshua Toulmin, A. M. 8vo.*

"A Prelate, of the present day, whose liberality of mind diffuses itself through all his writings, in a catalogue of authors, proper to form the library of a clergyman, has assigned to this piece an honourable place in his list, by naming it with two capital works on the same question. See Bp. Watson's valuable collection of Theological Tracts, p. 6."

Of Mr. F. we are told by his Editor,

"The moderation, candour, and simplicity, so apparent in these Letters, were emi-

nently exemplified in the mind and manners of the writer. Piety, integrity, and benevolence, were conspicuous throughout his whole character and temper. That no worldly interest, or temptations of any kind, ever, in a single instance, overpowered their virtues, is not the partial eulogium of a friend."

To this character Mr. Josiah Thompson, at whose request the Letters were originally written, subjoins,

"An intimacy with the worthy author, between thirty and forty years, enables me to bear testimony to every title you have said of him at the conclusion of the Preface. The longer I knew him, the more I venerated, esteemed, and loved him. The simplicity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, his unconfined benevolence, and unaffected piety, never failed to fill all that conversed with him (who were capable of feeling) with the highest admiration of his character."

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\* For INDEX INDICATORIUS, we must refer to our SUPPLEMENT for 1787 (where, in p. iv. l. 31, read, "See vol. XLII. p. 512; and vol. XLIII. p. 174.")

## ODE FOR THE NEW-YEAR.

Written by Mr. WARTON,  
And set to Music by Mr. PARSONS.

**R**UDE was the pile, and massy-proof,  
That first appear'd its haughty roof  
On Windsor's brow sublime, in warlike  
state:  
The Norman tyrant's jealous hand  
The giant-fabric proudly plann'd:  
With recent victory elate,  
"On this majestic steep, he cried,  
A regal fortress, threatening wide,  
Shall spread my terrors to the distant  
hills;  
Its formidable shade shall throw  
Far o'er the broad expanse below,  
Where winds yon mighty flood, and  
amply fills [gran,  
With flowery verdure, or with golden  
The fairest fields that deck my new  
domain! [watchman's eye,  
And London's Towers, that reach the  
Shall see with conscious awe my bulwarks  
climb the sky.

## II.

Unchang'd, through many a hardy race,  
Stood the rough dome in fullen grace;  
Still on its angry front defiance frown'd:  
Though monarchs kept their state within,  
Still murmur'd with the martial din  
The gloomy gate-way's arch profound;  
And armed forms, in airy rows,  
Bent o'er the battlements their bows,  
And blood-stain'd banners crown'd its  
hostile head;  
And oft its hoary ramparts wore  
The rugged scars of conflict sore;  
What time, pavilion'd on the neighb'r-  
ing mead; [array  
Th' indignant Barons rang'd in bright  
Their feudal bands, to curb despotic sway;  
And leagu'd a Brton's birthright to re-  
store,  
From John's reluctant grasp the roll of free-  
dom bore.

## III.

When lo, the king that wreath'd his  
shield  
With lilies pluck'd on Cressy's field,  
Heav'd from its base the mouldering Nor-  
man frame!—  
New glory cloath'd th' exulting steep,  
The postul-tower'd with amplior sweep;  
And Valour's soften'd Genius came,  
Here baid his pomp, and trail'd the pall  
Of triumph through the trophied hall;  
And war was clad awhile in gorgeous  
weeds;  
And the martial pageants, trips,  
While Beauty's glance adjudg'd the prize,  
And beam'd sweet influence on heroic deeds.  
Nor long, e'er Henry's holy zeal, to  
breathe  
A milder charm upon the scenes beneath,  
Bear'd in the winery glade his classic shrine,  
And call'd his stripling-quire, to woo the  
wailing Nine.

## IV.

To this imperial seat to lend  
Its pride supreme, and nobly blest  
British Magnificence with Attic Art;  
Proud Castle, to thy banner'd bowers,  
Lo! Picture bids her glowing powers  
Their bold historic groupings impart:  
She bids th' illuminated pane,  
Along thy lofty-vaulted Fane,  
Shed the dim blaze of radiance richly  
clear.—  
Still may such arts of Peace engage  
Their Patron's care! But should the  
rage  
Of war to battle rouse the new-born year,  
Britain arise, and wake the slumbering fire,  
Vindictive dart thy quick rekindling ire!  
Or, arm'd to strike, in mercy spare the foe;  
And lift thy thundering hand, and then with-  
hold the blow!

## INVITATION TO A FRIEND.

## SONNET.

By Miss SEWARD.

**S**INCE dark December shrouds the short-  
en'd day,  
And stormy winds are howling in their ire,  
Why com'st not thou, who always canst  
inspire  
The soul of cheerfulness and best array  
A fullen hour in smiles? O haste to pay  
The sprightly visit fullen hours require!—  
Around the circling walls a glowing fire  
Shines!—but it vainly shines, in this delay  
To blend thy spirit's gay Promethean light.  
Come then at Science' and at Friendship's  
call,  
Their vow'd Disciple—come, for they in-  
vite;  
The social powers without thee languish all;  
Come, that I may not bear the winds of night,  
Nor count the heavy eye-drops as they fall.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10, 1788.

**T**HE following is the production of a  
Youth of 15, whose abilities will, it  
is hoped, in some future day, raise his name  
high in the Republic of Letters. He now  
only ventures to crop a flower at the foot of  
at poetic eminence, from whose summit,  
the Muse of his native city, crowned with  
laurels of enduring glow, may perhaps bend  
forward and kindly smile on his attempt.  
To have thus first introduced his ingenious  
young friend into public, through your re-  
spectable Magazine, is no small honour,  
and gives no small pleasure, to

Your old Correspondent,

Lichfield, Jan. 10, 1788.

H. W.

HORACE. ODE XXVI. Lib. 1.

I E'ER befriended by the Muses gay,  
Will give dull sorrow to the wanton air;  
'Mid Ceres waves the cheerless guest to  
bear,  
Ah! little caring who, with savage sway,  
But

Bids frozen climes his threat'ning pow'r  
obey

To Tindates sole dread cause of fear.

O thou divine Pempelian maiden fair,  
Who lov'st clear rills secure from Phœ-  
bus' ray,

Of every flower a glowing circlet braid;  
Present my Lamia with a rosy crown,  
But vain's the gift without thy soft'ring aid.

'Tis thine in strains to Romans yet un-  
known,

'Tis thine with all thy sister-warbling  
choir

To sound his praises on the Lesbian lyre.

*Læbjæhl.*

T. L.

On Mr. MASON'S *Apology* of the late Dr.  
SAMUEL JOHNSON, in the *Memoirs* of  
BILLY WHITEHEAD.

WHILE Johnson spoke, poor Mason's  
wrath was dumb,

But, Johnson silenc'd, prattles o'er his tomb.  
Thus, at some eagle slain, once-frighted crows  
With dastard vengeance aim their puny  
blows.

Mason! what wreath shall grace that cri-  
tic's head,

Who fear'd the living, but insults the dead?

JULIA. A BALLAD. BY A LADY.

JULIA, of all the village fair,  
Was the peculiar grace;  
Her flowing locks of auburn hair  
Play'd round her dimpled face.

The brightest eyes bespoke a soul  
Where every virtue thrrove,  
Eyes, that the *fiery rage* controul,  
And tune the soul to love.

Young Edward saw the matchless maid,  
And felt the purest flame;  
For her, he nightly trod the glade,  
And dwelt on Julia's name.

Each beechen tree her cypher bore,  
Carv'd by the am'rous youth,  
And many a wreath of his she wore,  
Entwin'd with vows of truth.

Full oft she heard his artless tale,  
And heav'd the tender sigh,  
When wand'ring o'er the flow'ry dale,  
The stream ran murmur'ing by.

The roses fade on Julia's cheek,  
And will my Edward go?  
He strives in vain, alas! to speak,  
His heart was filled with woe.

But, hark! the horrid din of war!  
The trumpet calls to arms!  
Edward is doom'd to leave the Fair,  
A prey to love's alarms.

"One parting kiss," was all he said,  
"From those dear lips one kiss;  
"I swear I'll ever love my maid,  
"My *first*, and *only* bliss."

Convulsive sobs, and bursting sighs,  
Now rend the Virgin's heart,

"One chaste embrace no law denies,  
"Yet, Edward! must we part?"

His comrades bore him far away,  
Quick'ning his tardy pace,  
She wav'd her hand in wild dismay!  
The tears ran down her face.

While yet in sight, her ardent eyes  
The much lov'd youth pursue;  
"Must I no more! no more!" she cries,  
"My faithful Edward view?"

Her damsel friends sat by her side,  
Yet Julia's tears ran o'er,  
They join with hers the crystal tide,  
And all the youth deplore.

All pale and wan, the maiden droops,  
And lies full the place,  
Where roses once, in blushing groups,  
Bloom'd in her lovely face.

Alone and pensive oft she stray'd;  
And to the *Silver Queen*,  
Renew'd the vows to Edward made,  
By all but *Her* unseen.

"Soft Planet! witness of our loves,  
"Whose placid virgin eye  
"Has nightly led us thro' the groves,  
"To Edward bear my sigh.

"Oh, guard him from the pointed spear,  
"Let not my Edward fall;  
"To shield his person still be near,  
"Avert the flying ball!

"Ye fanning Zephyrs! soft controul  
"The flame that warms the youth;  
"And let thy whispers to his soul  
"Convey his Julia's truth."

But now the war began to rage,  
Full roll'd the battle tide,  
Now did the hostile troops engage,  
And many a Hero died.

High swells the busy voice of Fame  
The fatal news to tell,  
And while the Victory all proclaim,  
Edward in battle fell.

Soon Julia heard the dismal tale,  
Ye maidens *all* *adieu*,  
Then dropt this Lily of the Vale,  
Her soul to Edward's flew.

VERSES on a Window at TARRAT, on the  
West side of Lochlomond.

STRANGER! if o'er this pane of glass  
perchance

Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance;  
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime  
Prompt thee Benlomond's fearful height to  
climb;

Here gaze attentive, nor with scorn refuse  
The friendly rhymings of a Tavern Muse,  
For thee that Muse this rude inscription  
plann'd,

Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.

Heav

Hear then the poet, he thy steps shall lead,  
Safe o'er yon towering hill's \* aspiring heads  
Attentive then to his informing lay,  
Read how he dictates as he points the way.  
Try not at first a quick advent'rous pace,  
Six miles its top points gradual from the  
base,

Up the high rise with panting haste I pass,  
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.  
More prudent thou, when once thou pass  
the deep, [lengthen'd steep;  
With measured pace and slow ascend the  
Oft stay thy steps, oft take the cordial drop,  
And rest, oh rest, long, long upon the top.  
Here hail the breezes, nor with toilsome  
haste

Down the rough slope thy precious vigour  
waste;  
So shall thy wand'ring sight at once survey,  
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands,  
rocks, and sea; [stand,  
Huge hills that heap'd in crowded order  
Stretch'd o'er the Northern and the Western  
land. [shrouds

Vast lumpy groupers, while Ben, who often  
His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,  
High o'er the rest displays superior state,  
In proud pre-eminence sublimely great;  
One side, all awful to the gazing eye,  
Presents a steep three hundred fathoms high.  
The scene tremendous shocks the startled sense,  
With all the pomp of dread magnificence;  
All these, and more, shalt thou transported see,  
And own a faithful monitor in me.

October 3, 1771. THOMAS RUSSELL.

VERSES written by MARY STUART, QUEEN  
OF SCOTLAND, on the death of her H. husband  
FRANCIS I. of France, 1561. (See p. 7.)

Ce qui m'estoit plaissant,  
Ores m'est peine dure,  
Le jour le plus luisant  
M'est nuit noire et obscure  
Et n'est rien si exquis  
Qui de moy soit requis.

Pour mon mal estrange,  
Il ne m'arreste en place;  
Mais j'en ay beaucoup change,  
Si ma douleur n'efface !  
Car mon pis, et non mieux  
Sont les plus durs leux.

Si en quelque séjour,  
Soit en bois ou en prée,  
Soit vers l'aube du jour,  
Ou soit sus la vesprée,  
Sans cesse mon cœur sent  
Le regret d'un absent.

Si parfois vers le ciex  
Viens à dresser ma vue,  
Le doux trait de ses yeux  
Je voy en une nue;  
Soudain les voy en l'eau,  
Comme dans son tombeau.

Si je suis en repos,  
Sonneillant sur ma couche,  
J'oy qu'il me tient propos  
Je le sens qui me touche;  
En labeur. en recoy,  
Tousjours est pres de moy.

Mets chanson icy fin  
A si triste complainte  
Dont sera le refrain;  
Amour vraye et non feinte,  
Pour la separation,  
N'aura diminution.

[A translation is requested.]

# SONNET.

FRA banc to banc, fra vod to vod, I sit,  
Oorhailt with my feeble fantasie,  
Lye til a leif yat falls from a tree,  
Ortil a reid overblavin with ye vind,  
Tva gods gyds me, ye ane of yam is blind,  
Ze and a bairn brocht up in vanitie;  
The nixt a vyf ingenerit of ye fe,  
And lichter nor a darphin with hur fin.  
Unhappie is ye man for evermaire,  
That tails ye sand and savis in ye aire,  
Bot tvice unhappier is he I larn,  
That seeks in his hairt a mad desyre,  
And follows on a voman yrovy ye fyre,  
Led be a blind, and teichit be a bairn.

M. ALEX. BOYDE.

EPITAPH on Lady SMITH, of the Chace of  
the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, Widow  
of Sir GEORGE SMITH, Knt. eldest Sister  
of the Rev. Dr. VVILL, Rector of Lamb-  
beth: she died Feb. 21, 1786.

WHILST man, proud man, demands  
the sculptur'd tomb,  
The midnight taper, and the sable plume,  
With all the solemn mockeries of death;  
Shall female merit claim no cypress wreath?  
Shall the soft virtues which the sex adorn,  
(Pure and unsullied as the vernal morn)  
For ever shaded by oblivion's veil,  
Close hapless woman's melancholy tale?  
Go, partial spirit, who demest the claim,  
Which thy fond help-mate dares assert to fame,  
Go, and within thy social circle seek,  
Affections ardent, virtues ever meek—  
Hast thou no parent, sister, wife, or friend,  
In whom the gentler passions sweetly blend?  
If so unblest, with thee no female shares,  
Thy swelling hopes, thy sad presaging cares,  
Hither return, and with converted mind,  
In this sad urn, their faithful emblem find—  
See where pure Faith, in robe of spotless hue,  
Points to the Heaven now opening to her view:  
And Hope, warm Hope, that never-failing  
friend,

Who \* travels thro', nor quits us when we end,  
Spreads her white pinions to th' æthereal road,  
To waft the spirit to its blest abode:

\* "Hope travels through, nor quits us  
when we die."

Essay on Man, Ep. III.  
Whilft

\* The inn of Tarbat is on the opposite  
side of the lake to Benlomond.

Whilst thou, O Charity, belov'd of Heaven,  
Thou sweetest solace to frail mortals given,  
Thou, who (in retrospective mirror shewn)  
Canst make each past good deed again thine  
own,

Thou shalt her same secure, refine, sublime,  
Ev'n till yon arches close the wreck of time.

#### THE HERMIT'S ADDRESS.

**S**TOP, stranger, here awhile! and view  
The Hermit's peaceful cell;  
Like him, Religion's path pursue;  
Like him, contented dwell.

No splendid dome can here allure,  
And fire th' incautious eye;  
The reed and textur'd branch secure  
Him, from th' inclement sky.

With simplest fruit his table's spread;  
His thirst the brook allays;  
His couch he rests on free from dread:  
Thus tranquil pass his days.

Learn hence thy wants how few they are!  
And court not luxury's board;  
To serve thy God be all thy care,  
And rest upon his word.

The boast of wealth, the glare of pow'r,  
How transient and how vain!  
These may amuse thee for an hour,  
Tho' fraught with care and pain.

Ah! thoughtless man! these glittering toys  
No lasting pleasure give;  
They're only blest who seek the joys  
Which ever, ever live.

Far from the world's tumultuous strife,  
Remote from every eye;  
Here form the estimate of life,  
And teach thyself to die.

Man's little taper, how it burns!  
How swift his hours decrease!  
Its light extinct, he ne'er returns!  
O! may thy end be peace!

Nay no allurements thee seduce  
From virtue's path to stray!  
Those future moments not abuse,  
Allotted for thy stay.

Virtue, believe, hath power to save  
When life's short span is o'er;  
Virtue 'll exist beyond the grave,  
When time itself's no more.

Should friends gone hence † thy thoughts  
employ,  
Friends who were held most dear!  
Then richly here thou may'st enjoy,  
The "luxury of a tear."

\* This hermitage, situated at Louth in Lincolnshire, is curious and much admired. It is covered with reeds, and its sides are formed of the stumps and branches of trees artfully interwoven.

† Alluding to a chapel which adjoins the hermitage, wherein is placed an urn with an inscription to the memory of the owner's brother, who died abroad, universally and deservedly lamented.

Their pious steps with caution trace,  
And folly's dictates shun;  
Be wise in time! th' appointed race  
Like them with patience run.

Then full of hope, the call await,  
That shall thee hence dismiss:  
Thou'lt find this hermitage the gate,  
That leads to endless bliss.

Thus spoke the hermit, and retir'd  
To chaunt his song of praise,  
His soul, with heavenly rapture fir'd,  
Pour'd forth its warmest lays.

#### O D E.

**N**ON usitato, nec tenui modo  
Intende gratos Melpomene, sonos  
BUCKANUS asperit, meaque  
Prolegit, auspicio canenas.  
Non ille, quamvis continuo gemat  
Negotiorum pondere, seu grave  
Format Lycæum, seu vetustis  
Addat opes, animunque fastus  
Subire Parnassi interea juga,  
Non Hippocrenem negligit et loca  
Dilecta Musis, aut sonantem  
Aonius Helicon plectens.  
Humaniores nam facile manu  
Æque ac severas, quas Napier docet  
Illustris, artes voluit; illo  
Eradiente puer decennis  
Tendit palæstram clausus in arduum.  
Ignota rerum principia explicat,  
At iro Numen iussit orbes  
Sydereos, stabilemque legem  
Injectit annu materia: ut tantot  
Et constituto tollitur impetu  
Rursusque mitigatus aufert  
Pontus aquas, patiens reverti,  
Portenta rerum! nunc gelida explicat  
Quæ causa brumæ, causaque frigoris,  
Cur Luna paletur quid atras  
Soles agat jubar in tenebras.  
Privata laus hæc est tua: publicas  
Europa curas mox videt, et tui  
Suspendus admiratur orbis  
Vasta animi, ingenique vasta.  
Quanto Magistri laudibus immergus,  
Splendore fulsisti, ars tua quam bene  
Mathesios leges, modosque  
Explicuit numerorum acutos,  
Tuos labores audeat et Tibra  
En! Vaticani pandere fornia,  
Librosque gessit codicesque  
Roma tibi pretiosiores.  
Sed et trophæis fama domesticis  
Magis relucet; Nobile Par, duce  
Te, fratrum inexpertos tumultus  
Atque fori salehras subire  
Audent: ut olim Militiâ, novos  
Thomas triumphos hic etiam parat;  
Henricus ad primos honores  
Tendit ovans juvenisque canae  
Præest senectæ—Quo meus i  
Expers volatus Pegæus? Altius  
Assurgere, umbellique Phœbus  
Magis veratæque plectre.

*On a Tablet of white Marble, with a Pediment of black, and on a Bracket of the same, lately erected over the North Door of Hawsted Church.*

Sacred to the memory of  
The Rev. Sir J. CULLUM, Baronet,  
M. A. F. R. S. and F. S. A.  
Late Lord of this Manor,  
And Patron and Rector of this Church;  
Whole life was an ornament to his profession;  
And who, mingling the researches of the  
Antiquary  
With the studies and practice of the Divine,  
Has faithfully transmitted  
The history and annals of this his native place  
To latest posterity.  
He departed this life Oct. the 9th,  
1785.

In the 53d year of his age.

IN BOZZUM ET PIOZZAM.

PARCITE, sodales inimicis inimicior,  
Manes ultra ledere  
SAMUELIS JOHNSON,  
Conclusivularum (pretoris falsarium,  
Quo nemo virtuti charior,  
Cuius eloquium, doctrina, ingenii vigor,  
Celestem animi demonstrant originem;  
Fastidia vero, morumque rusticitas,  
Mentem corporis compagibus inclusam  
Satis superque notant.  
Si tamen in vitæ familiaris commercio,  
Inscius forsitan, deliquerit,  
Viri tanti negas et errures  
Ne posteris prodite, crudeles!  
Anima, speramus, nunc colit Elysium,  
Ab omni mortalitatis lahe purgata,

Ibi enim nullæ perperissimæ molestæ,  
Verba nulla procacia;  
Ibi, factionum, sectarum, gentium,  
Neque discrimen neque vituperatio;  
Nunc non cætyranni,  
Imperii et libertatis miratur concordiam.  
Denique, o! beata mutatio,  
Cum iustis ac bonis innumeris,  
Cujusque ævi, et linguæ, et populi,  
Ante thronum provolutis,  
Regem perennis gloriæ,  
Carminibus novo, precibusque non usitatis,  
Sine scrupulo laudat.

*On a Stone fixed on the Inside of the Wall of the South Porch of Wolverhampton Church, in the County of Stafford.*

Near this place lies  
CHARLES CLAUDIUS PHILIPS\*,  
Whose absolute contempt of riches,  
And inimitable performances upon the violin,  
Made him the admiration of all that knew  
him.

He was born in Wales;  
Made the tour of Europe;  
And, after the experience of both kinds of  
fortune,

Died in 1731.  
Exalted soul! thy various sounds could please  
The love sick virgin, and the gouty case;  
Could jarring crowds, like old Amphion, move  
To beautiful order, and harmonious love;  
Here rest in peace till angels bid thee rise  
To join thy Saviour's concert in the skies.

\* See Dr. Johnson's Epitaph on Philips, vol. XLIX. p. 608.

EPITAPH in SHEPHERTON Church-yard, in the County of Middlesex.

Hic in terrâ peregrinâ  
Molliter requiescunt ossa  
BENJAMIN BLAKE.

Spargas pulverem exiguum,  
Otiose lector, et ne erubescas,  
Si paulum potes, illacrymari;  
Dormit enim sub hoc cespite  
Servus ad nutus heriles  
Davo aptior, Argo fidelior,  
Ipso Sanchone facetior.  
Ex insula illâ a Columbo  
Primum exploratâ navigans,  
Atlanticum, in Angliam  
Pervenit, et (quod mirum)  
Cælum mutavit solum  
Non animum; (exemplar  
Peregrinantibus imitabile)  
Lidem enim prohi mores,  
Promptum idem obsequium,  
Eadem est perpetuo servata  
Domino fides—I, lector,  
Mauritaniam pete, disce ab  
Æthiope virtutem, et  
Ne crede colori—Obiit

Pridie Cal. Maii, 1781, æt. 29.

Horum in justam memoriam posuit hunc lapidem  
Patricius Blake de Langham, in agro Suffolcensi,  
Baronetus; viriuti, ubicunque invenerit, semper amicus.

GEN. MAG. January, 1787.

Hic juxta cineres cari  
BENJAMIN BLAKE  
(Quem in deliciis habuit)  
Suos etiam cineres  
Requiescere voluit  
COTTO BLAKE.

Ex eadem regione in Britanniam  
Translata, eodemque ibi utens  
Domino—Operum Minervæ  
Fux haud ignota, et ingeniosa  
Arachne ingeniosior—  
Sive aru fute pingebat  
Seu fufum post ce versabat  
A Pallade doctam se res—  
Abrepti immaturâ morte  
B. BLAKE

Tabescens desiderio  
Languabat infelicitèr, donec  
Paulatim ei obrepente febris  
Vitæ filum abruptèr  
Fuit. Cal. Sept. 1781, æt. 31.

**A VINDICATION of the conduct of the English forces employed in the late war, under the Command of Brig. Gen. Mathews, against the Nabob TIPPON SULTAN.**

At a general court of the proprietors of East India Stock lately held at their House in Leaden-hall Street, it was observed on the part of the officers who fought under Gen. Mathews in India, and who had survived their cruel imprisonment in the Mysore country, that they had been grossly calumniated in certain publications of great authority in England; and a motion being made, that their refutation might be printed by order of the General Court, the same was agreed to (see LVII 1115). We therefore think it our duty, though the reference was not particularly pointed at the Gentleman's Magazine, to state the matter of complaint fairly, with the refutation, as printed by authority, in order to efface every injurious impression which any misrepresentation of ours may have left on the public mind.

**Charge I.** "The campaign of 1783 was opened in the kingdom of Canara, by Brigadier General Mathews, with the storm of Onore, on the 31st of January.

"The drama commenced upon this occasion in a manner worthy of the events that were to follow. No quarter was given by the victorious English; every man they met was put to the sword."

**Refutation.** On the evening of the 4th of January, a practicable breach being made, General Mathews sent in a flag of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, and warning the Killashdur of the fatal consequences that would ensue if he stood a storm, at the same time offering him favourable terms. The offers were rejected, the breach was stormed the next day at noon, and, according to the rules of war, all who continued in arms, or made any resistance, received no quarter; but we solemnly declare, that, as soon as quarter was demanded, it was granted, and none but those who obstinately resisted, felt the effects of our superiority. The number of the enemy killed and wounded did not exceed three hundred and fifty; some few made their escape; and upwards of two thousand were taken prisoners. Capt. Oke, who commanded a party that was detached to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the river, gave quarter to eight hundred and twelve of them the instant it was demanded, and would not permit one of them to be plundered, though by the custom of war in the present instance it was certainly allowable.

The whole of the prisoners, except three of the principal officers, being first disarmed, were released the next morning, permitted to go where they chose, and allowed to carry with them their private property. The wounded were received into our hospitals;

were attended and cured by the European surgeons and their assistants, and afterwards permitted to go to their own homes.

**Charge II.** "Upon this occasion we beg leave to transcribe three lines from the private letter of one of the officers concerned in the expedition—"The carnage (says he) was great; we trod thick on the dead bodies that were strewn in the way. It was rather shocking to humanity, but such are only secondary considerations; and to a soldier, whose bosom glows with heroic glory, they are thought accidents of course. His zeal makes him aspire after farther victory."

**Refutation.** These lines are extracted from a letter, said to be written by Ensign John Hubbard.—At the period this young soldier's bosom "glowed with heroic glory," it is well known he was stationed at a small fort, called Compton, several leagues distant from the scene of action, and did not join the army until the reduction of Hydernagar.—As this young gentleman is dead, we shall make no further comment upon his extraordinary epistle.

**Charge III.** "In the fortress of Onore were found sums of money to an unknown amount, besides jewels and diamonds. A considerable part of this appears to have been secured as private plunder by General Mathews: the complaints of the military were loud; they thought, and naturally, that the acquisition of riches was the fair and reasonable consequence of the perpetration of bloodshed."

**Refutation.** There were many vague reports of money being found in Onore; but, as they were never confirmed, the army could not, nor even did they, murmur at being deprived of what never existed: consequently the reference, which the candid Editors have been pleased to draw, must of course fall to the ground.

**Charge IV.** "The English had, however, already obtained a considerable reputation by their exertions; and the use of the bayonet, the most fatal instrument of war, and which was employed by them on all occasions, created so extreme a terror in the enemy, as to enable them to surmount this otherwise impregnable defence."

**Refutation.** This mode of relating the circumstance carries with it a strong impression of cruelty. The bayonet was certainly used, and it was absolutely necessary, being considered the most speedy and efficient means of executing the orders of the commander in chief, to dislodge the enemy from their strong holds in the Ghauts, the natural strength of which had been considerably added to by strong batteries, redoubts, &c. and as the numerous foe showed every appearance of defending them, the British troops of course used the arms they were provided with, and their exertions were attended with the wished-for success. But



there was no wanton or unnecessary effusion of blood.

Charge V. "The wealth of this metropolis (Hydernagar), in gold alone, it was roughly represented. By the accounts of Bombay, it was stated only at 175,000*l.*; but the officers concerned in the expedition stated it as amounting to 1,200,000*l.* or 1,920,000*l.* It must be remembered, that this was only public treasure: the private property that was seized on by the army, exclusive of this sum, was doubtless considerable. The treasure was at first taken by the general to his officers, and declared to belong to the army. We afterwards received new light upon the subject, and informed them, that it actually belonged to the Nizam's government of the place, and was secured to him by the terms of surrender."

"If the army was discontented with the selfish and interested conduct of their Commander at Onore, their displeasure at this new instance of the same kind was boundless and extreme. Colonel Macleod put himself at the head of the malcontents; and the controversy grew to so great a length, that this officer, together with some of the principal people in the army, quitted Hydernagar, and returned to Bombay. The bitterest recriminations between the General and his officers succeeded this event. The latter charged General Mathews with a spirit of persecution, equally superior to shame and incapable of satiety—the General, in return, declared of his whole army, that they had done every thing that was disrespectful and injurious to him; that order and discipline were at an end, and that the soldiery, encouraged by the practice of their officers, were become loose and unfeeling as the most licentious free-booters."

Refutation. It is not possible to ascertain the exact sum, but we believe about eighteen lacks of pagodas (800,000*l.*), together with a quantity of jewels, were found at Hydernagar. A moiety of this treasure was undoubtedly the property of the captors, and the army were, no doubt, much dissatisfied at being deprived of their right; yet this discontent never retarded the public service. Owing to the embarrassed situation of the Company's affairs, a great part of the army were eighteen months in arrears, and at that time even their current monthly subsistence was not paid them, yet they readily underwent every fatigue, and yielded at all times implicit obedience to the Commander in Chief: the rapid success of the troops fully evinces that order and discipline were not at an end. Colonels Macleod and Humberstone were the only gentlemen, among the principal people in the army, who quitted Hydernagar, and returned to Bombay. It is very evident the credit which the Select Committee of Bombay gave to General Mathews's charges against the army, by appointing Colonel Macleod (the officer who had

complained against him) to supersede him in the command. The Editor's information respecting the private plunder seized by the army is totally groundless. The strictest orders were issued, prohibiting private plunder; and we know of no instance of their being disobeyed. We will not pretend to assert, that the army were totally immaculate; nor can it be said, that there ever was an army even in Europe, or in any other quarter of the globe, wholly blameless. Some few irregularities and extravagances might have been committed by individuals among the soldiery; but so far from having been encouraged in the practice of them by their officers, we solemnly declare, we disavowed every thing of the kind which came to our knowledge.

Charge VI. "From Hydernagar, General Mathews sent out various detachments, for the forts in the inland country, and upon the coasts. Of the former, the principal was Annanpore—The expedition against this place was commanded by Major Campbell. When a practicable breach was effected, orders were issued for a storm, and no quarter: they were received with alacrity, and put in execution without delay. Every man in the place was put to the sword, except one horseman, who made his escape, after being wounded in three different places. The women, unwilling to be separated from their relations, or exposed to the brutal licentiousness of the soldiery, threw themselves, in multitudes, into the moats with which the fort was surrounded. Four hundred beautiful women, pierced with the bayonet, and expiring in one another's arms, were in this situation treated by the British with every kind of outrage: for this conduct the troops, however, we are told, afterwards received a reprimand."

Refutation. This extract is taken from a letter said to be written by Ensign John Charles Sheen, and affixed to Captain Oakes's Narrative. Mr. Sheen, since the publication of it, having been addressed by that gentleman on the subject, replied in these words: "The business of Annanpore is greatly exaggerated, and contrary to what I wrote home, together with the whole of the Appendix. As I never commented upon it myself, it is impossible that I can be accountable for what the printer chose to publish without my knowledge or consent."—The circumstances attending the siege of Annanpore are as follows:

After the Reduction of Hydernagar, Capt. McCulloch having received an order from Hyat Saib, to the Kiltahdar of Annanpore, to deliver up the fort to him, marched thither in command of the 15th battalion of Sepoys; and on his arrival sent in a flag of truce with a Jemahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hiccarahs, and demanded the surrender of the place. This flag was violated by the detention of the people, and on



answer was given; a second flag, with a Sabahadur and two Havildars, was sent in, to know the reason of that violation, demanding the release of the officer, and an answer to the summons first sent them. This flag was likewise detained, and no reply sent. An old woman belonging to the place was shortly after charged with a letter to the Killahdour of the fort, to demand the return of the flag of truce, remonstrating against the proceedings of the garrison, and threatening them with the consequences of the violation she brought back a written answer in the Canara language, which contained a defiance. All the officers and men who accompanied the flags of truce were stripped of their cloaths, and sent in irons, as prisoners, to Smoga (a fort forty-two miles distant). Information of these circumstances being sent the General, a reinforcement was ordered to march, consisting of his Majesty's 42d and 100th regiments, part of the 98th regiment, and the 2d grenadier battalion of sepoys, with some guns, to make a regular attack upon the place. A breach was soon effected; the 42d regiment and 2d grenadier battalion stormed; the 100th regiment, and 15th battalion, were posted to cut off the retreat, and the 98th regiment guarded the encampment. Major Campbell, in compliance with the orders he received from the Commander in Chief, gave particular and repeated directions to take none prisoners but those who bore arms; and personally reprimanded some of the officers for not seeing these orders rigidly executed. On this occasion, between two and three hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded: the latter were taken the greatest care of in our hospitals, and, when cured, were exchanged for our officers and men who had been treacherously taken with the flags of truce. The story of the four hundred women is as false as it is infamous, and worthy only the fabricator. There was but one woman unfortunately killed, and another wounded; and these casualties happened by mere accident. Two children were likewise accidentally wounded in the confusion of the storm.

The severity this garrison was treated with was entirely owing to their having been guilty of a breach of the law of nations, and of the rules of war, which every power throughout Hindostan have a thorough knowledge of.

There are a variety of other misrepresentations offered to the public through the same channel; but we shall not take the trouble, nor do we think it worth our while, to enter into a refutation of every particular one. Our present aim is, to convince the world, that, during our residence in this distant clime, we have not forfeited every title to the feelings of humanity.

We were ordered into the Canara country to draw Tippoo Saib from the Carnatic, where

he had been ravaging with unrelenting barbarity from the commencement of the war; reducing large and populous villages and cities to ashes, plundering the inhabitants, destroying the appearance of agriculture, and, to fill up the measure of his cruelty, driving the unfortunate wretches to distant and uncultivated parts of his own empire, there to toil under the heavy hand of power and oppression. Let his advocates among our countrymen contemplate this picture, and compare it with what we have impartially drawn of our conduct against his dominion—then let them blush at declaring the sufferings which we endured were "just and merited."

We beg it may be remembered, that retaliation was not the object of General Mathews's campaign. Those who served under him acted like men, who, while they were doing their duty, forgot not the calls of humanity, but lamented, that the horrors of war should have involved the innocent with the guilty. The soldier must pay implicit obedience to the voice that commands him, however the feelings of the man may be affected.

When opposition ceased, we gladly embraced the favourable moment; and were happy at all times, consistent with the good of the service and our own safety, to shew compassion to the vanquished.

It has, in some degree, answered the purpose of a faction to mislead the minds of the public by the grossest slanders on the servants of the Company. The Editors of the New Annual Register have, with much pomp and parade of language, introduced the little History of the Conquest of Canara, with every trait of warm and prejudiced minds, carried away by the tide of popular opinion; and have studiously sought for, eagerly caught, and highly embellished, every little incident, to cast indelible infamy and disgrace upon us: but we trust we have defeated their intentions by a plain narrative of facts, which we pledge our honours to the truth of; and hope we have, by this means, erased the unfavourable impressions our countrymen must have received.

BOMBAY, 15th Feb. 1787.

Signed,

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| MAJOR.        | G. W. Mearns  | R. Doonan,   |
| J. S. Lomano, | Lieut. Col.   | C. Cheeke,   |
| CAPTAINS      | V. H. Black   | James Baird, |
| J. Patton,    | ford.         | N. Thompson, |
| J. Sackinour, | LIEUTEN-      | A. Ratray,   |
| D. Carpenter, | ANTS.         | Wm. Ward,    |
| Henry O'Kea,  | John James,   | Ed. Cooke,   |
| J. Thompson,  | Richard Scott | Thomas Fyfe, |
| J. Macdonald, | Col. Satio.   | F. Grambsud  |
| Wm. Groom,    | John Hull,    | C. Budden,   |
| T. Bell,      | P. Pateron,   | ENGINEERS.   |
| J. Wileman,   | V. William    | Law. Reed,   |
| Joseph Bland, | Co.           | Wm. East,    |
| C. H. Wynn,   | F. H. Hoke    | J. Grimes,   |
| J. Stedon.    | W. Wilson,    | Wm. Morris,  |
|               |               | V. Munn,     |

|               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| V. Mumbree,   | E. B. Gillmer, | David Price,  |
| S. Goddard,   | M. C. Sheen,   | Arthur Spron, |
| A. Torriano,  | J. Alsager,    | C. Linsdale,  |
| Erasmus,      | Rob. Gordon,   | James Gilkie, |
| C. Odonnell,  | E. W. Fore-    |               |
| Mat. Branton, | man,           |               |

*An Account of a PATRIOTIC SOCIETY of LADIES, established in Spain by consent of the King, for the Purpose of inculcating Virtue and Industry.*

THE King, having been acquainted with the desire of several Ladies to be formed into a Society, ordered his Minister to send them a letter to the following purport:

"The King understanding that the new Society wish to assemble, in order to consider of the best means to augment in the female sex the love of virtue, and an application to labour and industry; he wills, that these assemblies be held at the Court, to the end that his Majesty may the more readily know what he can farther grant for the advantage of the said Society.

"His Majesty recommends to the Society to employ themselves in considering, above all, what may contribute towards a good education, and to improve the manners, as well by the examples of their members, as by the writings which are the produce of their pens; to inspire, besides the love for work, above all, a horror for luxury, which not only destroys the fortunes of individuals, but prevents marriage, which is a great prejudice to the State; and to make them prefer the national produce to those from foreign parts, and which proceeds from nothing but pure caprice.

"His Majesty is persuaded, that the nation in general, finding a re-union of wisdom and virtue of the women of high rank, will with pleasure copy such fine models, and that there will result from this Society as great advantages as have been produced by the Oeconomical Society. The King wills, that they keep a register of all that shall be done in the assemblies, &c."

His Majesty has named for President, the Countess of Benavente, Duchess of Osuna.

The other Members are, their Excellencies Madame de Guzmaney la Cerda, Countess de Montijo, Countess de Sainte Eulencie, Madame de Pontejos, Marchioness de Villa Lopez, Marchioness de Forecilla, Marchioness de Aijerve, Marchioness de Palacios, Countess de Benalua, Madame del Rosario Zepeda, Madame Lozanda.

There are besides the four following Non Residents. The Countess de Fernand Nunez, Duchess d'Almodovar, Countess del Carpio, Madame la Rosa.

On the 5th of October, they held their first meeting, at which the King's orders were read, when they entered them on their register.

It is impossible to describe the immense concourse which gathered to see this new Society. The sentiments of the public are very high in the hope of the good which they will do amongst the female sex.

Madame the President opened the meeting by a very eloquent discourse suitable to the purpose; and they afterwards elected the Countess of Montjo to be Secretary.

The Count de Florida Blanca, having made a report to the King of the result of this meeting, and of the wishes of the Society to place at the head of their list the names of the Princess of Asturias, and of the Infantas Donna Maria Victoria and Donna Maria Josepha, his Majesty has consented thereto. The Society has also received the honour which the Oeconomical Society received on the part of the Prince of Asturias, and the Infants Don Gabriel and Don Antonio.

MR URBAN, *Worby, Dec. 29, 1787.*  
THE Eastern extremity of this town is situated on strata of alum, rock, and freestone, covered with a loose soil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of 14 feet, by lapses in wet seasons from an high and steep cliff running parallel to, and at a small distance from, the edge of the precipice next the sea. This hath imperceptibly formed an esplanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which, in the year 1761, the foundations of a regular street were laid—the buildings having since rapidly increased to the number of 130, containing above a thousand inhabitants. On the north-east point of this plain stood a three-gun battery, part of which in 1783 sliding into the sea, the cannon were removed; at the same time a narrow deep chasm of considerable length was observed to run behind the houses in a line with the base of the high cliff. Into this aperture, the rain-water entering to co operate with innumerable quicksprings below, the seeds of destruction, although slightly observed, were diffusively sown; and prepared those, not so sanguine in their hopes as the poor people interested, to expect such a terrible catastrophe as happened on the 24th of this month. At midnight, a strong new-built quay, supporting a pile of buildings 30 feet above the margin of the sea, unable to sustain the pressure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to escape with their cloaths before it bowed, and fell with a thundering crash, followed by large masses of earth intermixed with stones of three to six tons in weight. Five houses more soon shared the same fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice.

"Next morning presented a more affecting scene—Buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundation

foundations several feet wide—others partly gone, leaving their unsupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and to add to this distress, weighty portions of earth and stones began to descend from the high cliff upon the houses situated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near; the back buildings were soon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the street, overhanging their bases, and seeming to threaten the acceleration of those on the opposite side over the wasting rock.

“Upon the high cliff, about 30 yards from its extremity, stands the massy old church, founded 1100 years since by one of the Northumbrian Kings: this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was observed to sink at ten yards distance from its tower. Should this part of the church-yard give way, a body of earth, whose surface contains above two acres, must inevitably overwhelm the remaining buildings in Henrietta street. But this view, although awful, was little compared with the affecting exclamations of above 200 poor people, who escaped h’f naked, with a scanty portion of their goods, from the general wreck. The sterling heart will easily imagine how distressing the appearance of numbers of the sick and dying must be, carried by their friends, perhaps, to expire in the first hospitable place that would afford them shelter.

“One hundred and ninety six families were now destitute, in this inclement season, of house, fire, or food. The doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort administered.

“A liberal subscription for the relief of the sufferers hath been begun by the principal inhabitants; but this will by no means be adequate to the loss sustained by the late proprietors and their tenants. One person, whose rentals amounted to 100l. annually, cannot now find the place on which his property stood.”

ANSWER to a QUERRY, Vol. LVII. p. 1043.  
AT the Court at St. James's the 16th Day  
of January, 1788.

P R E S E N T.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in  
Council.

**W**HEREAS there was this day read at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and President of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, setting forth, that the said President and College have, with great care, pains and industry, revised, corrected and reformed a book by them formerly published, entitled, “*Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis*

*Medicorum Londinensis*,” prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all sorts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made, which book is now perfected and ready to be published, and it is conceived will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prescribed therein should be professed by apothecaries, and others, in their compositions of medicines: The Memorialist therefore most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the said memorial into his royal consideration; and being desirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being persuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent that they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the said book, called “*Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*,” is perfected and ready to be published; and his Majesty therefore doth strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distill oil or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's dominions of Great Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the said “*Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*” shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, to distill any oil or waters, or make other extracts that are or shall be in the said “*Pharmacopæia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*” mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down by the said book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of some learned physician in that behalf:—And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just displeasure, but be proceeded against for such their contempt and offences, according to the utmost severity of the law. *M. F. F. F.*

**T**HE war between the Turks and Russians is become interesting, as it threatens to involve all Europe in its consequences.

The professed object, on the part of the Turks, is the recovery of the Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a most delightful country between the 44th and 46th deg. of latitude, till lately much neglected.

The ostensible design of the Empress of Russia, and her new ally the Emperor of Germany, is the defence of her late acquired dominions, to which she founds her claim by conquest. In the meantime, the rightful sovereign, Selim Gheray, the late Khan of the Krim, has fallen a sacrifice to the ambition of the competitors to his throne, being lately assassinated at Rhodes, where, after wandering from place to place on the frontiers of the Turkish dominions (see our Vol. LII.), he had at last taken shelter to finish his course; but even here, secluded, as it were, from the world, he was not suffered to die in peace. Being discovered, ruffians were sent to dispatch him, against whom he made a brave defence.

Since his death, Shabbah Gheray, his nephew, has been chosen Khan of the Tartars: it is said, he has already collected a considerable force, and taken some towns in Bessarabia, being supported by the Grand Visir, to whose authority, as Minister of the Sublime Porte, he has engaged to submit. His troops are ill disciplined, and not so formidable as was at first given out; but it is feared they will be joined by the chief of the Saporogian Cossacks, who threaten an incursion into Poland, where they are dreaded worse than savages.

The Grand Visir, to leave nothing unattempted to distress the enemy, endeavoured to take advantage of the fanaticism of the Sheik Mansour, who had already rendered himself dreaded throughout Asia, to persuade him to turn his arms against the enemies of the Prophet, who were making incursions into the territories of the Faithful, and to extirpate them with fire and sword. This advice, aided by large promises of immense riches to be gained by the plunder of the infidels, had its effect: the Sheik with 8000 of his followers crossed the Kuman with a design to penetrate as far as the Russian frontiers. The Grand Visir, to intumescence the enemy, and give an air of triumph to the enterprise, caused a report to be spread, that the Tartars had surprized Taman, and had massacred the garrison (see vol. LVII. p. 223). This report gained credit for the moment; but it was soon detected by the following authentic account published in the Petersburg Gazette, Nov. 30.

"Last week the Court received from Prince Potemkin the following account of

another defeat of the enemy's troops, commanded by the famous Sheik Mansour, dated Elizabeth-Grod the 5th inst.

"Towards the middle of September Lieut. Gen. Potemkin receiving advice that a great number of troops were assembled between the rivers Urap and Lob, and that a great many Turks of Sudzhukle had come to inform the Tartars of Cuban that war was declared, and to engage them to make an incursion in the neighbouring States of Russia; he formed the design of preventing them; and dispersing the troops which were assembled.

"The 1st of October he passed the Cuban with three columns, and the 4th commanded by Major-General Jelagin (to cover his design) was to pass the river below Owresche-Brod, and to repulse the enemy in case they should attack him.

"Col. Rebinder's column, which had the least way to go, arrived first at the Sheik's quarters, where he found about 600 of the enemy's troops entrenched behind the waggons. When the vanguard attacked them, the Tartars, entrenched behind the waggons, repeated aloud a prayer, dictated by the Sheik; after which they made a desperate defence, but were obliged to yield to the valour of our troops, who made themselves masters of the entrenchment, and left 400 of the enemy dead on the field.

"On the 2d the Sheik returned with a body of troops he had raised to attack Colonel Rebinder, but was repulsed. The regiment of carbonniers of Rosten had the greatest share in this attack; for whilst they engaged a troop that was detached from the rest, another party rushed from an ambuscade on their left wing; which being immediately succoured by the regiment of Astracan dragoons, and a battalion of grenadiers, the enemy was obliged to fly.

"On the 3d of Dec. the enemy having been reinforced by some Tartar troops from Temengoi, Bellei, Keptschak, and Ahafso, made a second attack on our troops. Major General Prince Ratsew marched first against them, and forced them by a smart and well supported fire to fly hastily towards their habitations. The next day they set fire to the Sheik's habitation and the neighbouring villages, where they found 10,000 pecks of better, and a great store of barley.

"Colonel Deperabowitch set out immediately to the villages of the Tartars of Cuban, and after a laborious march during the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. they reached them. The Tartars made a desperate attack, and the fight lasted for seven hours. Major General Jelagin, having marched to succour the Colonel, found on his arrival the enemy already put to flight. Colonel Deperabowitch calculates the number of men killed

Defeated in every enterprize by land, the Turks do not seem to have been more fortunate by sea—I hear fleet at Ochakow, after joining their vessels in the Black sea, remained six days inactive in the sight of the forts of Kimburn, and, on the 23d of Nov. sailed away—This, it is said, was owing to motives of jealousy between the land and sea officers, who declined to act in concert lest the one should snatch the glory of victory from the other. Be that as it may, the unexpected return of the fleet, without attempting any important action, excited a general discontent at Constantinople. The Commander in Chief, Beker Pacha, is said to have found means to justify himself; but the Vice Admiral, Hassan Bey, was not so fortunate. He was arrested, his wealth confiscated, and it is said has since been put to death, to the great regret of the whole fleet, being an excellent officer, an able navigator, and an expert astronomer.

On the 12th of Nov. the Mufti was deposed, and the place filled by the Cadastiquier of Romania.

The Russian fleet is gone into different parts of the Crimea to winter, and will appear again in the spring more formidable than ever. Except the destruction of 64 guns, which was driven dismantled into the harbour of Constantinople (see our last volume), the whole loss of the Russian fleet consisted only of four ships, but represented by the enemy as the ruin of the whole naval force of the Russians on the Black Sea.

The arrival of the Captain Pacha, with his Squadron at Constantinople, on the 3d of Dec. inspired the Grand Visir with fresh spirits. He was immediately presented to the Sultan, by whom he was received with open arms; and though that experienced Veteran did not wholly approve the declaration of war against the Russians in the present circumstances, united as they are with the Roman King, yet he bravely tendered his services to restore the tarnished glory of the Ottoman arms in the Black Sea. Though old in the service of his country, he felt himself strong, he said, and wished for nothing so much as an opportunity to drive the infidels from their unjust acquisitions in the Crimea and on the Black Sea, and to restore the newly-elected Khan to the full possession of his ancestor's, whose unhappy fate he feelingly deplored.

His Sublime Highness was highly gratified with this truly martial speech of his old and faithful servant; and it has since been reported, that the Captain Pacha has been appointed Grand Admiral of the fleet on the Black Sea, and Generalissimo of the land forces to be employed in the important expedition, with which the Ottomans mean to open the campaign.

While the attention with which this renowned Officer was honoured had attracted the notice of the public, an event happened that astonished all Europe; this was, an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Belgrade, while it was supposed the Peace remained unbroken, by the Emperor's forces, under the command of the Generals Alvinci and Gemenegen, the former of whom passed the Sava in the night, between the 3d and 4th of December, with six regiments of infantry, and was to have been supported by General Gemenegen, with six other regiments; but the Danube being found impracticable, the whole plan was defeated. The Commandant of Belgrade observing the troops in the morning, sent an officer to demand the reason of an Imperial army appearing in force on the territories of the Sublime Porte; and was answered, that it was with no hostile view; but a report having been spread, that a body of irregulars were meditating an attempt upon Smellin, a handful of men had been ordered to pass the river to prevent them. As soon as this message was delivered, the Austrian General made his retreat with the utmost precipitation, and, in crossing the river, lost many men.—Such is the relation of this extraordinary affair; which, as it has not been authentically contradicted, though in circulation for several weeks, seems to demand a certain degree of credit; and the rather, as advisors have been received, that the Turks, having discovered that some Greek inhabitants had been concerned in the plot, had massacred all of that persuasion without sparing men, women, or children.

This breach of the law of nations may possibly produce consequences at present little suspected. It must create jealousies that may prove fatal to the peace of Europe.

Soon after the retreat of the Imperialists, 3000 croats passed the Sava near Lyka, and entrenched themselves in a defile between the mountains. They have since abandoned that post under the orders of Orn. Devine, in order to protect the territories of the Emperor, and to be within reach to relieve Barmalucca, which in 1797 was besieged without effect.

Other voices say, that Gen. Clairfain had the command of the troops employed on this hazardous enterprize; and that it miscarried, by the ships destined to attack the town on the land-side, striking against a ridge of rocks. The regiment of Estrebozy is said to have suffered severely on this occasion.

By late advice, which came under the

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from of **AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE**, it appears, that the French ambassador, M. De Choiseul Gouffier, had presented to the Sublime Porte a memorial, in which it was proposed, that a cessation of hostilities should take place between the Turks and Russians, for three months.

On this occasion, many arguments were used, to convince the Grand Vizier of the expediency of a suspension, under the present circumstances; but the overture were rejected by the Ottomans, unless they should be accompanied by a guarantee of the French King, for the cession of the Crimea, or at least putting it on the footing of the treaty of Kainardgy, independent, during the interval, both of the Turks and Russians.

The remonstrances of the Ambassador against the injustice of a demand, so repugnant both to reason and the Treaty last concluded, were only answered by a declaration, that the cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely pro forma.

The Negotiation not wearing much the appearance of proving effectual, the Grand Vizier demanded a categorical explanation, whether it was the intention of the French Court to oppose, on the Mediterranean, the passage of the Russians to the Black Sea?

Choiseul replied, that the late Convention with Great Britain would not suffer his Court to increase their armaments.

The Vizier then suggested, with some warmth, the necessity of an opposition being made, at least by the Spaniards, to the passage of the Russians through the Straights.

The reply to this was, that to prevail on Spain to arm for the purposes of France, would be considered by Great Britain as an evasion of the strict meaning of the Treaty, and would be quite foreign to the disposition of the most Christian King.

Probably something more might have passed at this conference, which might justify the attempt on Belgrade, of which an account has already been given.

There is nothing doing in Slavonia; but a sharp look-out is observed by the Turks, lest a surprise should be attempted on Belgrade in the night by their opposite neighbours the Imperials. In the day time, the communication is open and friendly.

The last report says, that Mahomet, the Pacha of Senari, has obtained a pardon of the Grand Signior, through the interference of the Grand Admiral; and, as a more gracious proof of favour, has been appointed Commander in Chief of an army on the Danube. This, however, requires more confirmation, before it meets with the most implicit belief. The Prince has shut himself up for some time in an impregnable fortress, with provisions for two years, probably with a view to wait the return of the Capt. Pacha, who had

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promised him assistance when it was not in his power to give him any—see Vol. LV. and LVI.

The Porte has received the important news of the success of the Pacha of Bagdad, who has totally defeated the Arab Cheik, who had seized Bassorah, and had again restored that country to the obedience of the Sultan.

The unhappy kingdom of Poland is threatened on all sides; and the profusion with which the granaries of that country have been usually stored is the chief cause of its sufferings. On the 21st of Dec. a body of Turks, to the number of 600, passed on the opposite side of the Neisser, having placed marks in that part of the river which was fordable, was observed by the Lieut. Gov. of Kienlewicka, who caused the marks to be taken out and placed in the deepest water. About 40 of the Turks were drowned; but the rest, having crossed the river by swimming, fell upon the small party of Poles, who opposed their pillage, and put all to the sword who did not save themselves by flight.

Every day seems to discover some fresh secrets of the foundation of the disunion which have so long agitated the Republic of Holland, and which had nearly effected the dissolution of the United States. France is found to have played a deeper game than her good friends, the Patriots, ever suspected. It was an admirable instance of Gallic subtilty to recall their Minister, the Marquis de Verot, at the eve of a revolution, which they knew was at hand, and which might have been fatal to their Envoy, had he been present, when they found themselves the victims of their confidence in French assurances. In order to preserve appearances, a successor, M. de St. Priest, was appointed, and not only appointed, but ordered to proceed without loss of time. This misled the unsuspecting Patriots into full security. The Count de St. Priest set off from Paris, so exactly in unison with the march of the Prussian army, that he contrived to arrive at Antwerp the second day after Utrecht had been evacuated—A few hours previous to his entering the town, a Frenchman, calling himself a Major of the Legion of Salm, arrived express, and circulated the dismal tidings of his narrow escape in his flight from Utrecht; that he had been surprised early on Sunday morning by a victorious enemy, and, being much fatigued, desired to be shown to bed. Presently arrives the Count de St. Priest at the same inn, and, being known, is told the melancholy tale; he affects to disbelieve it, declares it to be impossible, and finally desires to see the person. He is told that the officer who brought the intelligence was much fatigued, and went to bed. The astonished Envoy sends to the stranger, and requests the honour of being admitted into his bed-chamber. This of course was granted.—He is introduced to the fugitive hero, and, after mutual apologies, has the dreadful tale con-

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firmed to him. The better, however, to carry on the deception, the officer is asked, if he will have the goodness to reduce it to writing? He consents to it. He is then asked, with all imaginary gravity, if he will put his name to it? He condescends even to this; and the Envoy dispatches it by express to Versailles, with his humble excuses for presuming to wait for further orders in so critical a conjuncture, and confiding in the Royal goodness to pardon his not proceeding on his journey. His excuses are of course accepted. The extreme concern and excessive disappointment of the Court of Versailles are made known to the French faction in Holland by private letters: the Count de St. Prast is consequently ordered to return to Paris; and the Dutch, by this well-concerted and not well-executed farce, were laughed at, betrayed, and abandoned. This stroke, worthy of Machiavel himself, enabled the French to keep one foot in Holland; and they would infallibly have had both, but for the spirited conduct of the British Ministry, and the great military talents of the Duke of Brunswick.

*Hague, Jan. 8.* M. le Comte de Merode, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, has had a conference with the President of the Great and Noble Powers, to whom his Excellency delivered his credential letters.

Baron de Alvensleben, who succeeds Baron Thierckmeyer in capacity of his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, is arrived in this city.

#### WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Bay of Honduras, Sept. 23.* Between the hours of four and five in the morning, a gale commenced from N. N. W. At eight it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain. At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane. At this period the houses began to give way on both sides the river Balise, the limbs of the trees to be torn off, the inhabitants with fear and consternation to be running about for refuge, and the rain pouring incessantly upon their heads in full torrents. About 10 the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant the sea began to rise, and, contending with the land floods, every where overflowed the low lands. The cries of the women and children, and the floating of the dead bodies promiscuously among the logs of mahogany, exhibited such a scene of human misery and distress as no pen can describe, nor was the horror in the least diminished when the hurricane abated, and the waters subsided—a melancholy scene presented itself to the unfortunate survivors—not a single house, hut, or habitation of any kind, on either side the Balise, standing; not less than 500 of different constructions having been blown down, and with their turnings reduced to a heap of rubbish. The dead bodies of many who had perished in endeavouring to gain the heights, the

carcases of hogs, goats, and cattle, all served to heighten the calamity. Out of 15 (gun-rigged vessels, besides schooners, smaller craft, and other vessels, eleven of them were totally lost, and more than 100 persons perished. Such a deplorable catastrophe never befell any settlement in the West Indies before.

*Jamaica, Nov. 10.* In the course of the last month several parts of this island have felt a tremulous motion of the earth; but scarce any damage has been sustained by the concussion, except at Port Royal, where a young gentleman, who was standing on the draw-bridge which connected a house with a stone wall, built in General Campbell's administration, had his leg broke by the falling of the bridge. The vessels in the harbour were sensible of the agitation.

During the storm the air was exceedingly cold, and the wind was varied so fast between the N. N. E. that it was impossible for any ship to answer the veerings of it. The decks of the ships broke, and the masts were carried away by the board before they could haul a sail.

#### AMERICA.

The Indian war, so long threatened, had at length taken place on the back settlements of the Province of Georgia.

On the 21st of September last, a body of Indians, who had made an incursion into the Province, and had way-laid a small party of provincials under Col. Butler, and had killed three of the number, wounded others, among them their Colonel, and pursued by General Clarke, who after trailing them upon several tracks, at last came up with them encamped and cooking upon an eminence, at a small distance from a cane brake, through which they had just passed. The General instantly drew up his men (about 130 in all) in three divisions, and endeavoured to surround them; in which, however, he does not seem to have succeeded; tho' he dislodged them from their encampment, and seized their baggage. They betook themselves to the cane brake, of which they kept possession; and the General, with his little army, were forced to return when night came on for want of provisions, and to take care of his wounded, which amounted to eleven, and six killed. The General thinks that, if he could have stayed all night, he should have found 40 or 50 of the enemy dead. This the General would represent as a victory; but by its effect it appears a complete defeat. The enemy continues their incursions, and have seized 30 horses from Barnett's Fort; have burnt Lander's Fort, Philips's, Fitzpatrick's, and Greenborough, with all the houses within the vicinity of that place, and with many of those near the river.

This news alarmed Congress; and on the 20th of December a sufficient number of Representatives being assembled at New York, resolved, that the Secretary War or



delivered to the order of the Delegates of Georgia 150 pair of horseman's pistols, 150 dragoon swords, one pair of brass field-pieces, 3 pounders, 1000lb. of gunpowder, and 600 pound of grape and round shot, for the field pieces; the State of Georgia to be accountable.

The situation of the Southern Provinces is at this time truly pitiable; the harmony among them broken, and each charging the other with being the authors of the evils which all suffer.

In the New American settlements on the Ohio, the following are the appointments—Mr. St. Clair, Governor, 1000 dollars yearly; Mr. Winthrop, Secretary, 750 ditto. The Generals, Parsons, Varnum, and Armstrong, 300 dollars each. The judges 300 each.

A Treaty has lately been concluded between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States; to which John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, are the subscribing parties.

By a letter from Nassau, in New Providence, advice has been received of the arrival there, in the Mercury packet, of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Donmore, Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands.

#### IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 9. That immense black fog, which began to rise about ten at night, and may be said to have overwhelmed the metropolis, was so powerfully thick, that not a lamp could be seen, or had the power of casting a ray at half a yard's distance. On the return that night of his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, from dining with Lord Earsfort, it was found necessary to carry upwards of a dozen flambeaux before the horses of the carriage, in order to enable his coachman to see his way; and hundreds of people in the city were so immersed in this fog that they were not able for a considerable time to pass from one street to another, much less to find the way to their respective dwellings.

Dublin, Jan. 17. This day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant opened the Session of Parliament with a most conciliating speech. Ld. Glendore moved an Address to his Majesty in the House of Lords and Ld. Delvin did the same in the House of Commons. Ld. Valentia moved an address to his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham for his excellent speech in the House of Lords; and Lord Hertford did the same in the House of Commons. And both passed unanimously.

#### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 12. The Court of Session a few days ago determined a serious cause, the question which gave rise to it amounting to the enormous sum of three-prince sterling! How ever trifling this cause may appear at first view, it is of infinite importance to the small traders, and others in the country

who have long had much trouble in their business about the copper coinage. It has for near three years been a practice of many persons to refuse the copper coin of his present Majesty; and in the year 1785 several traders in Jedburgh, as well as in other places, entered into an association to refuse, without distinction, all the half pence of his present Majesty. John Hall, tacksmen of the toll-bar at Newton, went into the shop of John Billerwell, Dean of Guild of Jedburgh, one of the associations, and bought some tobacco, for which he offered six genuine half pence of the coinage of George III. which the shop-keeper knocked out of his hand, and afterwards took them from the floor, and returned them to John Hall, with a good deal of abusive language, saying he would have nothing to do with halfpence of the present reign, and took back his tobacco. John Hall and the procurator fiscal for the county brought an action against Mr. Billerwell for damages and expenses. The Sheriff found, that "the defender, keeping a public shop, was bound to deliver the tobacco demanded, to accept in payment the true coin of George III. and that the refusing thereof was illegal; and therefore found the defender liable in one penny damages, and in full expenses of process."

The matter was then brought before the Court of Session; and the Lord Ordinary ordered the halfpence that had been offered in payment to be submitted to assay-masters in Edinburgh, to see if they were genuine; who returned a report, that they could not with certainty say if they were real or counterfeit. The halfpence were then sent to the officers of the Mint in London for inspection, who returned a report, "That the said halfpence are not without suspicion, though they believed them to be good; that they had lost the water marks by which the question might be determined with certainty; but that, after examining them attentively, and consulting with the assay-masters, gravers, and other moneyers of that office, they had good reason to believe the said six halfpence to be all genuine coins, and not counterfeits." The Lord Ordinary, after this report, absolved the defender from the action, and found expenses due to neither of the parties.

The matter was then brought under the consideration of the whole Lords. The defender stated in his defence, that no person is bound to dispose of his goods, till he is perfectly satisfied with what he gets in return. The Court of Session, however, took up the cause upon the general ground of the illegal association, and were pleased to "adhere to the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor, in so far as concerns John Hall, the plaintiff petitioner; but found the combination entered into by the respondent, not to receive in payment the copper coin of his present Majesty



Jeffy George III. was improper and illegal, and therefore fined him in the sum of 5*l*. Herling to the poor of the parish of Jedburgh, and found him liable in such expenses as the procurator fiscal shall depose he laid out previous to the date of his interlocutor (which was afterwards modified by the Lord Ordinary to 5*l*. Herling), and in the expense incurred." The respondent Mr. Billewell gave in a reclaiming petition against this decision; but the Court refused the same, and adhered to their interlocutor, which determines this point, so important to the retail trade in this country.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 8.* This day a general meeting of the Highland Society was held here, agreeable to Royal Charter. In the absence of the D. of Argyll, the Hon. Henry Erskine, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair; when after a balking, as the laws of the Society direct, the Rt. Hon. Ld. Haddington, Col. Wemyss of Wemyss, Lewis Grant, Esq. junior, of Grantully, Col. Alex. Murray, late of India, and several other respectable candidates, were admitted members. The Society then proceeded to elect the President, Vice President, and other officers, for the present year, when his Grace of Argyll was constituted.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 10.* This day came on, at the Palace of Holyrood-house, the election of one of the Sixteen Peers, in the room of the late Earl of Dalhousie. The candidates were the Earl of Dumfries and Lord Cathcart, when Ld. Cathcart was chosen by a majority of 13 to 3, the numbers being 18 to 27. Several protests were taken; and a more particular account of this Election will be given when it comes before the House of Peers to be decided, as there are many protests.

A discovery, which has lately taken place in a noble family in this country, and which has occasioned much idle talk among people of fashion, is, it is said, to be settled by consent of parties in the proper courts. The E. of E— has, on this occasion, behaved with becoming spirit and sensibility; and the Noble Duke and Countess, who have been the occasion of so much over-ostentatious meddling, are equally to be commended for the propriety of their late conduct.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Eglinton are at present in opposite interests.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 15.* The Court of Session met for the dispatch of business; when the Hon. Thos. Miller of Glenlee was sworn in, and took the chair as Ld. President; what he said, on the occasion, was nearly in these words:

"My Lords, Those who know well, will readily believe, that at this time many things are labouring in my mind; but I will follow the example of my Predecessor, and will make no speech. I shall thereby avoid the danger of saying too little in his praise, and saying too much to disparage the choice which the King has been pleased to make of

me as his Successor. If I cannot bring up this Chair his shining abilities, I hope, and I know, that I bring with me his independency of mind, his regard to truth, and his love of justice; and if to these I can add my utmost endeavours to carry on and dispatch the business of the Court, then I may hope, that, if I cannot repair, I may at least alleviate the loss which your Lordships and the Court have sustained by the death of your late President.

His Majesty's letter was then read, appointing John Maclean, Esq. one of Council and Session; and, after the usual oath, he took his seat on the Bench, by the title of Ld. Deynton.

The same day Ld. Brougham took the oath, and his seat, as Ld. Justice Clerk, vice Mr. Hen. Thos. Miller; as did Ld. Swinton, as one of the Commissioners of Justiciary, vice Ld. Brougham.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Liverpool, Dec. 23.* This morning, at seven o'clock, four men entered the house of Mrs. Graham; one of them stayed below, whilst three, armed with pistols and knives, went into the different lodging-rooms, and, with horrid imprecations in case of resistance, tied the persons in their beds, and robbed them of nineteen guineas, some silver, one bill of 5*l*. another of 5*l*. several second, third, and fourth sets of bills of exchange, for different sums, none under 10*l*. and some exceeding 30*l*. and many other articles. Two of the villains, Patrick Burne and Sylvester Dowling, on Monday the 7th of January, were fortunately apprehended at Bristol, by means of an anonymous letter directed to the Mayor of Liverpool. They were embarking for Dublin, and bills of exchange, to the amount of 110*l*. with other property belonging to Mrs. Graham, were found in their packages on board the vessel. Dowling would have escaped from the officer who took him, but that the officer's dog perfused him and held him by the leg.

*Coleridge, Dec. 30.* A fire broke out at the flat of Ld. Berkeley in this neighbourhood, by which the whole of that elegant building was burnt to the ground.

*Swansea, Jan. 13.* This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at Gellydfer, the mansion-house of Gabriel Powell, Esq. The house was all in flames before it was discovered, and burnt so fiercely that hardly any thing could be saved. The loss is computed at more than 300*l*. and nothing insured.

*Leam, Jan. 14.* In a field near Wodhurd, in this county, a spring of water burst forth about ten days ago, with an explosion that was heard at a great distance, and which raised a mound of at least a hundred load of earth by the side.

*Ilfracombe, Jan. 16.* One Judd, a substantial farmer of Stockton Pelham, in this neighbourhood,

Yorkshire, has lately been apprehended, on the oath of his plowman, for hiring, inciting, and encouraging him and others, to fit the barns, out-houses, and premises of Mr. Sworder, of Stockin Pelham, on fire, by which his whole year's crop was consumed, and much other damages sustained. The incendiary, during the late snow, was providentially discovered by the impression of two rows of nails on one floor, and only one row on the other: he resolutely persisted in his innocence till the discovery of this singular circumstance, when he confessed the fact, and charged the farmer above-mentioned as his abettor. The public opinion of the county is much divided respecting his guilt or innocence. Judd, till lately, held a farm of Mr. Calvert, the lease of which expiring some time ago, that gentleman refused to renew it at the old rent, and it was let to Mr. Sworder, who agreed to give more. This person, ever since he took possession, has been harassed every possible way. His house has been beset in the dead of night; his barns and stacks set on fire thrice; and his life mischiefs daily. Judd was carried before William Plomer, Esq. who committed him to the custody of a constable in his own house, till the quarter sessions, three weeks after, when he was fully committed to H.M. gaol, and 10,000l. bail refused.

#### PORT NEWS.

**Plymouth, Dec. 27.** The *Pegasus* frigate, from Cork, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William, arrived here. His R. H. after visiting the Admiral and Commissioners of the Dock, took up his residence at Mr. Winer's, an eminent merchant of this town. On his passage his Highness experienced the effects of a very extraordinary phenomenon;—a thunder storm broke over the ship so violently, as to rent some of the sails, and shiver the main-mast, so as to render it necessary for a new mast to be supplied. The season of the year makes the circumstance memorable, and the more so, as the storm was more tremendous on the north coast of France, than at sea.

**Plymouth, Jan. 14.** Last Tuesday evening at eleven arrived here, in a coach and six, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, accompanied by Prince William Henry, who went to meet them. The concourse of people was astonishing; the illuminations splendid, and the demonstrations of joy in every countenance pleasing beyond expression. The carriage proceeded slowly through the town to lodgings prepared for the Royal guests in Fore-street.

Wednesday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by several Naval and Military officers, surveyed the Dock-yard, where they were shown a cable twisted, a man of war bore 3 inches by mechanic force; and an anchor hoisted and hauled by manual labour; at

all which they expressed their admiration. They then proceeded to the Gun Wharf, saw every thing curious there, and at four in the afternoon returned to their lodgings to dress. At seven they dined with a select party, and at eleven they honoured the Long-room Assembly with their company. On their approach, the great doors of the long room were thrown open, the company divided on each side, leaving a space in the middle for the Royal brothers to salute the company, which they did, with that dignity, affability, and ease, for which every branch of the Royal Family is distinguished.

That ceremony over, the country dances re-commenced. Prince William Henry introduced the Prince of Wales to Miss Winer, the Duke of York to Miss Colson, and danced himself with Mrs. Depesier. They then very politely mixed with the company, and danced till one in the morning, when the dancing ceased, and they retired. The Marine barracks were all the while beautifully illuminated.

Next morning (Thursday) their Royal Highnesses reviewed the Artillery, the 8th, 12th, and 38th regiments of foot; and afterwards went a-foot, and the whole fleet in Harbours instantly manned ships, and saluted the Royal V. fleet with 21 guns each.

Leaving at Mount Edgcombe, and horses being provided by J. P. Ballard, Esq. member for the county, they rode up to Maker Heights, where they had a most noble and unobscured prospect of Whitchard-Bay, Pendle-Point, and the Ram-Head, with which they were highly gratified; after which they returned to Dock, dined, and in the evening dined for the Long-room, where Prince William danced several country dances; but the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, being much fatigued, declined dancing, and retired early to their lodgings in Fore-street.

Friday at one o'clock their Highnesses reviewed the Marines and the Marine barracks, and expressed the greatest satisfaction on this occasion, receiving and returning the salutes of both officers and men. They took coach at the Barrack-gate, and proceeded to the Royal Navy Hospital; from thence to the Citadel at Plymouth; where alighting, they were received by the Lieut. Governor, and being presented with a plan of the Citadel, they entered the Garrison, and were saluted with 21 guns, and received by the Invalids under arms. After minutely inspecting the works and camp, they accompanied the Lieutenant Governor to his house, where they partook of some refreshments; and immediately set out on their return to town amidst the joyful acclamations of all ranks of people.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The following is the French King's answer to the Remonstrances of his Parliament. (See Supplement to Vol. LVII. p. 212.)

"I have attentively examined the representations of my Parliament, and I have nothing farther to add to the answer I have already sent to the Members. My Parliament should not solicit from my justice what solely depends on my will."

The King then asked the Chief President how far the Committee had proceeded in the Protestant bill; and was answered, that they had quite finished, and that the bill was ready to lay before the House. His Majesty expressed an earnest desire for that edict's passing as soon as possible, and ordered them to set about it immediately.

The following are the Resolutions registered by Parliament, on Friday, Jan. 4, 1788, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"After examining the King's answer of the 17th ult. the Court seeing that his Majesty's intentions expressed in his answer of the 14th of May, 1787, are scarcely ever fulfilled; on the contrary, the Court cannot help perceiving that *Lettres de Cachet* are frequently employed to satisfy particular views or prejudice: The Court therefore cannot, and indeed ought not to recur to the King's goodness, in order to obtain the Duke of Orléans, and Messrs. Fréteau and Sabatier's liberty. Such a step would be as derogatory from the essential principles of the constitution, and of public order, as it is from the generous sentiments of that august Prince, and the two worthy Magistrates. The Court cannot help thinking, that their apprehensions, manifested in their arrest of the 17th of last August, were too well founded; and that the French monarchy actually degenerates into despotism, since the Ministry abuse his Majesty's authority, by disposing of individuals by *Lettres de Cachet*. The same power that arbitrarily disposes of the liberty of the Prince of the Blood, and of two Magistrates, can certainly, with greater ease, attack that of all other citizens; and if the repeal of arbitrary orders is to depend on the goodness and pleasure of the Monarch, such a proceeding must give sanction to the deed, and establish that dangerous principle, the use of *Lettres de Cachet*. Such a principle, no doubt, would tend to subvert the most sacred laws of the constitution; all his Majesty's subjects, therefore, are interested in preventing the sad effects of it; and the Court cannot, nor even intend to make any difference between the Duke of Orléans and the two magistrates cases, and that of any other Citizen whatever. Parliament, therefore, will never cease to demand the Prince's and the magistrates liberty, or their impeachment; and thinking themselves bound to employ the same zeal and the same perseverance, for the welfare of their fellow-citizens, they will intreat his Majesty to grant and insert to every Frenchman that personal security which is sacredly promised by the laws, and due to them by the sound principles of their constitution. The Court unanimously agree,

therefore, to address his Majesty with intemperate representations on his answer given to the preceding ones, and to present at the same time to the throne very humble and respectful remonstrances on the subject of *Lettres de Cachet* relatively considered the every order of citizens."

Among other changes at the Court of France, it is said that M. Necker is to be again placed at the Head of the Financiers.

Intelligence has been received at Paris, that two of the castles erected at Cheshburgh have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea, and two others much damaged. This news has since been confirmed in England.

In Sweden there has lately been a new class of Knights of the Order of the Seraphims created, the number of whom is not to exceed three. They are to have the inspection and entire management of the hospitals, and in some manner to act as Deputies of the Order, to whom the superintendency of all the charitable foundations belongs. Count Bunge, whom the King had designed to be one of the Knights of this new class, has since, on account of his age, declined that honour; and Count Dubén has been named in his room.

A letter written by the New Minister the Count de Traunmannsdorff, and addressed to the Council of Brabant, by order of the Emperor, has given great offence to that respectable body; and has produced a spirited remonstrance, in which they complain of the violence offered to the last constitution of Brabant, and insist on the revocation of the said letter, founded in ignorance of the laws, and a ming of despotism. The minister, on the receipt of this letter, was highly offended, and threatened to banish the council if they proceeded to print it; and forthwith took measures to prevent it, but without effect.

On the 18th of Dec. at midnight, Mr. Mainiger, commissary of provisions, was, by order of his Imperial Majesty, arrested in his bed at Brussels, and conducted to the barracks. The same night, at the same hour, the commissary of provisions at Ghent, and the commissary of Luxembourg, were all arrested; as would have been the commissary of Mons, but he, suspecting what was in agitation, very prudently withdrew.

The Emperor has opened a loan in the Low Countries; but, though very advantageous, not a single penny has been subscribed.

By letters from Petersburg, her Imperial Majesty on the 6th of December, being the anniversary of the order of St. George, conferred the cross of the 4th class of that order upon several of her officers who have been five and twenty years in her service.

On the 11th instant, the anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with grand gala.

The Duke of Sierra Capriola, the Neapolitan minister at that court, who negotiated the late treaty between his Sovereign and her Imperial Majesty, received from Naples the investiture of the Constantine order of St. George.

The Baron de Thugut has presented his credential letters, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Germany to his Sicilian Majesty, in the room of Count Richcourt, who has been recalled.

On the 21st of Dec. His S. H. the Duke of Brunswick arrived at Berlin, and met with the most distinguished reception from his Prussian Majesty, who had previously sent all the general and field officers of the garrison, with the Prince of Prussia at their head, to wait the arrival of his Highness, and to congratulate him publicly.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 27.

This morning the following malefactors were executed in the Old Bailey, viz. Rich. Carrol, a blind man, for breaking open the house of John Short, in the parish of St. Dunlop, Aldgate, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, &c.; George Roberts, for attacking Benjamin Morgan on the highway, near Finchley, and robbing him of one guinea and some silver; and Thomas Kennedy, for stealing a quantity of silver buckles, plate, jewels, and other goods, to the amount of 100l. in the dwelling-house of Richard King, where he was shopman. They all behaved very penitent.

Dec. 28.

Information was given, by the book-keeper of the Cambridge coach, to the Magistrates in Bow-Street, that on the previous evening a parcel containing 500 guineas, sent from the house of Sir James E'daile and Company, bankers, to Mr. Mortlock, in Cambridge, had been stolen from the book-keeper's warehouse, in the momentary absence of the person intrusted with the care of it. In consequence of which information, and a description of the persons seen loitering about the premises, three of the most active officers belonging to the police went in pursuit of one Coleman, and found him at his lodgings, where, on examining his trunks, they found a pocket-book, in which were the value of 200 guineas in money and notes, which he could give no satisfactory account of. They therefore immediately conducted him to the office in Bow-Street, from whence by the Magistrates' order he was committed to New Prison. He has since been indicted at the Old Bailey; but, at the request of the prosecutors, his trial has been put off.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

The Ode for the New Year was this day performed before their Majesties.

A great number of new guineas and half guineas of the last change was issued into circulation.

The first stone of the New Hall for the Cordwainers company was laid in Driffield-lane.

A singular forgery has lately been committed on the Bank, by a person of the name of Lamb. The note by which the forgery was discovered was for 20l. and so nicely executed, that Abraham Newland, the cashier, could hardly tell the true from the false note. The early discovery, which was fortunate for the publick, was by chance, Lamb, being clerk in Doctors Commons, requested the head clerk in the office to lend him a 20l. Bank note, which he promised to return in a short time. But Lamb not keeping his word, his brother clerk was obliged to press him for it. The note Lamb received was endorsed; the note Lamb brought the head clerk, Lamb happened to neglect putting the indorsement on it. This, with other suspicious circumstances, led the clerk to suppose there was some underhand manœuvre in the matter. He went to Messrs. Boldero and Co. with the note: they declared it to be genuine, and offered him the cash for it; which he refused, conscious the note he gave Lamb was endorsed. His suspicions proved too true; for no sooner Lamb fled, than the matter took air.

It does not appear that he had passed any number in circulation. They were drawn with a pencil and Indian ink, and the watery mark complete.

Saturday 5.

In the evening, as the St. Ives waggon was passing over Ware bridge, just as the horses were over, some of the planks gave way, and let in the waggon. Fortunately the pole-pur breaking in the instant disengaged the horses, and the waggon with contents was received into an empty barge under the bridge, and all recovered, except the hind wheels, which flew off and sunk in the river, whence they were not got out till some time after. The bridge was new-built of timber not above 25 years ago.

Wednesday 9.

A long-expected boxing match was fought at Odham in Hampshire, between one Humphries a Christian, and Daniel Mendoza, a professed Jew, on which many thousands were said to be depending. After a severe combat of 23 minutes and a half, Mendoza gave out, and Humphries was declared the conqueror.

Thursday 10.

This morning between one and two o'clock a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Hill's, linen-draper in Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, which consumed four houses.

This evening it was given out that Mr. Macklin was to appear in the character of Shylock, at Covent Garden Theatre. The house was crowded in every part, and his performance exhibited a wonderful state of spirit and vigour, considering his advanced age, till the second act, when, conscious of

London

effects, and with much solemnity, of the audience nearly in the folds:

iers and Gentlemen,  
in these very few hours I have been  
th a terror of mind I never in my  
before;—It has totally destroyed  
-ed, as well as mental faculties. I  
creators, request your patience this  
request, which an old man of  
Y-NINE years of age may hope  
reasonable. Should it be granted,  
depend this will be the LAST  
unless my health shall be entirely  
shed, of my ever appearing before  
RIDICULOUS a situation."

Addressed from an old favourite  
-n, at an age 39 years of age,  
enthusiastic reception, which seemed  
-life to his drooping spirits. He  
ered, and the play went on with  
the end. It is recalled to mind  
ent occasion, that Lovewedge, the  
g on the stage at the age of 96.

Saturday 12.

ment at the Old Bailey, which be-  
-day, ended; when nine con-  
-ved sentence of death; twenty  
-sired sentence of transportation;  
-hips and kept to hard labour in  
of correction; two to be im-  
- Newgate; 4 to be publicly  
- 19 discharged by proclamation.

Sunday 13.

his evening arrived in town his  
the Marquis de la Ligerie, the  
-red Ambassador from the Court  
His Excellency alighted at his  
-s House in Piccadilly with all

Monday 14.

orning the five pirates condemned  
Admiralty Sessions, v's. Thomas  
John Kots, and John Thompson,  
-ans, for piratically invading on  
-seas, on the coast of Angola in  
-e Purveyeur schooner, Jean Bp-  
-Bourgeois master, and stealing, and  
-ay with the said schooner and the  
-lue 2000 l. the property of persons

Henry Passant and George Ste-  
-ners on board the East-India ship  
-Ranger, for piratically endeavour-  
-ing with others to make a revolt  
the said ship, then on the high  
and Ellison Esq. commander of  
-ship, being then on board; were  
-Execution-dock. They were  
-vetches; who seemed to meet the  
-about any concern.

Tuesday 15.

perial court of Christ's Hospital, the  
-ported, that he had received from  
-are, Esq. a benefaction of 20 l.  
-e another of the like sum from  
-sons, Esq. At this court, in con-  
-d 35 years faithful service of the  
-hurch, an annuity of 40 l. a year

was settled on his mother for life, she being  
-near 76 years of age.

This morning their Majesties came from  
-Windsor to the Queen's Palace, to reside  
-during the winter.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes and  
-Princesses are also removed from Windsor  
-and Kew to their respective residences for  
-the winter.

Wednesday 16.

The Marquis de la Ligerie, ambassador  
-from the Most Christian King, had his first  
-private audience of his Majesty to deliver his  
-credentials.

As had likewise the Count St. Martin de  
-Font, Envoy Extraordinary from the K. of  
-Sardinia.—To which they were respectively  
-introduced by the Marquis of Carmarthen.

Three malefactors, condemned in last De-  
-cember Sessions, were this day executed on  
-the gallows before Newgate, viz. George  
-Smith and Francis Warner for separate bur-  
-glaries, and John Greenaway for sheepsteal-  
-ing. They behaved as become men in their  
-situation.—The other six were respited during  
-pleasure.

Thursday 17.

About twelve, as a gentleman and two  
-ladies were returning home, they were robbed  
-between Hyde Park Corner and Knights-  
-bridge by six villains armed with cutlasses,  
-who took from the gentleman 15 guineas and  
-some silver, and from the ladies five guineas  
-and some silver, but refused their watches.

King's Bench, Friday 18.

This morning L<sup>d</sup>. George Gordon was  
-brought up, to receive the sentence of the  
-Court upon two convictions; 1<sup>st</sup>. On an in-  
-formation for libels on the Queen of France  
-and Mons. Barthelémy; and 2<sup>d</sup>. On the  
-criminal justice of this country.

His Lordship did not plead himself, as  
-usual, on this occasion; but trusted his cause  
-to the care of Mr. Wood and Mr. Dallas,  
-who left nothing unsaid which could in any  
-manner tend to mitigate his punishment;  
-nor did the Attorney General say a word  
-more than the duty of his office required, to  
-aggravate it.

The court with great perspicuity pointed  
-out the nature and tendency of the offences  
-for which his Lordship was to receive judg-  
-ment, and then proceeded to pass sentence,  
-which was, for the first indictment, three  
-years imprisonment against his Lordship; and  
-for the second, two years; at the expiration  
-of which he is, beside paying a fine of  
-200 l. to find two sureties in 1500 l. each  
-for his good behaviour for fourteen years,  
-and himself to be bound in a recognizance  
-of 20,000 l.

His L<sup>d</sup>. both in dress and appearance  
-made a very grotesque figure.—He was wrapped  
-up in a great coat, his hair black as usual—  
-his beard at least 3 inches long—and his  
-countenance solemn and fastidious.—He  
-received his sentence seemingly with great  
-tranquillity.

His L<sup>d</sup>.

## BIRTHS.

- L**ATELY, Right Hon. Lady Vernon, a daughter,  
 Jan. 8. Great Duchess of Tuscany, a prince.  
 11. Lady of Wm. Taylor, esq. a son.  
 14. Lady of the Hon. Fred. Lumley, a son.  
 15. Lady of the Hon. John Byng, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Durham, Francis Burton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, M.P. for Warrington, to Miss Halhead, eldest daughter of Nicholas H. esq. late of that place.

At Altringham, co. Chester, Mr. James Hyde, of the East India-house, to Miss Hatfield, daughter of Jn. H. esq. of Manchester.

At Dover, Mr. Tho. Gibbs, merch. of Dartmouth, to Miss Jane Laming, of Margate.

At Woodbridge, Rev. Mr. Skelton, late fellow and tutor of Pembroke-hall, to Miss Susan Mortlock, sister of John M. esq. M.P. for Cambridge.

Rev. John Nicholl, pastor of Remembrance, co. Berks, to the Hon. Miss Mary Flower, 2d daughter of the late Lord Vis. Ashbrook of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Battersea, Rev. Edw. Evans, vicar of St. Mary's, co. London, to Miss Walkington, of Kensington.

Hugh Johnson, esq. to Mrs. Fyfe, niece to Thos. Horne, esq. of King's Arms, Holborn.

Mr. Gehard, of New Bond-street, to Miss Hemphill, of Broad-street.

Jan. 1. At Greenwich, Edw. Allen, esq. of Church-street, to Miss Tapill, of Turpin-lane, both in that town.

Rev. Joseph Brookbank, of the City-rupt, to Miss Stripton, of High Wycombe.

At Walcot-church, Bath, Wm. Richards, esq. of Ponglain, co. Cardigan, to Miss Anne Rieatt, youngest daughter of the late Thos. R. esq. of Derby.

At Bath, Richard Lowndes, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dobson, only daughter and heiress of the late Dr. D.

At Kilmory in Scotland, Archib. Grant, esq. jun. of Moynagh, to Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of Major John F. of New.

3. John Bailey, esq. of Castle-st. Falcon-square, to Miss Shaw, only daughter of Mrs. S. of that place.

In Cheshire, Thos. Pitt, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's, to Miss Leigh, daughter of Henry Courtenall L. esq. of High Leigh, co. Chester.

4. At Queen-square chapel, Bath, J. R. Baker, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Page, of Calverton-place.

6. Mr. Thomas Lee, of Watworth, to Miss Clarissa Anne Keys, of Charles-st. Westminster.

Alex. Woodward, esq. of Liverpool, wine merchant, to Miss Overal, daughter of the late Gen. O. esq. of Fingula.

6. At Queen-square chapel, Bath, the Rev. James Blackard, master of the academy in Stroudham, to Miss Anne Hoskins, 2d daughter of Adam H. esq. of Burton upon Trent.

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7. At Wrenbury, Jn. Masby, esq. of Broad-hall, co. Hill, to Miss Harriet-Maria Cliffe, of Glasford-bridge, co. Lincoln.

At Wheatfield, co. Oxford, Rev. James Rellon, of Queen's College, and vicar of St. Bartholomew, to Miss Ridge, eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. R. rector of Wheatfield.

8. Mr. Haywood, of Broad-street, to Miss Mann, of Red-lion-square.

10. Rev. Jn. Butler Sanders, M.A. fellow of Worcester Coll. Ox. and lecturer of St. Olave, Old ferry, to Miss Sarah Markett, niece to John M. esq. of Meopham, Kent.

11. Rev. Mr. Reynolds, vicar of Berthorp, co. Norfolk, rector of Tuxwood, and chaplain to the Earl of Winterton, to Miss Randall, of Rathbone-place.

T. Pickard, esq. of Moorworth, co. Dorset, to Miss Harriet Woodley, second daughter of Wm. W. esq. of Stratford-place.

12. Mr. John Davies, of Brignog Wells, to Mrs. Solomons Wilson, of W. Smithfield.

At Kensington, Mr. Charles Wilson, wine and brandy merchant, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Dalley, of Kensington.

Mr. Buckler, of the Poultry, to Miss Papell, of Lincoln's Inn-square.

At Rochester, Mr. Wilkes, of Dover, to Miss Tomlyn, of St. Margaret's Bank.

Mr. Northcote, goldsmith, of Berkley-st. Clarkwell, to Miss Cowley, of Fetter-lane.

13. At Machyneth, Wm. Parlow, esq. B.A. of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. to Miss Jane Jones, of Gashmill, co. Montgomery.

14. Abraham Meilo, esq. son of Arnold M. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Anne Sumner, daughter of Thos. S. esq. of Highgate.

Mr. Cassance, of Lyons Regis, upholsterer, to Miss Holman, of Downham-market.

By special licence, at Kington, co. Nottingham, Edward Miller Mundy, esq. of Shipley, M.P. for Nottinghamshire, to the Right Hon. Lady-Anne Mickleton.

At Huntingdon, Esq. Searles, of the Hibernian-bureau militia, to Miss Elizabeth Caryer Vickery, of that place.

At Buxton, Mr. Geo. Smith, of Watlington, to Miss Goodwin, of Cowley, co. Derby.

16. By special licence, Rt. Hon. Lt. Peter to Miss Juliana Howard, youngest daughter of Hon. H. esq. of Glosop.

17. Mr. John Calvert Clarke, of Barbican, to Miss Martin, of Charterhouse-square.

Mr. Matthew Knight, of Loder, co. Dorset, to Miss Davies, daughter of Rice D. esq.

At Lambourn, Berks, Mr. Jn. Rider, formerly there, to Miss Catherine Durd, daughter of Jn. D. esq. of Durd-hall, near Lambourn.

At St. Giles's church, Sir John Hutton, of Long Stanton, co. Cambr. to Miss Bridgman, daughter of Mr. B. an American refugee. They came from Boulogne together for that purpose. The lady is about 17 years of age.

18. At Croydon, Surrey, Charles Hoskins, esq. of the Hundred Acres, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Croydon.

Geo.



Geo. Moore, esq. of the Excise-office, to Mrs. Meager, of Howard-st. Strand.

19. Mr. Fidler, of Shacklewell, to Mrs. Hutchinson, widow of the late Mr. H. attorney.

Jo. Frederick Bellamy, esq. to Miss Maria Waller, of Gerard-st. Soho.

20. At Bolton, Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss Jennings, of Scorton.

At Dover, the Hon. Hen. Pomeroy, M.P. in the Irish parliament, to Miss Mary Grady, daugh. of the late Nich. G. esq. of Limerick.

21. At Haslings, Suffex, Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Westerham, to Miss Lutman.

22. Mr. Francis L'Estrange, purser of the Middlesex East India-man, to Mrs. Mary Saxton, widow, of Streatham, Surrey.

At Bristol, Anth. Henderson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Sophia Bull, youngest daugh. of the late John B. esq. of that city.

23. By special licence, at Dunsborough-house, Ripley, Surrey, the Hon. Sir Francis Drake, bart. admiral of the Blue, to Miss Onslow, only daughter of Geo. Onslow, esq. many years M.P. for Guildford, Surrey.

Mr. Bawtree, brewer, of Wivenhoe, co. Essex, to Miss Ram, of Colchester.

24. At Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Mr. Geo. Evi, woollen-draper, of Bath, to Miss Sarah Ledyard, eldest daughter of Sam. L. esq. clothier, of Road.

At Walthamstow, Stephen Wilson, esq. to Miss Jane Ma'ron.

Baker John Selson, esq. of Figgess-court, Temple, L.L.B. and fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Dickson, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Lancaster, Charles Giblin, esq. to Miss Charlotte Wilson, youngest sister of Ben. W. esq. of Dalham Tower, co. Westmoreland.

At Derby, Mr. James Cranford, to Miss Anne Simmons Smith, youngest daughter of A. S. S. esq. of Spa-house, near Derby.

Mr. Quire, of Mitchin, co. Essex, surgeon, to Miss Hewitt, of Dulwich.

Mr. Duff, of Ilington, to Miss Miller, of Newington-green.

26. Sir John Roys, bart. M.P. for Suffolk, to Miss Wilson only daughter and heiress of the late Edw. Walter W. esq. of Bilton, co. Limerick, Ireland.

Mr. L. ans, jun. bookseller in Paternoster-row, to Miss Hamilton, daugh. of Mr. Archibald H. printer, of Falcon-court, Fleet-street.

By special licence, at Fallowdon, co. Northumberland, Sam. Whitbread, esq. jun. to Miss Grey, daugh. of Sir Cha. Grey, K. B. T.

Mr. Wm. Hammond, of Southgate, to Miss Mary Cath. Whitehead, of Newington-green.

#### DEATHS.

1786. **A**T Berlin, Moses Mendelssohn, a celebrated Jewish philosopher. He was born at Dessau, in 1729, and was instructed by his father, who was a scholar in the Hebrew language, and in the rudiments of Jewish learning. As his father

was extremely poor, he left him at the age of fourteen, and went to Berlin, where he passed several years, in want, very often, of the necessaries of life. At length a Rabbi, who had been acquainted with his father, employed him in copying manuscripts; and soon after, a wealthy Jew gave him an apartment and diet in his house. He now had an opportunity to indulge his inclination for study. A Jewish school-master at Berlin, with whom he became acquainted about this period, put into his hands an Hebrew translation of Euclid. This gave him a taste for mathematics. Soon after this he began to study Latin; and at length found himself able to read a Latin translation of Locke's Treatise on the Understanding. After this his knowledge increased rapidly, and in 1755 his "*Briefe über die Empfindungen*" gained him great reputation as a writer. He had afterwards a considerable share in the "*Letters concerning Modern Literature*" (*Briefen die neueste Literatur betreffend*), and in the "*Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*," a literary journal, published at Berlin. His philosophical writings were collected and published at Berlin in 1761, in octavo; and a little before his death, viz. in 1785, appeared the First Part of his "*Morgenstunden; oder Vorlesungen über Dasen Ontos*," that is to say, "*Morning-hours, or Discourses on the Existence of God*." Besides the works we have already mentioned, he was author of an "*Essay (printed in 1764) on the Evidence in Metaphysical Sciences*," (*Abhhandlung neber die Evidenz in Metaphysischen Wissenschaften*); and of a German translation of the Psalms of David, published in 1783.—A portrait of this excellent man may be found in Lavater's work on Physiognomy, and likewise in the VIIIth volume of the "*Allgemeine Bibliothek*," abovementioned.

Aug. .... At Fulda, Dr. H. F. Zeller, professor of physic in the University at that place.

Dec. 28. At Padua, aged 74, Dr. J. Della Bond, first professor of physic, and physician to the hospital of San Francesco Grande, in that city.

1787. April 4. At Vienna, aged 63, J. J. Von Wall, M.D.

Dr. .... — Douglas, esq. a gentleman well known on the turf, possessed of an estate of 5000 a year, and brother to the Rev. Jas. D. author of the "*Noria Britannica*," &c. rector of Lanchester, co. Northampton, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Dec. 26. By a fall from his horse, near Lowther's-town in Ireland, Henry Hothington, esq. of Castle, co. Fermanagh; a gentleman greatly esteemed, and universally lamented, by a numerous acquaintance. His brother, Christopher H. esq. was killed in a similar manner, and within a few paces of the same spot. They were both in the 33d year of their age.—Mr. Henry H. being president of the R. L. L. H. Hunting Club, &c.

captain of the Lowther's-town Volunteers, master of three different Free-mason Lodges, was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia, with white gloves, hawker's, &c. and his own Company of Volunteers, and all the Members of the Club, amidst the greatest concourse of people ever assembled on such an occasion.

*Lady.* Rev. Father Robert Hickmann, a monk of the abbey of St. Hubert in Ardenne, licentiate of physic in the University of Louvain, and corresponding member of the College of Physicians at Nancy. Some years after he had embraced the monastic life, he began to study physic, and in 1763 was admitted a licentiate in physic at Louvain; soon after which, he obtained from the Pope a bull, permitting him, though a monk, to practise as a physician; and his practice became very extensive. He was diligent in observation, and has left behind him a number of manuscripts on medical subjects, one of which, on the epidemics of the Ardennes, is in the possession of the Royal Medical Society at Paris.

At Paris, in his 88th year, M. le Comte d'Argental, the Duke of Parma's ambassador at Versailles. His death was occasioned by a fall out of bed two days before. The evening preceding the accident, he was in unusual spirits, in company with M. de Polignac and Mademoiselle de Courcelle, and made an impression on them, in eight or ten verses.—He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, and the protector of the celebrated actor Le Kari.

At Waterford, B. v. Alex. Alcock, M.A. archdeacon of Limerick.

In Cuffe-street, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret de La Bruchetiere, daughter of the late Charles de la B. colonel of dragoons on the Irish establishment. She was born at Giant during the Flemish wars under King William, in the year 1696, and retained all her mental faculties.

At the seat of Cha. Evans, esq. in the Isle of Anglesey, Wm. Hughes, esq. of Neuadd, an Anglesey, and late of Chelsea in Middlesex.

At Curvey, co. Cumberland, aged 34, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, 22 years rector of that parish. His predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Benson, died at 60 years; the rectory had therefore had only two incumbents for the last 112 years.

At Hales-Owen, co. Worcester, aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Green, widow, the oldest inhabitant in that parish. By her death several estates (now very impracticable) fall into the Lydiation family, which, it is remarkable, had been taken on leases, during the life of a gentleman's life, when she was only five and twenty, in consequence of her then good state of health, and the appearance she bore of lasting to a good old age.

At Southham, co. Norfolk, Nich. Saylor Esq. in the consumption of the p. 67.

At Sutton, co. Rutland, aged 79, William Kilbourn, father and grandfather to 39 children; and three days after, Tho. K. his brother, aged 34.

At the seat of Wm. Birch, esq. in Norfolk, aged 34, Cha. Paxton, esq. late commissioner of the revenue in America. He suffered greatly by persecution in the late war in that country, for his attachment to the British government, both in his situation and property; and was no less distinguished for his hospitality and service to the British troops, than benevolence to individuals.

Rich. Dwidgen, of Eilsworth, near Plympton, esq. He served the office of high sheriff for the county of Devon in 1771.

At Hexham, co. Northumberland, in an advanced age, Geo. Delaval, esq. of Basington.

At Blenheim-park, Ox. Mr. Rich. Smallbones, more than 40 years park-keeper to the late and present Dukes of Marlborough.

Charles Greenwood, esq. alderman of the borough of Wallingford, Berks.

Mr. Jo. Small, merch. in Basinghall-street.

At his father's house, Charing-cross, aged 23, Mr. Hen.-Geo. Vigoe, miniature-painter.

Mr. Hen. Wichell, grocer in Lothbury, one of the common-council of Broad-street ward.

J. 1. Mrs. Parry, wife of Peter P. esq. of Pistill, near Holywell, co. Flint.

At Renton-house, in Scotland, Sir John Home, of Renton, bart.

At Walsingham, co. Norfolk, the Lady of Justly Hill, esq. of that place.

At Queensferry, David Crawford, of Crichtonbank, captain-lieutenant in the late 33d regiment.

At Kilmarnock, aged 105, Janet Allair, being born on that day John Nisbet suffered mort. doom at the cross of Kilmarnock, in the reign of Charles II. About four years ago, her sight returned in a great measure, after it was long dim by reason of age. She went to kirk and market till within a few days of her death, and retained her senses to the last.

1. John Philips, esq. of Duke-st. Westminster, formerly a brewer in Peter-street.

At Hampton, co. Oxford, aged 30, Mrs. Eliza Snell, relict of the Rev. Tho. Snell.

3. Rev. John Quireville, of East Langdon. He was walking home in the evening with a friend from Sutton, near Dover, in apparently good health, but suddenly dropped down, and expired without a groan. He was minister of Guston and West Langdon, and rector of East Langdon. The former preferment was in the gift of the Archbishop, and the latter in the gift of the Earl of Gainsford.

At the seat at Dalby upon Yare, co. York, Simon Scroop, esq.

At Bath, Devon Great, esq. of Fettes, in Scotland.

4. Rev. Edw. Chester, M.A. vicar of Kelvelton and Easbury, Essex; to which he was preferred by the Bishop of London, 1758.

Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. B. bookseller in Paternoster-row.

5. At her house in Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Ward, a widow lady.

After a few day illness, Mr. Fifield, grocer and tea-dealer in Gloucester-st. Green-lp.



6. At Richard Davenport's, esq. at Court-garden, co. Bucks, Miss Mary Sney, of Chesham, co. Surrey.

Rev. Edw. Tyrwhitt, M.A. rector of Wickham Bishops, vicar of Bromfield, co. Essex, and prebend of Chidwick, in St. Paul's Cath. from 1753; and brother to the late learned Thos. T. esq. who died Aug. 25, 1786.

Mrs. Thompson, of Bury St. Edmund's, wife of — T. esq. major in the Russian army now serving under the command of his Excellency Marshal Count Romanzow.

At Dundee, Mrs Weddaburn, relict of Rob. W. esq. of Pearlie.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, James Holford, esq.

At his mother's house in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, after many years severe illness, Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

7. Near the Hermitage, Capt. Spenton, in the Irish trade.

In Hoxton-square, Mrs. Cowler, relict of the Rev. Dr. C. late tutor of the academy at Hamerton.

Miss Marlow, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. M. rector of Trochan and Luckford, co. Suffolk.

Aged 92, Alex. Kershaw, esq. of Heston-hall, co. Lancaster.

8. At Cambridge, Mrs. Lettice, wife of Mr. L. B.D. late fellow of Sidney Coll. and daughter of John Newling, esq. one of the aldermen of Cambridge.

Mr. Thos. Fearley, of the Old Artillery-ground, Spital-fields.

Miss Mary Wrettleby, youngest daughter of the late Sir John W. Hart.

9. At his seat near Kington, co. Hereford, of a complaint in his bowels, which baffled the efforts of four physicians, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. John Harley, D.D. bishop of Hereford, dean of Windsor, and registrar of the most noble order of the Garter. He was consecrated in November last, and installed, by proxy, in December. His Lordship was born on the 29th of September, 1718; married Richa, daughter of Gwynne Vaughan, esq. of Trebary, co. Radnor, by whom he has issue, 1. Edward, born Feb. 20, 1773; 2. John, born Dec. 31, 1774; and two daughters, Frances and Martha. He was heir apparent to the present Earl of Oxford. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Salop in January 1760; and resigned it on his collation to that of Hereford in 1769.—His Lordship was ill but a very short time, and died much lamented by the people of Hereford, and the gentlemen of the county. He had come to the resolution of repairing and making considerable additions to the noble Cathedral at Hereford, by his own family contributions and his interest with the nobility and gentry of the county; had drawn a plan for that purpose, and received the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and actually engaged Mr. Wyatt to go down early in the spring, and also to make

additions to the episcopal palace.—For many years had the see of Hereford been the object of Bishop Harley's wishes, and the focus of his views in this world. He obtained it; and, in little more than two months from the date of the King's appointment, he has had his final translation from the King of kings.—His Lordship was the 87th bishop of Hereford from Peter the first bishop of that see, consecrated in 650.—His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp, at Frampton-Bris, on the 19th inst.

At Enfield Highway, Mrs. Welton.

At the house of her son-in-law, — Monk, esq. in the Crescent, Bath, after a long confinement with the palsy, aged 63, Mrs. Sney, relict of John S. esq. an eminent merchant of London, and daughter of Mr. Mason, distiller at Deptford, by his first wife. Her fortune, which is considerable, devolves to her only daughter, Mrs. Monk.

10. At Croydon, Miss Sayer, daughter of Mr. Serjeant S.

At Stanton Wick, Bath, John Adams, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Hamburgh, in his 72d year, Nicholas Gottlieb Luchens, esq. one of the senators of that republic.

11. In Whitcombe-street, Capt. Jas. Sinclair, in the service of the East India Company. On account of a claim this gentleman had set up to the title of Earl of Caithness, the noble Lord who bears the title declined voting at the late election for one of the thirteen peers of Scotland till his right to it had been ascertained by law; but death having removed the claimant, his Lordship is left in quiet possession of his title.

At Brompton, Mrs. Lacy, wife of Mr. L. late possessor of Drury-Lane Theatre.

At Paddington, of the goot in his head and stomach, Col. John Peters, who was born at Hebron, in Connecticut, in June 1747. He was descended from a brother of Hugh Peters and Gen. Thomas Harrison, and, on his mother's side, from John Phelps, esq. characters well known in the last century to Cromwell and Thurlow. Nevertheless, Colonel Peters took an active and arduous part, in 1776, against the American rebellion, and in Canada raised the regiment called "The Queen's Loyal Rangers," of which he was appointed commandant by Lord Dorchester. By his loyalty he lost his property; by his patience and fortitude he supported his mind under a long illness, and yielded up his life with alacrity. He left a wife and eight children at Cape Breton, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and father, and of a generous and benevolent friend. His remains were interred on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at four in the afternoon, in the New Burying-ground of St. George, Hanover-square.—"Rebellion and Loyalty are alike fatal to some families, and alike prosperous to others."

Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. B. lacoman in Bedford-st. Covent-garden.

Aged 83, Tho. Starling, esq. sen. alderman of St. Giles's ward, Norwich. He served the office of Sheriff in 1764, mayor in 1767, and became father of the city in 1787. He had been married 60 years to Mrs. S. who survives him.

1. At Dorkington, co. Kent, Rev. Wm. D.

At her house on Clay-hill, Enfield, in her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Schröder, daugh. of Adm. Miguel, of Lowestoffe, niece to Adm. Gascogne, and relict of John Adolphus S. an eminent Dutch merchant in London, to whom she was married Apr. 4, 1749, and by whom she had one daughter, married to Alexander Hume, esq. of Wimpole-st. 1779.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ponton, relict of the late Dan. P. esq. of Lambeth.

Mrs. Bridges, widow of the late Alex. B. esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

At Shrubland-hall, co. Suffolk, Rev. John Bacon, M.A. a lineal descendant of the Lord Keeper Bacon.

At Burwood-park, the eldest daughter of Sir John Frederick, bart.

At Brussels, Lady Cath. Bellafaye, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Farnburgh, and sister to the present Earl.

13. Rev. Mr. Puce, vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

Ja. Cope Freeman, esq. of Abbot's Langley, Herts.

In Park-street, — Douglas, esq. one of the proprietors of the great cotton manufactory at Holwell, co. Flint.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Stuart, relict of Captain Tho. S. many years adjutant of Chelsea Hosp.

Mr. Rich. Clewin, farmer, of Finchley.

Mrs. Amelia Adams, widow of the late Mr. Tho. A. mercer in Pantou-st. Hay-ma.

14. At Hammer-smith, Parkyns Mac Mahon, esq. nephew of Lord Maclethwaite, Earl of Portarlington of the kingdom of Ireland, by the mother's side. The title is now extinct, by the failure of male issue. He was a gentleman well known in the literary world. He had served from his childhood in the Irish brigade in the service of the King of France, till about twenty years ago; since which time he has resided in this kingdom.

At the George Inn, at Southampton, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, bart. M.P. for Totness, co. Devon, and one of the proprietors of the New Forest. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his son, Sir P. J. — The manner of his death is somewhat remarkable: he was seized with a shivering in his lips; presently afterwards his head swelled to an enormous size; and he died in six hours.

Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. S. of the Garrick's Head, Bow-st. Covent-garden.

At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Smith, printer and bookseller, and many years one of the aldermen of that city.

Miss Roberts, eldest sister of Rev. Dr. R. high master of St. Paul's School

In Berwick-st. Soho, Mrs. Sarah Loder, a widow lady.

On the Queen's Parade, Bath, Mr. Smyth, father to the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert.

At Enfield, in his 74th year, Mr. Jn. Craddock, many years a respectable shop-keeper in that town, but had retired from business some years.

15. Mr. Tho. Mason, attorney in Blackman-street, Southwark.

Universally lamented, Mrs. Dew, wife of Tomkyns D. esq. of Cavendish-square.

At Hexham, Rob. Shaftoe, esq. of Bavington, co. Northumberland.

16. At Paris, the renowned Count de Grasse, who was taken prisoner by Admiral Rodney, in the Ville de Paris, at the beginning of last war.

At Bath, Lock Rollinson, esq. of Chaddington, co. Oxford.

At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Hills, attorney in Chancery-lane.

At Hingham, co. Norfolk, aged 87, Sir Wm. Castleton, bart. The title descends to his son, a merchant at Lynn.

At Glasgow, Capt. Addison, of the 56th regiment.

Aged 80, Mr. Tho. Powell, of Symond's Inn, one of the messengers to the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

At Ruthvenfay, in Scotland, the Countess-dowager of Fife, mother to the Earl of F.

At Galloway, aged 114, Pat. Cannoy, esq.

17. Mr. Pilon, author of "He won't be a Soldier," and many other dramatic pieces. — His remains were interred in Lambeth church-yard on the 28th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At her lodgings in Norfolk-street, Strand, Mrs. B. vly, wife of Nath. B. esq. of Jamaica.

In Robert-street, Adelphi, Andrew Gray, esq. agent to the Ayr bank.

Mrs. Ancona, wife of Jacob A. esq. marble-merchant in New-st. Bishopsgate-st.

At Clerk-hill, co. Lancaster, the first of James Whalley, esq. aged 77, Mrs. Ellen W. a maiden lady, late of Blackburn, co. Lanc.

18. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Manship, mother of John M. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

19. In James-st. near Buckingham-gate, Warwick Calgady, esq. one of the oldest oficers in the navy. His fortune devolves to his widow, and only surviving child, the lady of John Richardson, esq. of Brampton.

At Chatham, in his 86th year, Mr. Tho. Hopley, many years master of the Horse in the dock-yard, but lately superannuated on account of his great age.

20. In Berner's-street, Arth. Culbert, esq.

At Rampton, co. Oxford, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Stephens, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. S. late vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and niece of the Rev. Tho. Swell.

At Chowhent, co. Lancaster, aged 86, Mr. John Mort, the last male representative of a respectable family.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, aged 90, Mrs. Eliz. Tronghear, widow of Dr. T. late rector of Northwood, in that island, sister of the late Lord Holmes, late governor thereof, and mother of Leonard Tronghear Holmes, esq. of Westover-lodge, in the said isle.

Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Hen. Y. jeweller, of Ludgate-street.

Near Colehill, co. Longford, Ireland, Rev. Dr. Brady, many years titular bishop of that diocese.

21. In Moor place, in his 88th year, Tho. Moore, esq. an opulent hoſier, and manufacturer of carpets.

Daniel Bayne, esq. of the Inner Temple, many years an eminent grocer in London.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 89, Rev. John Francis Delaporte.

At Preston, co. Lancaster, Tho. Wallerton, esq. a gentleman of large fortune from Jamaica.

At Farnham, Mr. Wm. Lewis, brother to John L. esq. of Harpton, co. Radnor.

At Banff, in Scotland, Alex. Dixon, esq. of Muireſk.

At Canterbury, Jn. Baz, esq. of Ramſgate.

At his son's house in Buckinghamshire, aged 113, Jonathan Simpson, esq.

In his 68th year, Rev. Wm. Copley, rector of West Chikington and Sullington, Suffex.

22. In Westmoreland-place, Surrey, Tho. Smith, esq. formerly a wholesale linen draper in Milk-street, Cheapſide.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, Mrs. Grace Cotterell, dau. of the late Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, kn.

Mr. Thomas Slop, of the Royal Exchange, broker.

At Chatham, Mrs. Kirby, relict of the late Geo. K. esq.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Flafby, of Grotton, co. Suffolk.

At Great Catworth, co. Huntingdon, Rev. Matthew Madduck, many years rector of that parish, and of Holwell with Needingworth, in the same county.

At Barming, near Maidstone, Kent, John Amherſt, esq. of Rochester.

23. In Lincoln's-Inn-fields, John Elliott, esq. of Binfield, Berks, many years governor of the four great royal hoſpitals.

At his house in King-street, Soho, much and very deservedly respected, Lieut.-Col. Hardy, late quarter-master-general at Gibraltar, and governor of Dartmouth.

Rev. Mr. Fawcener, minister of Poole.

24. At Newington, Miss Wrayſon.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Theophilus Osborne Herriett, esq.

Mrs. Dobſon, wife of Mr. Tho. D. of Roman-street, Clerkenwell.

At Lord Howard's, at Audley-End, co. Cambridge, a son of Col. Ford, an infant.

25. In Wimpole-str. Mrs. Wogan, widow of the late John W. esq. of Gaudy-hall, Norſ. Her maiden name was Sancerſt, and she was the last of the Archbishop's family. Her fortune, which is very considerable, devolves to Capt. Cha. Cotton, eldest son of Sir John Hinde C. of Maddingley, co. Cambr: bart.

26. At his house in Brompton, William Gerard, esq. of Mullſtrath.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

REV. Dr. Douglas, bishop of Carlisle, appointed registrar of the most noble order of the Garter, and dean of Windſor, *viz* Rev. Dr. Harley, dec.

Rev. James Jones, D.D. appointed arch-deacon of Hereford, *viz* Rev. Dr. Harley, dec.

James Ford, M.D. appointed physician-extraordinary to the Queen.

Mr. Thomas Kente, appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the Queen.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Grace the Duke of Beaufort elected recorder of Scarborough, *viz* Duke of Rutland, dec.

John Mortlock, esq. M.P. for Cambridge, elected recorder of that town, *viz* Earl of Kilmoul, dec.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Bean, Olney V. co. Bucks, *viz* Rev. Moses Browne, dec.

Rev. John Rawſtorn Papillon, elected fellow of Queen's Coll. Camb.

Rev. Mr. Twining, St. Mary V. Culcheſter, *viz* Rev. Mr. Barſtow, resigned.

Rev. Jn. Rawlins, B.D. Porteland V. Durh.

Rev. Mr. Lichfield, Aſton and Tubney R.R. co. Berks.

Rev. John Holland, M.A. Long Crenſon R. co. Bucks.

Rev. John Gilbert Bernard, B.A. Shipton upon Cherwell R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Becher, elected head-master of the Grammar-school at Bury St. Edmund's, *viz* Rev. Philip Laurens, dec.

Rev. Barry Robertson, Poſtwick R. Norſ.

Rev. Cha. Lucas Edridge, Toſtrees V. Norſ.

Rev. Mr. Fountain, Sutton at Home R. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Wilcot V. co. Berks.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Dr. Cleaver, bishop of Cheſter, to hold, *in commendam*, the prebendary of St. Peter, Weſtmiſter.

Rev. Hen. Holyoake, to hold Preſton Capes R. co. Northamp. with Salford V. co. Warw.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 1, to Jan. 28, 1788.

| Chriſtened.                               | Buried.     |
|---|-------------|
| Males 681                                 | Males 721   |
| Females 648                               | Females 753 |
| Whereof have died under two years old 446 |             |

Peck Loaf 22. 364.

|           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| 1 and 5   | 121 | 50 and 60  | 144 |
| 5 and 10  | 46  | 60 and 70  | 108 |
| 10 and 20 | 45  | 70 and 80  | 86  |
| 20 and 30 | 116 | 80 and 90  | 42  |
| 30 and 40 | 149 | 90 and 100 | 2   |
| 40 and 50 | 168 | 113        | 1   |

# AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 14, to Jan. 19, 1788.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|                  | s. | d. | n. | s. | d. | n. | s. | d. | n. | s. | d. | n. | s. | d. | n. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| London           | 5  | 5  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 9  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 11 |    |    |    |    |    |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Middlesex        | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 10 | 3  | 4  | 3  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Surrey           | 5  | 9  | 3  | 0  | 2  | 10 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Hertford         | 5  | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bedford          | 5  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 6  | 7  | 10 | 3  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cambridge        | 5  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 5  | 1  | 9  | 2  | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Huntingdon       | 5  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 5  | 1  | 9  | 2  | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Northampton      | 5  | 3  | 2  | 10 | 2  | 6  | 1  | 9  | 2  | 10 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Rutland          | 5  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9  | 2  | 11 | 2  | 7  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Leicester        | 5  | 2  | 3  | 6  | 2  | 8  | 1  | 11 | 3  | 8  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Nottingham       | 5  | 6  | 3  | 6  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 4  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Derby            | 5  | 11 | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Stafford         | 5  | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 11 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 4  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Salop            | 5  | 8  | 3  | 9  | 2  | 11 | 2  | 0  | 5  | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Hereford         | 5  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 10 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Worcester        | 5  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 11 | 1  | 11 | 3  | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Warwick          | 5  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9  | 1  | 10 | 3  | 7  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Gloucester       | 5  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 1  | 10 | 3  | 8  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Wilts            | 5  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Berks            | 5  | 6  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Oxford           | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 5  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bucks            | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 8  | 1  | 11 | 2  | 11 |    |    |    |    |    |

|                |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |
|----------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Essex          | 5 | 3  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 6  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 0  |
| Suffolk        | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2  | 2 | 6  | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8  |
| Norfolk        | 4 | 11 | 3 | 0  | 2 | 5  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Lincoln        | 5 | 2  | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 0  |
| York           | 5 | 6  | 3 | 6  | 2 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 0  |
| Durham         | 5 | 4  | 4 | 0  | 2 | 9  | 1 | 11 | 4 | 2  |
| Northumberland | 5 | 1  | 3 | 3  | 2 | 7  | 2 | 9  | 4 | 4  |
| Cumberland     | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6  | 2 | 9  | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0  |
| Westmorland    | 5 | 10 | 4 | 0  | 3 | 0  | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5  |
| Lancashire     | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0  | 3 | 1  | 2 | 3  | 3 | 8  |
| Cheshire       | 5 | 10 | 3 | 8  | 3 | 1  | 2 | 3  | 0 | 0  |
| Monmouth       | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0  | 2 | 11 | 1 | 9  | 3 | 0  |
| Somerset       | 5 | 8  | 3 | 0  | 2 | 8  | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0  |
| Devon          | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 6  | 0 | 0  |
| Cornwall       | 5 | 9  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 9  | 1 | 4  | 0 | 0  |
| Dorset         | 5 | 9  | 2 | 8  | 2 | 7  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 21 |
| Hampshire      | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 7  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 7  |
| Suffex         | 5 | 5  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 8  | 2 | 1  | 3 | 9  |
| Kent           | 5 | 4  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2  | 2 | 9  |

## WALES, Jan. 7, to Jan. 12, 1788.

|             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| South Wales | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 |

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### Jan. DEURY LANE.

1. Julia—The Defenter.
2. School for Scandal—Harlequin Junior.
3. Percy—Ditto.
4. The Stratagem—Ditto.
5. Merchant of Venice—The Minor.
7. The Wonder—Harlequin Junior.
8. Douglas—Ditto.
9. The Way to keep Him—Ditto.
10. Cymbeline—Ditto.
11. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
12. Merchant of Venice—The Minor.
14. Love is a Village—Harlequin Junior.
15. Isabella—Ditto.
16. Richard the Third—Ditto.
17. Venice Preserv'd—The First Floor.
18. The West Indian—Harlequin Junior.
19. Jane Shore—Ditto.
21. King Lear—The Defenter.
22. The Beggar's Opera—Harlequin Junior.
23. The Provok'd Husband—Comus.
24. King Lear—High Life below Stairs.
25. The Heiress—Harlequin Junior.
26. The Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
28. School for Scandal—Selima and Azor.
29. King Lear—Ditto.

### Jan. The Fate of Sparta—The Humourist.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

1. The Roman Father—The Dumb Cake.
2. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
3. Such Things Are—Ditto.
4. The Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
5. The Duenna—Cheats of Scapin.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Dumb Cake.
8. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
9. The Careless Husband—The Dumb Cake.
10. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.
11. Provok'd Husband—The Dumb Cake.
12. The Duenna—Ditto.

14. King and No King—Ditto.
15. Tender Husband—Three Weeks after Marr.
16. The Duenna—The Dumb Cake.
17. The Beaux Stratagem—Rosina.
18. The Man of the World—Dumb Cake.
19. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
21. The Miser—The Farmer.
22. The Duenna—The Dumb Cake.
23. The West Indian—Midnight Hour.
24. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.
25. Much Ado about Nothing—The Farmer.
26. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
28. The Lady of the Manor—Rosina.
29. The Recruiting Officer—The Farmer.
31. The Lady of the Manor—Dumb Cake.

### Jan. ROYALTY THEATRE.

1. Thomas and Susan—Defenter of Naples—Harleq. Mungo. [Defenter of Naples.
2. Apollo turned Stroller—Cat. Club—Des.
3. Ditto—Catch Club—Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
8. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
9. Hero and Leander—Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
12. Do.—Almira—Do.—Do. [D. Juan.
14. Apollo turned Stroller—Def. of Naples—
15. Ditto—Catch Club—Defenter of Naples.
16. The Constant Maid—Gray's Elegy—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Collins's Ode—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Catch Club—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Gray's Elegy—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Variety of Imitations—Ditto.
22. Apollo turned Stroller—Cat. Club—Ditto.
23. The Constant Maid—Ditto—Ditto.
25. Apollo turned Stroller—Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—Def. of Naples—Imitations, &c.

**EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1938.**

[illegible]

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
St. James's Chron.  
Whitehall Even.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Lloyd's Evening  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Public Ledger  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Post  
Morning Herald  
Gener. Advertiser  
The Times  
The World  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Bristol 4  
Hary St Edmund's  
CAMBRIDGE  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Coventry  
Cumberland

St. JOHN'S Gate.

Derby  
Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford  
Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
Leicester  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
Oxford  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford  
Winchester  
Worcester  
YORK 3

For FEBRUARY, 1788.

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Embellished with a View of the MARKET PLACE at DORSET; an ALLEGORIC FIGURE from the MEDICAL SOCIETY; a beautiful URN; and several Figures illustrative of WATER SPOUTS

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, at SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1788.**

| of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |                          |                           |                    | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |                           |                    |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Barom.<br>in. pts.           | Weather<br>in Feb. 1788. | Noon<br>11 o'cl.<br>Night | Barom.<br>in. pts. | Weather<br>in Feb. 1788.            | Noon<br>11 o'cl.<br>Night | Barom.<br>in. pts. | Weather<br>in Feb. 1788. |
| 29.97                        | cloudy                   | 45                        | 30.1               | cloudy                              | 45                        | 30.1               | cloudy                   |
| 30.3                         | foggy                    | 39                        | 29.98              | fair                                | 39                        | 29.98              | fair                     |
| 30.33                        | foggy                    | 35                        | 30.13              | showery                             | 44                        | 30.13              | showery                  |
| 30.39                        | cloudy                   | 39                        | 29.87              | fair                                | 46                        | 29.87              | fair                     |
| 30.13                        | cloudy                   | 37                        | 29.8               | rain                                | 41                        | 29.8               | rain                     |
| 30.                          | cloudy                   | 33                        | 29.69              | showery                             | 37                        | 29.69              | showery                  |
| 29.7                         | cloudy                   | 38                        | 29.8               | fair                                | 35                        | 29.8               | fair                     |
| 29.13                        | showery                  | 45                        | 29.47              | fair                                | 38                        | 29.47              | fair                     |
| 29.74                        | fair                     | 44                        | 29.02              | rain                                | 40                        | 29.02              | rain                     |
| 29.7                         | rain                     | 47                        | 28.7               | rain                                | 45                        | 28.7               | rain                     |
| 30.17                        | air                      | 46                        | 28.76              | rain                                | 43                        | 28.76              | rain                     |
| 30.2                         | fair                     | 48                        | 29.04              | showery                             | 43                        | 29.04              | showery                  |
| 30.52                        | cloudy                   | 39                        | 29.                | rain                                | 40                        | 29.                | rain                     |
| 29.8                         | cloudy                   | 34                        | 29.4               | fair                                | 38                        | 29.4               | fair                     |
| 29.76                        | cloudy                   | 36                        | 29.6               | fair                                | 40                        | 29.6               | fair                     |
| 29.9                         | fair                     | 47                        |                    |                                     |                           |                    |                          |

ARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| Barometer.<br>inch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain<br>100ths in. | Weather in March, 1787.             |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 29 7                      | 56       | SW    |                    | heavy clouds and wind, stormy &     |
| 29 5                      | 52       | W     |                    | blustering wind, hale round moon    |
| 29                        | 50       | S     | . 13               | wind and rain                       |
| 29 6                      | 44       | N     |                    | gloom & wind, hale round moon &     |
| 29 7                      | 39       | SE    |                    | ice, rain, cold &                   |
| 29                        | 48       | S     | . 43               | wind and bearing rain               |
| 29 6                      | 49       | W     |                    | fair and pleasant &                 |
| 29 14                     | 45       | W     |                    | bright &                            |
| 29 6                      | 45       | S     |                    | louing, broken clouds, and rain f   |
| 28 18                     | 44       | SW    | . 33               | rain, stormy night g                |
| 29 13                     | 45       | W     | . 19               | thin ice, bright, hailstorm, fair   |
| 30 3                      | 47       | W     |                    | white frost, thickish ice, bright & |
| 30 5                      | 55       | W     |                    | fair i                              |
| 30 5                      | 50       | NN    |                    | fair and still                      |
| 30 3                      | 56       | NW    |                    | fair. Much grass on pastures &      |
| 30 2                      | 51       | W     |                    | bright morn, overcast               |
| 30 1                      | 52       | NW    |                    | ditto l                             |
| 30 5                      | 50       | NN    |                    | fair m                              |
| 30 3                      | 53       | NE    |                    | thin ice, white frost, bright       |
| 30                        | 52       | SE    |                    | bright                              |
| 30                        | 54       | SE    |                    | bright and cloudless n              |
| 29 17                     | 50       | SW    |                    | bright and cloudless, wind o        |
| 29 5                      | 55       | W     | . 5                | rain, heavy clouds, and sun         |
| 29 10                     | 51       | NW    |                    | fair p                              |
| 29 10                     | 49       | S     | . 23               | brisk wind and clouds, rain q       |
| 29 8                      | 55       | W     |                    | overcast and warm                   |
| 29 11                     | 54       | NW    |                    | clouds and sun, brisk wind          |
| 29 7                      | 59       | NW    |                    | heavy clouds and brisk wind         |
| 29 4                      | 55       | SW    |                    | small rain and wind r               |
| 29 6                      | 55       | SW    |                    | small rain and heavy clouds s       |
| 29 9                      | 51       | SW    | . 26               | sun and clouds, showers.            |

**OBSERVATIONS.**

warm days and nights awake dormant vegetation.—b Yellowhammer (*emberiza flava*) & —c Blackbird (*turdus merula*) builds.—d Pilewort (*ficaria verna*) and daffodil (*his minor*) in bloom.—e *Draba verna* in full bloom.—f Bats (*vespertilio murinus*) forth at six p.m. in quest of phalenzæ, though the thermometer was only 43.—g bees and nectatines in bloom.—h Dog's-toothed (*erythronium dens canis*) in bloom.—i daffodil comes this year long before the swallow dares, and takes the words of yellowhammer, that is, yellowcrust, from the old Gothic word *basur*, a garment. Hence *hammer* cloth for the covering of a coach-box.

T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1788.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII, PART I.

## OXFORD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

XXXXXXXXX GREEDABLY to the de-  
sires of the following a-  
mong his correspondents,  
A Mr. CROFT acknow-  
ledges their favours in  
this publication.

He very much thanks them all. It is his intention to deposit their communications in some public library, whether he use them or not; along with all his MSS. and his philosophical library.

D. D. advises kindly, but there have been good reasons for not publishing yet. In the course of the summer it is hoped that a volume will be ready, to shew (what a few pages will not shew) the incredible, radical, and incurable defects of Johnson; the progress made in the new Dictionary, and the manner in which it is carried on.

"Gratitude" may be assured, that the author of the new Dictionary can never forget what he owes to Johnson. He will praise that mighty man more, in fact, than ten Knights who write his life. He will say that, every time he takes up Johnson's Dictionary, he is more convinced it deserves to be put into the fire; but he will also say, that, every time he takes it up, he is more astonished to think what the poor, poverty-stricken, book-seller-sold, man has done, and more and more convinced that the book, which the new Dictionary shall displace from

our shelves, is perhaps the greatest work by one individual (all things considered) that has ever appeared in any country.—The Essay, which "Gratitude" mentions and offers, Mr. C. has already marked, to be transcribed by his assistants for his Dictionary.

If "Gratitude" do not consider what has just been said as praise, Mr. C. is ready to subscribe to the following passage in Whitaker; except that Mr. C. concludes there were more reasons than we know, why Johnson was neglected in the reign, of which Whitaker speaks with more freedom perhaps than even History demands.

(History of Manchester, 4to. 1775, book II. chap. viii. sect. 1, p. 327, 8.)—  
"I hope that I have executed the whole  
"with such a respectfulness to the ge-  
"tleman [Johnson] whom I meant par-  
"ticularly to encounter, as is peculiarly  
"due to one, whom every friend of vir-  
"tue must esteem, and every lover of  
"letters admire; whose negligencies are  
"merely the disgrace of the reign that  
"left such a writer to struggle with dis-  
"tresses and depend upon booksellers,  
"and whose mistakes are the incident  
"failings of humanity; one, of whom I  
"am happy to acknowledge, because it  
"is doing justice to genius and to  
"worth, that, for energy of language,  
"vigour of understanding, and rectitude  
"of mind, he ranks equally as the first

March with beauty. Shakspeare's March is but just begun.—4 Bees frequent the male bloom of the willow.—1 Frogs croak. 2000. Almond-tree and early plum in bloom.—5 Gooseberries in bloom.—6 Pear-trees against wall in bloom. Frogs spawn.—7 Coriaths in bloom.—8 Crown imperial in bloom.—9 Saxifraga crassifolia in bloom.—10 Black-thorn (prunus spinosa) in bloom.—11 Chatinches (fringilla coelebs) pull off the blossoms of the polyanths, which are beautifully variegated, to eat the parts of fructification.

scholar



"scholar and the first man in the kingdom." Were it possible for the author of the Life of Young to insult over such a man's failings in the first great English Dictionary, executed in such an incredibly short space of time, Mr. C. would study to consign him to infamy, and gibe his name in the new Dictionary at *ingratitude*, or some other scoundrel-word.

"Spirit" may send the papers (which will be very acceptable) either to Mr. Nichols's, or to Mr. Croft, Holywell, Oxford, whichever be more convenient. They shall be faithfully returned.—  
 "Spirit" may be assured, that Mr. C. will follow the example of Hume, and indeed of his ancestor Herbert Croft, Bishop of Hereford, in never answering any attack. Whether Mr. C. be praised or abused, truly or untruly, now or hereafter, for spending his life upon a Dictionary of his language, the publick will bear in mind what was most solemnly said in a letter by Mr. C. last November, which was copied into this Magazine for that month. A reference to that letter, "Spirit" may rest assured, will be the only answer that ill judging good-will, half-faced partiality, or open envy and malice, shall ever force from the author of the new Dictionary: *and he trusts that none of his real friends, by their officiousness, will give him reason to consider them as his worst enemies.*

\* \* Q will lay Mr. C. under great obligations, by bearing him in his mind with regard to such matters as his obliging letter of September mentions. That copy of Skinner unluckily does not appear in the library of Queen's college.

For B. A's improved edit. of his book Mr. C. will be very thankful. He certainly means to quote modern books (though Johnson protested not to do it), whenever he shall deem them necessary to satisfy any of the heads of his analysis of Arts and Sciences. The new edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary (upon which the world will be glad to know that Professor Martyn is laboriously employed), will (for instance) undoubtedly be deemed necessary to satisfy the head of Botany, &c. More than B. A. wishes, he will find in the tables, which it is intended to prefix to the Dictionary, of all the books quoted, their editions, &c.; with short characters, and perhaps marks (1, 2, 3), both there and at the quotations, to say whether the books be first, last, or middlemost in point of merit.—  
 Every bad word will certainly be disun-

guished by a mark of disapprobation.

"Cantab" has Mr. C's thanks; but Professor Martyn has already honoured him with his acquaintance, and given Mr. C. his father's very curious MSS. of a Dictionary on Johnson's plan; which were certainly put together long before Johnson laid down, it is imagined as long ago as 1744.—"Cantab." is requested to procure the provincialities. Mr. C. collects every thing that may by any possibility come into an English Dictionary; though he do not wish or intend to draw out his plan extensively enough for the lives of ten men.

"Columbus" shall find that Mr. C. does not forget ever how much land the English language is spread. America, and American books, will not be neglected by Mr. C. The American ambassador has taken charge of some letters, which he advised Mr. C. to write, and which will, no doubt, produce communications from the other side of the Atlantick.

"A Foreigner" will oblige Mr. C. by noting what he mentions, and indeed by putting down every thing which strikes him in learning the English language. Former makers of Dictionaries for living languages have not enough forgotten, that, with regard to the language, they were natives, and well-informed ones—they should have possessed the versatility of changing places, and should have been able to imagine themselves ignorant, uninformed natives, and even foreigners taking up the Dictionary. No people shall ever see their language or their customs well explained, corrected, or criticised, but by that man who is able, whenever he choose, to step into the shoes of a foreigner, and to leave those in which he has been bred and grown old, and by which (in continuing the metaphor which chance has presented) his feet have been liquezed, and pinched, and cramped, and contracted.—  
 This correspondent will not be sorry to know, that Mr. C. at present intends, unless it turn out one of the too-extensive ideas which a determination not to be the Quixote of lexicographers may make him give up, to accompany his English words with a vocabulary of one or more foreign languages, perhaps French and German.

"A Literary Tradesman" is desired to proceed to arranging and describing the terms of his trade. Mr. C. collects every thing even of this kind, but from the first quarters, marking the names on each

each communication now, and meaning to give them hereafter, should he use the particular communication. For this determination, of never accepting any thing from friend or assistant without mentioning their names, Mr. C. was obliged to Shakspeare-Steevens some years ago.—Mr. Wedgewood has promised Mr. C. his terms; and Mr. C. will be obliged even to a master chimney-sweeper for his. Such communications are of the first authority, and, should Mr. C. not extend his scheme so far, posterity will find them, and not be sorry to find them, in the corner of some publick library, among Mr. C's MSS; though perhaps covered with as much dust as the MSS. of the great Junius.

"B—t," "S. A." "M. M." "Phil-Johnson," "Minshew junior," and "Etymologist," are received, with many thanks. "Birminghamensis," it is hoped, will call, in his way through Oxford.—To those writers in this publication, who have noticed his intended Dictionary, it is hardly necessary for Mr. C. to say he is obliged.

Wise men will see what this hasty scribble is, and will criticize it accordingly. Mr. C. was not willing to be accused of ingratitude, until the appearance of the account which he means to give of the progress he has made in his work, by those correspondents who particularly desired him to acknowledge their favours in this useful publication.

If such acknowledgements as these should not exhibit specimens of every species of fine writing, it is rather excusable in a man somewhat employed; or, at worst, there is one comfort, that the poor Dictionary-maker is considered as much too dull an animal to be able to write at all.

*Εὐχαὶ ἐν Φρονίῳ τοῦξ-ἡν περιεχέται ποτ,  
Εμμεται αὐθροποῖς χρυσίον.*

*Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 287.*

*Feb. 5.*

*H. C.*

*Mr. URBAN,*

*Feb. 22.*

**A** CLERGYMAN, who at present resides at B—, in the county of Bucks, was not long since on the foundation of Eton, the mansion of learning and scholastic knowledge, where he had spent many years indulging with pleasure the expectation at length of participating in those emoluments which the pious founder Henry VI. had established, for the benefit of those whose affairs (without such an institution) would not

be sufficiently wealthy to afford them a liberal education, or to allow them to cherish in embryo the plants of knowledge. Without which institution, Henry foresaw, that the world, in future ages, would be deprived of men of exuberant talents and most extensive genius, whose abilities the dark cloud of obscurity would oppress and overwhelm; as the most beautiful gem, which the hands of men have never eradicated from the fathomless bowels of the earth, perpetually lies hid, and strikes not with astonishment the eye of the spectator. The clergyman I have mentioned was one of those unhappy youths who had drudged from the lowest class to the pinnacle of the school, and was then superannuated from the College; a dismissal from the benefits of the Founder, which takes place if they do not procure, or by chance obtain, a removal to King's college, Cambridge, before they reach such an age. Consequently, all his hopes, which he had so long cherished in his bosom, were frustrated and defeated, and the garden of comfort and happiness, which had so long laid open to his hopes, the genial fruit of which he had so long naturally wished to attain, on a sudden was transformed to a barren and gloomy wilderness of despair. But it is unnecessary and indeed forward in me to enter into an explanation of the disappointment of the superannuated Collegers of Eton, since your learned correspondent Mr. F. Pigou, through the channel of your excellent Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 448, displayed it to us in such genuine, high, and pathetic colours; who, urged by bounty and noble liberality, pointed out a plan to raise a fund which might provide for those in such an unfortunate condition, and, much to his honour, generously declared that he should at any time be happy to advance a sum for the like purpose.

When the present distress of the clergyman I have above mentioned, who is possessed of the scanty income of forty pounds a year, with the large family of a wife and five children, reached the ears of the Etonians, they generously and spontaneously raised, out of their private purses, a very handsome Bank note, which they sent him, hoping that it would in some small degree contribute to enliven the brow with pinching sorrow oppressed. I have said thus far, Mr. Urban, lest to generous an act should be overwhelmed in obscurity, and at the same

same time hoping that it may impress the minds of the wealthy with the distress of the poor clergy, as I am of opinion that some means might be taken at least to keep them from the misery of want, if not to provide for them more amply. I trust Mr. Pigott will excuse the liberty I have taken by advancing his name, as the cause will be to him a monument of perpetual honour.

Yours, &c.

AGE.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

**T**HE well-founded partiality I have for your Magazine, and the unfeigned respect I bear to your candid and learned correspondents, induce me to answer the question which one of them has proposed about the letters subjoined to the three Dedications of Bellendenus. Two persons were concerned in conducting the edition; but the Preface was written by one of them only. They agree in their political sentiments, both of men and measures, and each of them wished to shew his respect for the gentleman to whom the work is dedicated. The *initial* letters of their respective Christian names, and the *final* letters of their surnames, were at first printed. It was thought, however, that those letters might lead to a discovery which they wished to avoid; and therefore the first vowels of their Christian and surnames were substituted, as being less exposed tovidious conjecture. I beg leave to assure your correspondent, that in the choice of a signature I never intended the smallest attempt at conceit, nor the slightest allusion to any classical subject.

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to add, that a late Translation of the Preface was undertaken without my knowledge; and, though I am far from thinking unfavourably of the translator's abilities, I am concerned and displeased, that he has set before English readers what I had written in a learned language, and wished to be read by scholars only. Something of this kind I had, in justice to myself, hinted in the Preface, and to such readers who know my delicacy, or might dispute my veracity, the mistakes which occur in the English translation will appear as decisive proofs that I am totally unconcerned in it.

Yours, &c.

A. A.

Mr. URBAN,

B. M. Feb. 20.

**I** SEND you a transcript of an ancient deed illustrative of the state of Slavery, in England.

D. A.

"Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audientibus, Wilhelmus filius Dragonis salutem. Noveritis quod ego dedi & quorum clamavi de me & heredibus meis in perpetuum, & hac carta confirmavi, Deo & Abbatibus de Neobus Wilhelmum filium Gilberti filii Rolf de Wivelesby, hominem meum, cum tota sequela sua, & omnibus catallis suis ubicunque fuerint inventi; ita quod ego nec heredes mei de cetero aliquod jus vel clamum in eodem Wilhelmo, aut in predicta sequela sua, vel in suis catallis, habere poterimus. Et si forte aliquis dictum Wilhelmum, sine sequela sua vel catalla sua, de cetero calumpniavit, vel in eodem clamum habere voluerit, ego & heredes mei tam dictum Wilhelmum, quam sequelam, cum catallis prenomminatis, tam versus eundem, quam versus alios homines predicto Abbatibus warrantabimus. Hanc autem donationem, quantum confirmationem & confirmationem feci predictis Abbatibus, pro salute anime mee, anno Gracie m<sup>o</sup>. cc<sup>o</sup>. xxx quinto, ad festum Sancti Bartholomei. His testibus, Galfrido Priore de Yreby, Johanne de Botherby, Wilhelmo de Belesby, Waltero de Belesby, Alano de Belesby, Alano de Bernalby, Wilhelmo de Bernalby, & aliis."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

**B**EING acquainted with the Mrs. Shepherd mentioned p. 54, I take the liberty to mention some things that, I think, are mistaken in the account there given of her. Soon after she was first taken ill, and supposed to be at the point of delivery, Dr. Bamber, then an eminent physician in the midwifery line, was applied to, and attended her at certain periods when she was supposed to be taken in labour, when, after a few days confinement, it came to nothing, and she appeared in her family again; but could not walk out of the house. She had all the symptoms of a woman very big with child, at times seemed cheerful and easy; but Dr. Bamber never did her any effectual service, though he attended the poor woman at certain times, when she was presumed to be taken in labour, during the remainder of his life.—Upon Dr. Bamber's death, application was made to Joshua Ward, of famous memory, who gave her *something* which occasioned the most profuse sweats; and then, or soon after, many small bones, resembling those of a child, came from her by degrees, which she kept by her in a box, and used to shew to her friends and acquaintance: and soon after she was reduced to her ordinary size, and able to walk as far as Islington at a stretch, although she had not been further than across the room for so many years.

Scot

Soon after this, myself going into the country, was not so conversant in Mrs. Shepherd's family, though she lived some years after; but have some reason to doubt that part of the relation which informs us of her accession to fortune; and the rather, because her husband was reduced to become a headle of the ward or parish, and Mrs. Shepherd herself kept a small shop on Snowhill, and seemed always to be of an easy, placid disposition; but whether she fell into the unfortunate circumstances mentioned before her death, I have not heard.

Yours, &c.

H.

TRAITS for the LIFE of the late  
ATHENIAN STUART.

**JAMES STUART**, Esq; was the son of a mariner of an inferior station, at whose death his wife and four children, of whom Mr. Stuart was the eldest, were totally unprovided for: he exhibited at a very early period of life the seeds of a strong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirst of knowledge: drawing and painting were his earliest occupations; and these he pursued with such unabated perseverance and industry, that, while yet a boy, he contributed very essentially to the support of his widowed mother and her little family, by designing and painting fans for the late Goupees of the Strand.

Some time after, he placed one of his sisters under the care of this person as his shop-woman, and for many years continued to pursue the same mode of maintaining the rest of his family.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure of such a charge, and notwithstanding the many inducements which constantly attracted a young man of lively genius and extensive talents, he employed the greatest part of his time in those studies which tended to the perfecting himself in the art he loved. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftsman, and rendered himself a master of geometry, and all the branches of the mathematics; so necessary to form the mind of a good painter: and it is no less extraordinary than true, that necessity and application were his only instructors; he has often confessed that he was first led into the obligation of studying the Latin language by the desire of understanding what was written under prints published after pictures of the ancient masters.

As his years increased, so his information accompanied their progress; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek

language, and his unparalleled strength of mind carried him into the familiar association with most of the sciences, and chiefly that of architecture.

His stature was of the middle size, but athletic; of robust constitution, and a natural courage invincible by terror; and a bold perseverance, unshaken by the most poignant difficulties.

The following fact may serve as a proof of his fortitude:

A wen had grown to an inconvenient size upon the front of his forehead. One day being in conversation with a surgeon, whose name I much regret the having forgotten, he asked how it could be removed. The surgeon acquainted him with the length of the process; to which Mr. Stuart objected on account of its interruption of his pursuits, and asked if he could not cut it out, and then it would be only necessary to heal the part. The surgeon replied in the affirmative, but mentioned the very excruciating pain and danger of such an operation. Upon which Mr. Stuart, after a minute's reflection, threw himself back in his chair, and said, "I'll sit still, do it now."—The operation was performed with success.

With such qualifications, though yet almost in penury, he conceived the design of seeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could ensure a certain provision for his mother, and his brother and second sister.

His mother died: he had soon after the good fortune to place his brother and sister in a situation likely to produce them a comfortable support, and then, with a very scanty pittance in his pocket, he set out on foot upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greatest part of his journey: travelling through Holland, France, &c. and stopping through necessity at Paris, and several other places in his way, where, by his ingenuity as an artist, he procured some moderate supplies towards prosecuting the rest of his journey.

When he arrived at Rome, he made himself known to the late Mr. Dawkins and Sir Jacob Houwerne, whose admiration of his great qualities and wonderful perseverance secured to him their patronage; and it was under their auspices that he went on to Athens, where he remained several years—During his residence here, he became a master of architecture and fortification; and, having no limits to which his mind could be restricted, he engaged in the army of the

Queen

Queen of Hungary, where he served a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer.

On his return to Athens, he applied himself more closely to make drawings, and take the exact measurements of the Athenian architecture, which he afterwards published on his return to England, after fourteen years absence; and which work, from its classical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this nation, and as a lasting monument of his skill\* — This work, and the long walk the author took in order to cull materials to compose it, have united themselves as the two most honourable lines of descent from whence he derived the title of **ATHENIAN STUART**, accorded to him by all the learned in this country.

Upon his arrival in England, he was received into the late Mr. Dawkins's family; and, among the many patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the late Lord Anson led him forward to the reward most judiciously calculated to suit his talents and pursuits: it was by his Lordship's appointment that Mr. Stuart became Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital, which he held till the day of his death with universal approbation — He constantly received the notice and esteem of Lord Rockingham, and most of the nobility and gentry of taste and power.

Besides his appointment at Greenwich Hospital, all the additions and rebuilding of that part which was destroyed by the fire there were conducted under his direction; he built several other houses in London — Mr. Anton's in St. James's Square, Mrs. Montague's in Portman Square, &c. &c.

Whatever new project he engaged in, he pursued with such avidity, that he seldom quitted it while there was any thing further to be learnt or understood from it: thus he rendered himself skilful in the art of engraving; likewise of carving; and his enthusiastic love for antique elegance made him also an adept in all the remote researches of an antiquary. But in this display of his talents,

\* He travelled five years over Greece in company with Mr. Revett the famous Architect from 1750 to 1755; and published in 1762 the result of their accurate observations and measurements in "The Antiquities of Athens;" of which the second volume was left by him completed at the press; and the plates so forward, that the publisher may soon hope to be put in possession of it. The drawings for the third and last volume are already, and some of them engraved. EDIT.

let me not omit to offer a just tribute to his memory as a man. Those who knew him intimately, and had opportunities of remarking the nobleness of his soul, will join in claiming for him the title of Citizen of the World; and, if he could be charged with possessing any partiality, it was to Merit in whomsoever he found it.

Raised by his own abilities and integrity, from the utmost abyss of penury to the most pleasing condition of respectable affluence, without servility, without chicane, without any stratagem, but by the bold efforts of unconquerable perseverance, prudence, and an independent mind! Reader, can we refrain from praise!

But with such a mind so occupied, and such an expedition in the younger part of his life, it is no impeachment to his feelings if they escaped so long the influence of the *belle passion*. We have now conducted him to his 72d year; a time when most men have fallen so long into their own ways, as to dread the thought of female interruption, and content themselves with rallying the smiles of the world upon their sullen celibacy. Mr. Stuart on the contrary now found himself the master of a very comfortable income, which he longed to divide with a companion, to whom his long series of events would be amusing, and whose smiles would add comfort to his latter days, of which he always reflected, but did not feel the approach. About the year 1781, being on a visit at Sissingbourne in Kent, he became acquainted with a young lady there about twenty years of age, whose personal qualifications were the universal admiration of every one who had ever felt the happiness of seeing her. The old Athenian, having always studied the fine arts, was a sensible judge and discriminator of the just line of beauty — Though the experience of years had increased his knowledge, yet it had not impaired the vigor of his robust constitution — Disparity of age was no obstacle with the lady; and Mr. Stuart, at the age of seventy-two, felt and returned all the happiness of an accepted lover. The parties were soon after married; and the lady and her father and mother accompanied Mr. Stuart to his House in Leicester Fields, where the parents found a welcome beyond their utmost hopes. The fruits of this marriage are four children. Mr. Stuart died possessed of a considerable fortune, amassed, as we have seen, by upright assiduity alone, and has left an example to his family, and the world, to be for ever revered.

H. A.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN.

Jan. 8.

**A**S YOU generally and generously present the readers of your valuable Miscellany with at least one, if not more, elegant engravings in each number, I am tempted to hope that you will not think the ornament over the door of the new house of the Medical Society in Bolt-court, of which I send you a drawing, unworthy of a place in your next. And with it I send you an explanation of it, as I heard it delivered yesterday by Dr. Lattson, in favour of Visitors like myself, together with the rest of what the Doctor said, in a kind of inauguration-speech, it being the first day of their assembling in their new house, as nearly as I can recollect it. Material errors, I flatter myself, there will be none; for, besides the having a pretty good memory, I made notes of it as soon as I got home. The Doctor began with observing, that, "When Medical Science becomes the object of our attention, independent of the pecuniary advantages annexed to the profession, it constitutes one of the noblest pursuits that can interest the mind of man; for it includes every thing that can exercise the spirit of beneficence in the most extended and comprehensive sense."—*The Doctor indeed might, especially as he practises it, and had it not been his own profession, I suppose, would, have said, that it is also one of the most DIVINE pursuits that can adorn, delight, and dignify the HEART of man too; for, according to Cicero, "Nulla re homines propius ad Deos accedunt, quam sapientiam hominibus DANDO," and no man, I believe, who lived by the profession, ever GAVE, in the closest acceptation of the word, more health to his indigent fellow-creatures than the Doctor does.*

The Doctor then went on to say, "Whilst we act under this influence, no difficulty will relax our energy; and energy, directed to the accomplishing great and salutary objects, surmounts every difficulty: and we, Gentlemen, can now appropriate to ourselves this encouraging sentiment—*Pessum quæ post violentur.*"

"Our plan of improving the science of medicine, however wisely constituted, you know, has struggled with difficulties: the Apollinean sun was for a long time obscured; but its rays have dispersed the dark cloud, and we now behold their splendor."

"The plan we have adopted, of giving

"prize medals as an encouragement to medical excellence, seems wisely calculated to promote the advancement of that knowledge, upon which the success of our art immediately depends. The silver medal already attracts a numerous host of candidates, which are daily multiplying."

"The first gold medal has been adjudged to the learned Dr. Falconer, of Bath, whose prize essay † will be published early in the spring. We may here commemorate the auspicious event of the King's gracious acceptance of the Fothergillian medal, and his approbation of it, which has been communicated in a letter by the Lord in waiting, soon after its presentation."

"I can add, with additional satisfaction, that our first volume has been well received by the publick, if a rapid demand be a proof of public estimation; for, although a large edition was printed, probably not a copy will remain to be had within the space of twelve months from its publication; a circumstance, perhaps, that never before crowned the reputation of any large medical work in this country. From the numerous communications now before us, we may hope that posterity will say, that this volume is the least valuable."

"It must, Gentlemen, afford you peculiar pleasure, to commence the year under our own roof; to see the number of our associates rapidly multiplied; our library furnished with a collection of valuable books; our ca-

\* A silver medal is given annually to the author of the best memoir that shall be communicated within the year; which shall be decided by the fellows of the Society, who, being the judges of its merit, cannot be candidates for the prize.

† In answer to the following question: "What diseases may be mitigated or cured by exciting particular affections or passions of the mind?"

The following question is proposed as the subject for the prize-medal for the year 1788: "How is the human body, in health and in a diseased state, affected by different kinds of air?" And for the year 1789 the following question is proposed: "What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progress of infection?"

The Humane Society has also referred the adjudication of the gold medal, for the best Essay on Suspended Animation, to the Council of the Medical Society.

"ble

"ble covered with donations; and our  
 "meetings honoured with communica-  
 "tions from the professors of our art,  
 "not only in Europe, but also from the  
 "Indies and America. Satisfied as you  
 "appear to be with the amplitude of our  
 "structure, and the convenience of the  
 "apartments, permit me to mention the  
 "ornament over the front door."—*But  
 for this house itself, and all its orna-  
 ments (except the donations mentioned to  
 lie upon the table), the Society and the  
 WORLD (as it is certainly a most admi-  
 rably useful institution) are, I believe,  
 indebted to the munificence of the Doctor.  
 A circumstance, however, which it is no  
 wonder we should not learn from him-  
 self.*

"The most prominent figure is the  
 "Isis of Saïs, a city of Egypt towards  
 "the upper part of the Delta, in which  
 "this deity was particularly worshipped.  
 "She was supposed to be the revealer of  
 "the mysteries of Nature, and to have  
 "been an universal benefactress; but  
 "more especially to have presided over  
 "Medicine. This science she was said  
 "to have invented, and to have first  
 "discovered the salutary use of drugs  
 "and minerals, and the essence of all  
 "beneficial plants. By these she wrought  
 "wonders; and they did not scruple to  
 "aver, that she could by her will be-  
 "stow immortality: the professors of  
 "medicine gave out, that they were of-  
 "ten admonished in dreams, both by her  
 "and Æsculapius, and forwarded in  
 "their process; so that many cures were  
 "effected by the interposition of those  
 "deities. These things are mentioned  
 "by various writers, but especially by  
 "Diodorus Siculus, l. i. p. 22; and Plu-  
 "tarch, in his Isis and Osiris.

"In her right hand she holds up the  
 "*sistrum*, an ancient kind of musical in-  
 "strument used by the priests of Isis  
 "and Osiris. In her left is suspended a  
 "vessel, or Nilometer, expressive of the  
 "rising of the Nile, which gives life to  
 "Egypt, and is the source of its fecun-  
 "dity.

"On the face of the pedestal on which  
 "the Isis stands is the inscription [*exhi-  
 bited in Plate I.*], which implies,

"All that has been, is,

"or shall be created,

"I am;

"and my robe no mortal has removed."

"In the back ground, seen at a consi-  
 "derable distance, rises the great pyramid  
 "of Egypt, the most ancient and stupen-  
 "dous remains perhaps of what man can

"perform, or suffer, and the best calcu-  
 "lated to convey the idea of eternity.

"On each side of the Isis is a Sphinx,  
 "which among the Egyptians was the  
 "symbol of religion, from the obscurity  
 "of its mysteries. The Sphinx, a mon-  
 "ster of which fable speaks most loud-  
 "ly, the issue of Typhon and Echidna,  
 "is described as being horribly given to  
 "manslaughter, which it indulged on a  
 "mountain near Thebes, and could not  
 "by any means be destroyed, till Oe-  
 "dipus, by solving the enigma, "What  
 "animal is it, that in the morning  
 "walks on four legs, at noon on two,  
 "and at night on three?" by the answer  
 "of "Man," broke the spell, freed the  
 "city from its fatal depredations, and  
 "possessed the kingdom, which his  
 "knowledge had saved, and his courage  
 "acquired."

"Happy would it be for this coun-  
 "try, were there no more than one in-  
 "sidious enemy preying upon its inha-  
 "bitants: but I conceive every bold and  
 "ignorant empirick to be analogous, in  
 "depredation and mischief, to the The-  
 "ban Sphinx; and you, Gentlemen,  
 "know, that medical impostors, of so-  
 "vereign and domestic growth, are daily  
 "slaughtering the constitutions of the  
 "community. Let us, as individuals,  
 "and as a phalanx of medical strength,  
 "like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell  
 "of dark mystery, of secret nostrums,  
 "and poisonous arcana; and to place the  
 "practice of our art upon the liberal  
 "and enlarged system of true sciences  
 "and medical experience, which e-  
 "qually conduce to the honour of our  
 "profession, and the good of the com-  
 "munity."

Yours, &c.

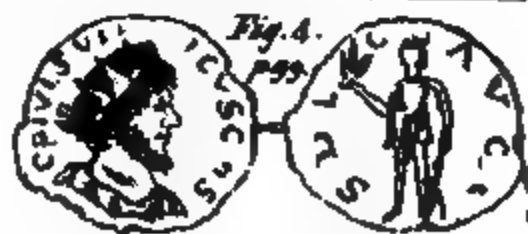
PHILIATROS.

MR URBAN,

Feb. 12.

THE urn, herewith sent you for deli-  
 "vation, was presented to its pre-  
 "sent possessor by a carpenter, who, from  
 "his acquaintance with a person of the  
 "same profession, some time since de-  
 "ceased, became the owner of this curio-  
 "sity. [*See Plate I. fig. 2.*] It was found  
 "about 40 years since, in removing the  
 "foundation of an old house near Lincoln's-  
 "inn-square; but the last owner of it  
 "could not ascertain the exact site of the  
 "old premises.

This urn contained several hundred  
 "copper pieces of the Lower Empire, the  
 "variety of which did not exceed three or  
 "four; and those common ones. By  
 "much the major part of them are either  
 "of







OF VICTORINUS, or of TETRICUS, father and son, four of the thirty tyrants in the time of Gallienus; afterwards subdued, led in triumph, pardoned, and preferred by Aurelian, about the year 273; and are of no sort of real value. The coins, though in bad preservation, seem not to have been much injured by long currency, and were probably put in the urn soon after they came from the mint, where they were rudely formed, probably in France, for they are evidently not of Italian fabrication.

Besides these pieces (some of which are herewith sent \*), there are several fossil shells in a chalk-bed; but whether these were added since the discovery of the urn, is not certain, though it is rather probable that they have been added, perhaps in consequence of having been found in the neighbourhood of the ground out of which the urn was dug.

The height of the urn is 13 inches; the breadth 9 inches. EUGENIO.

Γενεῖς ἀρετῆς ἐν γόλῳ

Ἀρετῆς ἀποκαθάρσις, γινόμενος ἐκλύσις,  
καὶ δὲ μὴ

Ἀποκαθάρσις ἀπὸ τοῦ λαλοῦσθαι τὸν ἄλῳ

Τὸν πᾶντ' ἀρετῆς ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ΜΥ-  
ΡΙΣΤΗΝ.

Mr. URBAN,

"THE Lord had sold Sisera into the hand of a woman," said Mr. Paley (*Jebb's Works*, vol. I. p. 82), futile thinking how soon the same heroine would drive a nail through his own political head, which he finds it out of his power to draw. The signature PRISCILLA slides easily into that of the Spanish patriot PADILLA†. But as she disdained to take notice of the reflection

\* From these we have selected two, though neither of them unedited nor uncommon; merely by way of illustrating the date of the urn in which they were inclosed.

1. A coin of Victorinus. On one side the head of the usurper, with a radiated crown, IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. P. AVG. On the other side a military figure, with a helmet, the right hand rested on a spear, in the left hangs a shield. The inscription VICTVS AVG.

2. A coin of Tetricus. On one side the head of Tetricus junior. C. PRVSIV. TETRICVS CAES. On the other the common type of Hope, with an opening flower in her hand, and the inscription SPES AVG. There are others with the head of the father, &c.

† See Padilla's letters to Mr. Paley, in our last vol. p. 761.

thrown on her sex in the following extract, I, however unequal, stand forward as their champion.

"We wave a controversy (observes Mr. Paley) with those writers who insist upon representation as a natural right. If this right be natural, no doubt it must be equal, and the right, we may add, of one sex as well as of the other. Whereas every plan of representation, that we have heard of, begins by excluding the votes of women: thus cutting off, at a single stroke, one half of the public from a right which is asserted to be inherent in all, a right too, as some represent it, not only universal, but unalienable and indefeasible." *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*, book VI. chap. vii. p. 489, and edit.

In every former reign since the Revolution, writers thought they recommended themselves by producing arguments in favour of natural liberty; but of late it furnishes matter of speculation to see, that, on the contrary, the favourite attempt is to depress and confine the native rights of mankind. The brilliant conceit, that men are not naturally free, because women are kept in slavery, is certainly very ingenious, and a great discovery in *political philosophy*; but Mr. Paley should not have assumed the merit of being the first who started this thought. Whether the honour of reviving it from *Filmer*, with whom it had slept quietly for more than a century, belongs to the *Dean of Gloucester*, I cannot say; but it makes no mean figure among his political disquisitions. This argument is, indeed, become at present so fashionable, that the most profound and circumstantial *Biographer of Johnson* has with great propriety adopted it, together with other slavish doctrines officiously thrust into his work. I will, however, venture to throw out a few hints in defence of the sex, while Mrs. Macaulay is sharpening her pen; and I hope you will, Ladies, excuse the pedantry of frequent quotation in your cause, as I have not the vanity to imagine, like *Voltaire* and *Paley*, that the thoughts of others will appear with a better grace when silently interwoven with my own \*.

It

\* "The divine right of kings is like the divine right of constables." You pilfered that, with many other thoughts, from my pamphlet, *Lays Apres moi*. (See *Gen. Mag.* vol. LVI. p. 1019, and vol. LVII. p. 224.)

It is certainly an ill compliment among the moderns, to extol female personal beauty at the expence of innate mental endowments, by which nature intended to soften the ferocity of uncivilized, and, in a state of refinement, to restrain the insolence of lettered men, and regulate the extravagances of science. What wild work have men made since they invaded the province of medicine, an art so peculiarly feminine! Can any one doubt of this, when he sees the illustrious *Baron* prattle like a child the instant he enters the medical walk? and *Boyle* degrade his science by commenting on the absurd confession by which *Rayleigh* disgraced his name? What woman would have thought of crowding, like *Misbrides* and *Andromachus*, an hundred discordant ingredients into one composition, so that a dose scarcely contains a single grain of any particular drug? What woman, like the male practitioners of all ages, would have pronounced fresh air destructive to the sick? And what woman would have allowed the laws of the land to be intangled with so many intricate fictions, when common sense informs the most ignorant, that law ought to be founded on the severest truth, and conducted by methods the most simple?

The minds of men, when degraded into slavery, often break out into the most violent excesses; but it is highly complimentary to the female sex, that foibles and pardonable levities are the utmost they can be accused of, in a state of constant oppression. Their fondness for rank is a never-failing theme of ridicule among the wranglers. But, it is apparent, if there be any truth in the accusation, that they have borne neglect with great patience. For, while the men have divided themselves into a regular gradation from an Esquire to a Duke, the lady of the highest commoner legally bears only the antiquated title of Dame; a name which would affront a modern farmer's wife: and so sparing

have the men been in their honorary distinctions, that the appellation *Lady* confounds the Peers with the females of a Shopkeeper's family.

If I were thus only to examine abstractedly the faculties which nature has bestowed on the two sexes, I make no doubt, I should be able to support at least the equality of the female; and, though the usurpation of man has become so general, I do not hesitate to appeal to history. It was impossible that the elegances of the East could be brought into Southern Europe without some of those degenerate opinions which always attend luxury, and its constant companion tyranny. But the *Northern Hive*, either rejecting or escaping the oriental refinements, which over-ran *Greece* and *Italy*, and afterward found their way hither, preserved the natural equality of the sexes inviolable. So far from shutting up women in seraglios, and degrading them into an inferior class of beings, the ancient Germans, of whom our Saxon ancestors are a branch, looked up to the female sex as indued with a superior intelligence, and deliberated with them in national emergencies.—

"They (according to *Tacitus*) believed that their women were endowed with a divine and prophetic spirit, so that they always consulted them, and never neglected their oracular responses." "*Inesse quinetiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant: nec aut consilia earum (temminatum) aspernantes, aut responsa negligunt.*" *De Mor. Germ. ch. viii.*

That this deference for the softer sex was not left behind them by our Forefathers, when they migrated into this island, is evident; for we find that the Abbesses had seats in the great council holden in 694.

"*Androna þar þe he cing þar, he het gaderian mycel Concilium on þare roope þe is geclypð Baccan-ceibe. on þare þar yshtres sittende ðe Lant-þare cing, and se Anceb. of Lantware byrn Bruhtwita, and se byscop Tobias of Rhou-cesstres, and mid heom abbotas and abbes-berren, and manige þise menn þær þærum gegaderade.*" *Saxon Chron.*

Again, in the succeeding: "*Præsentibus et subscriberibus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ universis, necnon Hærodo rege Mercie, et Edmundo Est-anglorum rege, Abbatum, et Abbatessarum, Ducum, Comitum, prœterisque*

totius

No, replies Mr. Paley, I never saw your pamphlet. (Vol. LVII. p. 151.) This may be very true, and yet the thought not his own. "A constable, no less than a king, acts by a divine commission, and possesses an indefeasible right." *Hume's Essay on the Original Contract.* And why do these gentlemen dispute for the honour of *Paley's* patriarchal scheme of tyranny? Mr. Paley, having decked his work entirely with Stoic plumes, must expect to be stripped of them; it will then appear, *quam curto juvenis!*

notion term." *Historia Logulphi*, an. 855.

"Veniunt ad generalem vocationem Abbates, Priores, *Abbatifor*." M. P. n. an. 1210.

And the Abbess *Hild* presided over the Scottish party in an ecclesiastical synod, on some controverted points of importance. *Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. iii. ch. 25*. I am persuaded the good Abbess had too just notions of religion, to have given her sanction to Mr. Paley's scheme of amending Christianity with ethics. In other words, to embellish our plain bible with tawdry fringes of morality\*.

It also appears evidently, from records in *Hicks's Thesaurus*, that women among the Saxons retained separate property, had a power to make wills and bequeath legacies, even while their husbands were living; and that not only Abbesses, but other women, sat and decided in the county-courts ("the great fairs of Saxon justice," *Blackstone*), in equal numbers with the men. For instance, after the Abbots and Nobles are mentioned, the ladies follow, with many other "*Thanes and good wives*" whose names are omitted.

"Eaogýfu abbuþyrre. and loþþra abbuþyrre. and æþelþuþ. and eaogýfu æt loþþecan-þran. and hýne þyrþton. and hýne bohton (her sister and her daughter). and ælþýfu and hýne bohton. and þulþýn. and æþelþýfu. and ælþþan. and ælþýfu. and æþelfæb. and menþz god þegen. and god þýr þe þe ealle ætelson æt. maþon. þæt þær þonþ come ealle þe fulla ge on þerum. ge on þýrum." *Dissertatio Epistolæ*, p. 5.

According to our present establishment, there is undoubtedly an inconsistency in allowing women to hold the supreme executive power, without any subordinate; to be queens, but not constables; and in denying them the least part of the legislative. By the glorious reign of *Elizabeth* and *Ann*, from whose splendor every male sceptre shrinks into obscurity, we may judge, that it would have been fortunate for this nation, had the votes of government been

oftener in female hands; and we have a right to forbode the happiest effects from trusting to them an equal share of representation. Nor should it be forgotten, that the last efforts to preserve this island from *Roman* tyranny were made by *Boadicea*. When she fell, the men bowed their necks without farther resistance. If we wanted greater proofs, the actions of the four succeeding heroines of the North would confirm what I advance. They unquestionably shew, that the leading maxims of feminine empire are, to rouse men from ignorance and barbarism, and to diffuse among them arts and literature.

The natural tenderness of the sex, if they had been permitted to assist at the national councils, would most indubitably have prevented our numerous legal proscriptions, which are written deeper in blood from year to year. Their humanity, so *tremblingly* *alike* toward the preservation of mankind, who are so peculiarly intrusted to their care during the early stages, would have been studious to contrive laws preventive of crimes, instead of dealing our sanguinary edicts, which extirpate, without amending, the human race. Let not this assertion be deemed extravagant, or merely speculative: for when the Saxon women sat, as I have proved already, in our courts, capital punishments were extremely rare. Nor, during the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *Catherine II.* in savage *Russia*, has any person died by the hands of the executioner; and the present *Czarina* has likewise abolished torture. For slight offences also, the inherent mercy of the female mind would have adapted suitable penalties. To confound misfortune with fraud; to allow debtors to pine and rot in loathsome goals, because they are destitute of property; to crowd wretches together to breed infectious distempers, and to harden each other in iniquity; to render those desperate whose only fault at worst is indiscretion; and to suffer those tragic scenes, which would disgrace a system of the most abject slavery, to shock our eyes, which way ever we turn, even without the sanction of any positive law, are absurdities truly *masculine*, and which posterity, if meliorated by feminine sensibility, will view with the same horror as the burning of men for crowds and witchcraft.

CALIDORE.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr.

\* "Upon each article of human duty, I have (says Mr. Paley) combined with the conclusions of reason the declarations of Scripture, where they are to be had, as of *co-ordinate* authority, and as both terminating in the same sanction." *Prof.* p. 10.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

I HAVE sent you the inclosed copy of a letter, which, with many others of about the same date, came into the possession of a worthy gentleman of my acquaintance on the death of his father. The Earl of Feverham mentioned in it was a Frenchman, and related, as I think, to the great Turenne. Though for some years he commanded the English army, he seems not to have been a good friend to this country, for he did his best to prevent the lawyers being burnt out, and King James Stuart driven out. The blow from the beam seems to have been a judgement upon him for the first misdeed, and to have deranged his head so as to unqualify him for the execution of the other which he attempted. His conduct at Sedgemoor has been much blamed, and there is a ludicrous representation of it in the Duke of Buckingham's works. I would have sent you some extracts by way of notes, but there is mention of *Breach* and *Breach-maker*, and other things which would misbecome the delicacy of your Magazine, which has not been of late violated, but by your crazy or wicked correspondent Mr. Gray.

Yours, &amp;c.

PUDICIOR.

"A Monsieur Monf. Parry, Envoyé du Roy de la Grande Bretagne, &c. a Lisbonne.

"SIR, *Whitehall, Jan. 27, 1678.*

"Besides the acknowledging to you the receipt of yours of the 6th of Dec. S. N<sup>o</sup>, for which you have Mr. Secretary's hearty thanks, this likewise comes to tell you, that on Friday the 24th of this instant, his Majesty was pleased to dissolve the parliament, and at the same time declared, that a new one should be presently called, so as to sit the 6th of March next. I know not how surprising the news may be to you, but it was very much so to us of the commonalty. The peace between the Emperor and France, we hear, is concluded, and then the Northern Crowns will soon come to an accommodation.

"Last night my Lord Feverham was dangerously wounded with the fall of a beam from a house on fire in the Middle Temple, where his Lordship was giving his assistance to quench it. Most of that Temple, and part of the Inner Temple, is burnt to the ground.

"On the 24th, Mr. Ireland and Mr. Grove, the one a Jesuite, the other a lay-brother, were executed at Tyburn, being found guilty in the late conspiracy against his Majesty.

"All our friends in Spring Garden are very well, and I hope this will find you and

your family in the same state; which I heartily wished to you, by, Sir, your very humble servant,

H. THURNE.

"Mr. PARRY."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

AS you have favoured us in your January Magazine with *more last words* from J. E. you will, I doubt not, agreeably to your accustomed equity, give me a place for a few remarks on them.

I told this gentleman, that his resolution to have done with me and my subject might be as well for him: I will now tell him, that, had he kept it, it would have been better; because he has now so effectually exposed himself as to afford me matter of great rejoicing were I his *enemy*, which I am not, although his *opponent*. For his own sake, I wish it had been otherwise. It would have given me pleasure, if, like an ingenuous person, he had declared unequivocally his cordial belief of the propositions I selected from the Articles. But this, it should seem, he dared not do, whatever might be the reasons. I can think of but two: either a *real disbelief*, or a *feared fear of incurring the displeasure of his superiors*. He wishes, however, for an opportunity of repeating his subscription, and would be mighty thankful to any one, I dare say, for procuring him such means of obtaining those *good things* which his heart appears to be so earnestly set on. For such a blessed purpose, what is there he would not subscribe? And yet this is the man who is concerned for the credit of the order to which he belongs, and so much offended that I should "wantonly asperse it;" not knowing that what is *respectfully intended* cannot, from the nature of the thing, be a *querulous* aspercion.

But, Mr. Urban, though J. E. would persuade us that there is "not even one to be found, whose sentiments are at variance with the doctrines to which he subscribes;" how came it to pass, that the Articles of Religion should acquire that well-known appellation, ARTICLES OF PEACE? And, to say nothing of those writers who have put a construction, miserably forced and unnatural, on what the King's proclamation requires to be taken in the *literal sense*, and the preamble positively asserts were intended "for the establishing *consent* touching true religion," what will J. E. say to the celebrated Mr. Paley's late avowed Apology for Subscription with-

out Belief;—to his declaring it a manifest absurdity to suppose such a multitude of subscribers could every one assent to so great a number of abstract propositions as are contained in the curious formulary we are speaking of;—and to his inference, that this assent is not expected by those who enjoin subscription \* ?

J. E. has my permission to suppose, that I have not the least foundation for what he is pleased to term my *bold and indecent assertion*. His suppositions affect me very little indeed: and I shall, nevertheless, presume to say, my evidence is such as is satisfactory to me, and would be so, I think, to any one who is tolerably impartial. But when a man's mind is so intent on the emoluments which the Church has to confer, that he cannot conceal his *bankerings*, however unreasonable it may be to discover them, one does not wonder that he should be incapable to judge of evidence; one does not wonder that he should think other men like himself, or that he should suspect them of plots to deprive him of his expectations: neither do we much admire, if he laugh at it (as a character existing only in idea), when he hears of a person whose elevated mind holds those seducing emoluments comparatively but very cheap, being under the strong and delightful influence of "the things which are true, honest, just, pure, venerable, and of good report."

These considerations will help us to account for the *misrepresentation* of the pamphlet on Free Enquiry, which led me into this controversy.

For the present, Mr. Urban, I will now take my leave of J. E. and perhaps for ever,  
PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Shotton, Darham, Feb. 2.*  
A BOY of this place, about ten or eleven years of age, has for two or three years past frequently been troubled with a suppression of urine, accompanied with symptoms of the gravel and stone. For some months past he has taken, at times, the decoction or the tea of the plant commonly known by the name of the Golden Rod, which, in this part, is much cultivated in gardens, and

mostly on account of its being in great esteem among those the faculty frequently stile the common people. About a week since, he began to discharge great quantities of gravel, with many small stones along with it. Since the first discharge, the stones have been larger and larger, and the quantity, could I accurately describe it, would exceed all belief: his mother, two days ago, estimated, the stones and gravel together, could not have been contained in a three-gill pot. From a careful enquiry, I find the number of the larger stones, from three-fourths of an ounce, to one ounce and one-fourth, Avoirdupoise wt. each, evacuated within these last two days, to be about fifteen; and the number of those of a less size, and not less than a large pea, to exceed fifty. Two of the stones which came from him this morning are now lying before me; the one of them weighs one ounce and a quarter and one dram, and is exactly four inches round, the one way, and three inches and two-tenths the other way: the appearance of it very much resembles the marble or lime-stones found by the sea-side. The other stone, which is about the size of a pigeon's egg, only something longer, is hollow on one side, and is now to the eye as if it were covered with moss. Some of the stones have the appearance of flint, and are waved on one side like shells: one of this kind I have, and is of the shape and size of a small gun-flint. What is very surprising, between the times of discharge he plays in the street (at least would) as much as any boy in the village, and is generally very cheerful.

To the medicine above-mentioned is generally attributed this extraordinary consequence. The plant is, indeed, by many who have been afflicted with these complaints, accounted the only thing of real use in such cases. It is the *solidago virga aurea* of Linnaeus, and the *virga aurea*, and *virga aurea vulgari humilior*, of Ray. But, if it is possessed of such powerful effects, it is rather singular that it has never been ranked with diuretics, &c. but generally appears among the vulnerary or restorative simples, in all the physical books that I have seen.  
M. ELSTON.

\* Vide Paley upon Morals. But, not having the book by me, I have quoted from memory. I believe I am sufficiently accurate: if it be shewn that I am not, I will readily retract.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 14.*  
I LAMENT very sincerely with your correspondent Candide, vol. LVII. p. 1050, that no employment can be found for convicts, which may render them

them serviceable to the state, and worthy to be again restored to that society they had injured by their offences. The great defect in the punishments of this, and perhaps of every other country, I apprehend to be this, that they answer very imperfectly either of the purposes for which punishments are principally intended, the reformation of the offender, or deterrence from the offence. The noise and bustle of a public execution, and the crimes which are committed at the very foot of the gallows, are too evident proofs, that little impression is made upon those for whose benefit it is particularly appointed. In those instances where the convict braves his fate, death loses its terror; and in those, where he meets it with composure and resignation, he is an object of compassion, or even of envy, rather than of detestation and dread. The horrors which the poor girl experienced, who was lately executed for forgery, must have instilled in the minds of the spectators more fear of punishment than the execution of the numbers who seem willingly to submit themselves to their sentence.

Yet, inefficient as I think a public execution is, in its present frequency, to the reformation of the guilty, or the prevention of crimes, I cannot agree with your correspondent, that a private execution, and a public exposure of the dead body, would have a better effect. The mind would recoil from indulging the idea of such an execution, or, if the idea were indulged, compassion for the imagined sufferings of the offender would entirely obliterate all abhorrence of his offence; and besides, the evils which were experienced by the unfortunate Sicilians under the government of Verres, might possibly be experienced in this country under some avaricious executioner; a bribe might be necessary to accelerate the stroke of death.

It is not so much from the manner in which the punishments of this country are inflicted, as from the nature of the punishments themselves, that the evil arises. Death is the penalty to so many offences, that the law does, and must extend its mercy to many who are perhaps just objects of punishment. The victims it now offers are sufficient if such sacrifices had any avail. The punishments inferior to death are so general more likely to corrupt than to reform the offender; or, if his punishment has taught him the folly as well as the

wickedness of his conduct, in what manner can he testify his reformation? His character has received a stain which excludes him from employment and confidence. When, therefore, we observe that so many criminals, to whom mercy has been extended, have returned to their former wickedness, it is not, perhaps, because their hearts were corrupt, but because all honest methods of procuring subsistence were out of their power. There can be little doubt, if a criminal could once thoroughly enjoy the advantages of honest labour, that he would prefer the quiet, the health, and the esteem, which attend industry and integrity, to the precarious, and frequently the scanty, subsistence he attains from his dangerous and miserable course of life: and if, when a criminal was inclined to support himself by labour, employment was given him, there is great reason to hope that his punishment would make him a good citizen, and that the state would create (if I may use the expression) a good subject.

It would, therefore, well become the wisdom of the Legislature (as Mr. Paine has so forcibly urged), to provide such a punishment for the idle and the abandoned, as might break the force of former bad habits, and inculcate good ones; and, after the term of punishment is expired, to offer to the convict some public employment, which the state only can provide, and which the state might offer with perfect safety.

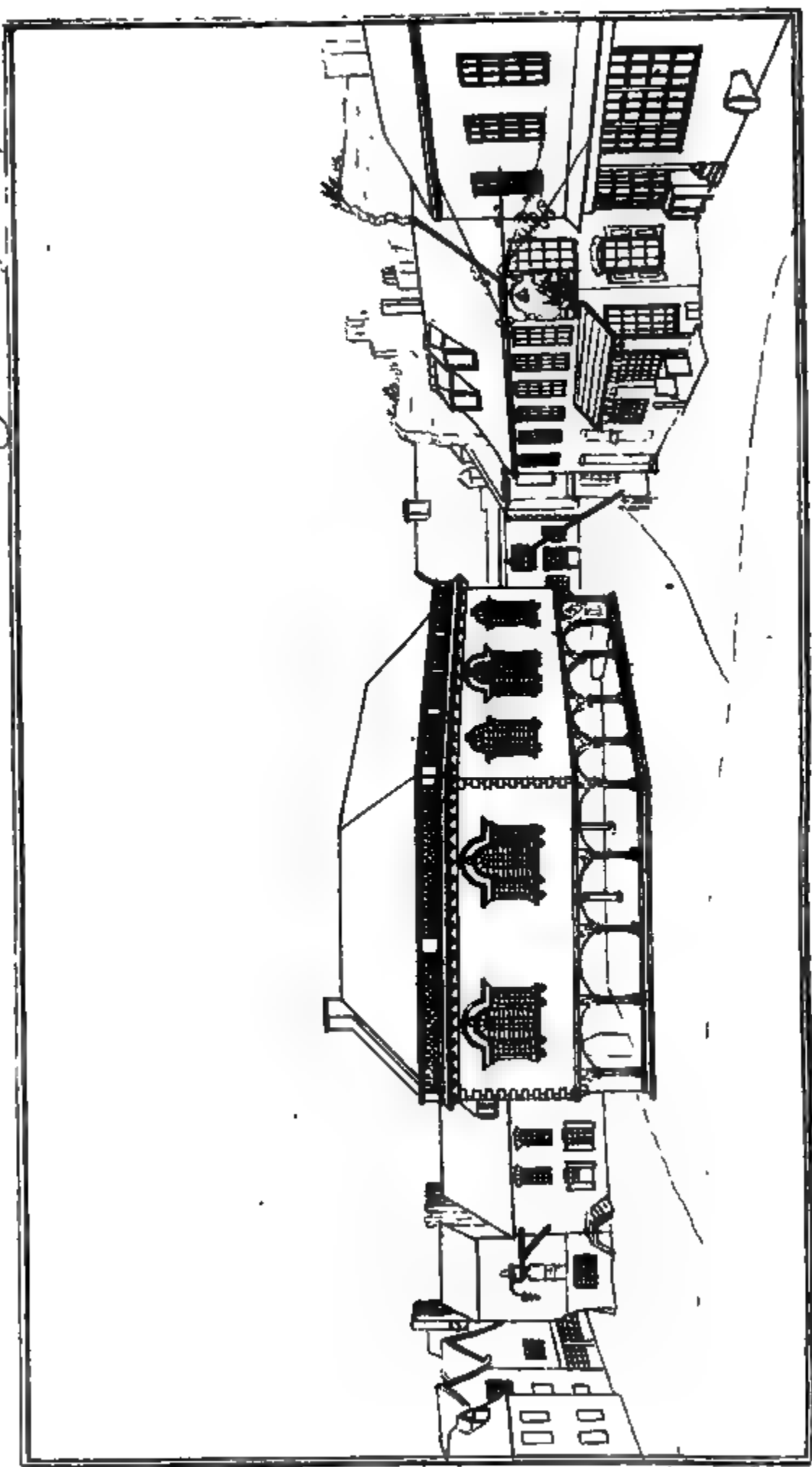
Places of punishment upon a small scale have been adopted, where labour and solitude have broken the spirit of the most ferocious, and where nothing was requisite to make the reformation complete but the offer of employment after the term of punishment was expired. Could the same mode of punishment be adopted upon a larger scale, and employment provided for the convict at the expiration of his punishment, I should hope more confidently, from such a plan, for a reformation in the manners of the poor, than from any severity with which the laws, as they stand now, can be executed.

Murder, and atrocious offences, must sometimes demand the life of the offender; and, in such cases, the execution should be particularly solemn and awful: but inferior offences might be punished with a greater and a better effect. And if he who preserves the life of a citizen is entitled to a civic crown, greater honours would be due to that law.





*Gent. Mag. Feb. 1788 Pl. II.*



*Dover Market Place.*

law-giver, who, in the midst of punishment, preserves the life, and improves the morals, of the offender.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

MR. Pugh, in his Life of Jonas Hanway, has mentioned that gentleman's sister-in-law, Miss Anne Stowe (afterwards married to Capt. Hanway), as retaining her beauty till her death, at the age of sixty; but he has not informed his reader who this lady was. I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to supply this defect. Miss Stowe was the daughter of Thomas Stowe, Esq; of Newark upon Trent, a gentleman in the commission of the peace for the county of Nottingham. His family was of Newton, in Lincolnshire. Mrs. Hanway was indeed beautiful, and the best-shaped woman I ever saw; but she was conscious of this, and the ornaments of her mind were not splendid.—She died of the small-pox; and when her brother, Mr. Jonas Hanway, visited her in her last illness, she spoke with the most feeling regret of the loss of that beauty which she had retained till so late a period. The following lines were written by a clergyman of Lincolnshire:

"Ye fair, who would the palm of beauty gain,  
To practise smiles, and roll your eyes in vain;  
Vanquish'd, each blooming nymph must quit  
the field,

And ev'n the fairest of the fair-ones yield  
To Hanway's charms, who shines, at sixty—  
Another Venus risen from the sea."

Yours, &c. PROCULUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.

IF I am not mistaken in the person who signs himself P. P. in your last Mag. p. 27. it is the same who was so unfortunate, some time ago, as to insert some errors relative to a stone coffin found among the ruins of Reading abbey. I apprehend he is again in an error, when he asserts, that "the peculiar merit of residing constantly on his diocese cannot be given to any one Bishop of the present day." Whenever the Bishops are released from their attendance in Parliament, I should hope that this merit may be given to several of the Episcopal Bench. But it may be given constantly to the Bishop of London; and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, if Lam'eth

is considered, as I am informed it is, in his diocese: and, if not, it is certainly in his Grace's province. I have likewise been informed, that the present Bishop of Norwich constantly resides in his diocese, even during the session of Parliament, to which he seldom attends.

It would have been more candid, if F. P. had enquired a little more accurately about this matter, before he had sent it for your insertion. For, though I greatly respect the memory of that venerable prelate, Bishop Hough, whose character F. P. so highly and justly extols, yet there was no occasion to do it by reflecting upon the Bishops of the present day, unless they actually deserve it.

I am as much an advocate as F. P. can be for their constant residence upon their respective dioceses; for their keeping up a constant and personal intercourse and connection with all their clergy, rectors, vicars, and curates, encouraging their labours in the ministry, and rewarding them accordingly. For surely the parochial ministers of every denomination, when they regularly and faithfully discharge the duties of their sacred function, deserve every regard and attention from their superiors both in church and state, for their great and public utility to the cause of religion and virtue.

I am likewise an advocate for the clergy being promoted to the Episcopal Bench at rather an earlier period of life than F. P. seems to approve; that, in their full strength both of body and mind, they may exert their zeal, and extend their watchfulness and care, over every part of their diocese, and may live to see the good effects of their pastoral influence, both in the clergy and laity over whom they preside.

As Dr. Maddox has been so many years dead, and had, no doubt, his good qualities, as well as his failings, and as there are some alive very nearly connected with him, it would have been more candid, if F. P. had spared the mention of his name in the light in which he introduces it. Personal reflections should be avoided as illiberal: and, "de mortuis nil nisi bonum." M. A.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

THE sketch herewith sent you, of the modern Market-place at Dover, may serve as an agreeable contrast to the scenes of antiquity your Miscellany very frequently exhibits. [See Plate II.]

Yours, &c. CANTIANUS.

\* Alluding to Miss Stowe's marrying Capt. Hanway, who made his fortune in the service.

Mr. URBAN, St. Jago de la Vega.

AS a further proof of what I have advanced in your former volumes (LI. 359. LIII. 3035. LV. 394), have patience with me, while, at this distance of time, I review some of those nautical accounts which are given us as proofs of a contrary opinion\*. And Captain Dampier's spout within ten leagues of the Calches, being pretty descriptive, and moreover the strongest of Dr. Franklin's extracts, I shall take him as the first specimen. I have not an original copy of the Captain's Voyages; but as I take him up from Dr. Franklin's own extracts (a. 276), I shall suppose myself safe from misrepresentation.

'A spout,' he says, 'is a *small ragged piece or part of a cloud hanging down about a yard, seemingly from the blackest part thereof*. Commonly it hangs down *sloping* from thence, or sometimes appearing with a *small bending or elbow in the middle*. I never saw any perpendicularly down. It is small at the lower end, seeming no bigger than one's arm, but still taller towards the cloud from whence it proceeds.

'When the surface of the sea begins to work, you shall see water, for about one hundred paces in circumference, foam, and move gently round, till the subsiding motion increases; and then it flies upwards in a pillar, about one hundred paces in compass at the bottom, but gradually lessening upwards, to the smallness of the spout itself, through which the rising sea-water seems to be conveyed into the clouds. This visibly appears, by the clouds increasing in bulk and blackness. Then you shall not only see the cloud drive along, though before it seemed to be without any motion. The spout also keeping the same course with the cloud, and still sucking up the water as it goes along; and they make a wind as they go. Thus it continues for half an hour, more or less, until the sucking is spent, and then breaking off, all the pendulous piece of cloud, falls down again into the sea, making a great noise with its falling and clashing motion in the sea.

'It is very dangerous for a ship to be

under a spout when it breaks, therefore we always endeavour to shun it, by keeping at a distance, if possibly we can. But, for want of wind to carry us away, we are often in great fear and danger, for it is usually calm when spouts are at work, except only just where they are. Therefore men at sea, when they see a spout coming, and know not how to avoid it, do sometimes fire shot out of their great guns into it, to give it air or vent, that so it may break; but I did never hear that it proved to be of any benefit.'

Then telling us of another story at second-hand (the steward of a Guinea-man, John Canby), he thus concludes this extract:

'We are usually much afraid of them, yet this was the only damage that I ever heard done by them. They seem terrible enough, tho' rather because they come upon you while you lie becalmed, like a log in the sea, and cannot get out of the way. But though I have seen and been beset by them often, yet the fright was always the greatest of the harm.' Dampier, vol. I. p. 452.

Now from this account we have a spout's first rise, from a *small ragged portion of a cloud, hanging downwards from the blackest part of the parent mass—the cloud from whence it proceeds*—and every thing, both aloft and below, in such serene quietude, that the clouds are without motion, and the ship like a log in the water. The rise therefore, according to Dampier, is not from the sea,—nor from any whirlwind either—however a light driving air might as a consequence follow.

The projective or sloping form he next describes them to have, he is pretty right in: and they are sometimes so bending as to form an arch, bow like, which I suppose, he means by the *elbow in the middle*. And which appearance alone were almost sufficient, without having any other concurring circumstance, to convince an unprejudiced mind, that such a spout can not be a rising one,—unless it is supposed to rush forth, like a projectile dismissed with extreme power from its agent; which, however it may agree with the notion of pulsion, can by no means carry any likeness to a rising motion. But, that spouts are never perpendicular, or so appearance so—an inference which nearly presents itself by this gentleman, who, having seen so many, had never seen such—would be to us a conclusion too rash: for this

\* Vol. LV. p. 395, L. 24. r. 'a white &c., &c.'

† The italic passages, through all the following extracts, are those which particularly I mean to consider.

Fig 1

100 1000

100 1000



this will answer no description whatever. If whirlwinds and vacuums, in stark calm, are the causes of spouts, and that spouts rise,—then will they most certainly appear agreeable to that figure given by Dr. Stewart, and from him by Dr. Franklin, perfectly perpendicular, *jet-d'eau* like;—and so surely so, that I much question if a shot from a great gun, or any cross accident, was to let in air, or set such a column as theirs out of the plumb, it would overset the whole navigation, and the towering fabric tumble splash, like a boy's house of cards. As to the other idea, a falling spout, the slopings never can be uniform, because they must hang as the varying situation of the atmosphere will form them:—more or less so, as the reigning breeze has strength, as it is high in the air, or low on the horizon. And, besides the'e, the laws of perspective will give them different casts to the curve or perpendicular, as the eye may be situated which observes them—of which more anon.

Besides, I see not (while the atmosphere otherways may enjoy a profound calm) why an overcharged cloud may not, from some internal cause, unperceived, and even unknown by us, burst into a spout. And, if Father Beccaria's electrical hypothesis shall have any share here, viz. that electric fire gathers the vapours together, forms clouds with them, and afterwards dissolves them into rain; I see not why such a fall may not be, truly speaking, perpendicular. This, I believe, however, is seldom the case; for though they happen in calms, they are seldom seen in stark calms. Sometimes there are light airs below, raised by, and according to, the violent agitation of the rebounding waters,—but always so above, created also by that sudden change which must so expeditiously be made in both the figure and density of the cloud—making a wind as they go, in Dampier's phrase—from all which arise those little rakes, slopes, and bendings, which that mariner very properly describes them to have. Indeed this very gentle breeze, or fluttering air, is, in my opinion, the very *acroucheur* of the spout, if I may so express myself. A cloud fully charged, and equally charged every where, in a perfect calm, will, if the air is unable to support the weight, give way every where into a general rain. Again, a cloud so charged with weight, in an evenly and smart gale will be broken, dispersed, and driven away, without perhaps the fall of a single drop: both as which we inhabiting

this sultry zone are constantly experiencing, either to our good, or our luckless fortunes. But if a cloud is charged, and hangs in the way of baffling airs from different, perhaps opposite quarters, perhaps within, perhaps without the cloud, pushing and squeezing it, as it were a sponge, into a narrower compass; it may give way, not only in one heavy pour, but in several at once of a lighter fall. And this also is the cause why spouts from the same cloud appear to have different rakes or arches—besides this principal one, which, from the laws of perspective, will always exist, viz. that all being seen in different points, and from one place or ship's deck, none can be seen in an equal point of view. But, as already observed, all above must be gentle, to give the effects we feel, and, accordingly, hardly an instance is to be met with of any thing violent or hurrying, amongst the heavy clouds, during the continuance of a water-spout, till, growing specifically lighter by the vast discharge of fluid, they gradually seek upwards for a lighter atmosphere, and sometimes gain also a motion onwards, which last motion, to the eye, will always be the most discernible. And we may here remark, once for all, that these motions must be regulated by the discharge from the cloud. The motion upwards may be so slow as not to attract the eye's notice; but such a motion must be, and must take place early on the discharge. That the motion onwards must take its rise also by slow degrees, and is not perhaps often very discernible till a considerable time after the beginning of the fall. And that, if that driving of the cloud for half an hour, more or less, as some observers have mentioned, is with any considerable velocity or rake, there must arrive at that time some extraneous breeze to add to the natural light air. Nor is it unlikely:—for nothing is so commonly observed with us, in sultry weather, as the long pennated leaves of our lofty palm-trees to have a rustling motion in one tree, when perhaps all near it, and as high as it, remains in solemn quiet. So that, until some motion onward is thus gained or met with, nothing can hinder a spout appearing in perfect perpendicular—and there are also situations in which spouts, which have great rakes and bendings, must yet appear to hang in perpendicular, although Capt. Dampier might never perhaps have to see them.

To explain all these by example. If there be a breeze, and that breeze gentle, the slope will be as in *Plate III. fig. 7, a*. If a little stronger the breeze, it will form a rake, as at *fig. b*. If the gale is low on the horizon, the bending will be carried onwards, as at *fig. c*. If aloft, then the curve will be formed resembling *fig. d*. Again, as to the curves appearing in perspective, all those forms already mentioned are depicted in profile; that is to say, supposing the breezes set from East to West, and that the observer stands due North or South. But if the eye changes position, and is in a quartering point of view (in the South-east for instance), then will half the arch be lost: and if we shall suppose it placed in the East or West, to wit, in a line with the slope or arch, then cannot the eye (be the slope ever so bending) perceive any curve whatever, but must see the fall as if in perpendicular, *fig. e, f*. Capt. Dampier would not perhaps immediately see the force of this description. But, had I been on board him, and durst have jested my commander into a better fancy, I would have referred him to the boatswain's nose,—which, however prominent the Roman arch, or squiline slope, might appear in profile, while its owner looked askew or athwart him; yet, let him have tacked about full on my captain, and it would have dropped him a perfect plumb.—The design of *fig. 8* will illustrate all this.

And perhaps, this may be the properest place to mention a common opinion that reigns amongst seamen; that spouts rise out of the sea in one place, force themselves into the clouds, and fall down again in some other. Now, what occasion a spout has for a cloud, as a resting-place in its way before it falls, more than a shell from a bomb, when, mounting slowly near its full height, it seems to halt a moment before it pitches its fall,—perhaps Jack may not, to satisfaction, tell us,—never having seen a spout without its cloud, and having but little acquaintance with the laws either of projectiles or perspective. But such an idea he has very naturally framed from often seeing more spouts than one at a time, a second sometimes following hard upon the first,—and in the same cloud, or apparently so: and sometimes with a contrary and corresponding angle in the fall, as at *fig. 7, f, f*; the proper reason for which we shall however meet in our progress.

J. LINDSAY.

"It is ridiculous to say, that the poison infused into youthful minds, by placing in their view scenes of voluptuous sensuality, can be counteracted by the introduction of a few moral maxims and reflections." *Genl. Mag.* vol. LVII. p. 907.

MR. URBAN,

WHAT shall we say then to the public representation of a play in which most of the scenes place voluptuous sensuality in full view,—in which one of the principal characters is introduced with a kept mistress, and left in possession of her,—in which another commits a rape behind the scenes, tells the story before them to his friend, as the females of the family also do to others,—and throughout which play there is not the dimley veil of a single moral sentiment?

What shall we say if such a play should be performed by a set of youths just starting into manhood, the female characters as well as the male being represented by them?

What shall we say, if such a play has been performed at one of our greatest seminaries of education, under the immediate direction of those revered gentlemen to whose care the morals, as well as the learning, of the rising generation is entrusted?

What shall we say, if such a play has been performed before, and received the plaudits of, our most reverend, and right reverend archbishops and bishops?

Many of your readers will think I am starting suppositions of what never can have happened—but such of them as were present at the performance of the last Westminster play, or such of them as knew the *Eunuchus* of Terence, and that it was performed by the boys of that school, must acknowledge the truth of my remarks. They must feel, that, to enlarge on particular passages, on the ideas which cannot but be suggested by the study, rehearsal, and repetition of those passages, would be too indelicate for the public eye.

Let me then ask those to whom we entrust the education of our youth, whether such an exhibition is to be excused by such lines as these?

*Porte aliquid querat, quæ sint exempla. Te-  
Cur non gratas fatula nulla bonas. I recte,  
Quid pulchri exhibeat juvenis, meretricis a-  
mator?*

*Quid fatuus males? quid parasitus edict?*  
*Responsum hoc habeat; non solum imita-  
tibile laudat*

*Fatula: sed paritorque sapientia docet.*  
Prologue spoken before the performance.

W. L.

Will they tell me there is any thing in the play which teaches, I may say sure insinuates, that the vices there exhibited are to be avoided? Will they then civilly reflect on this in their closets without blushing?

I confess I cannot think without indignation, that the morals of youth are thus corrupted by their very teachers,—those teachers Christian divines!

I fear matters are not much mended at the University, and that such things are there required on admission as must startle the ingenuous mind, unhackneyed to the ways of men, and to which it can hardly be reconciled by the arts of sophistry, the weight of authority, and the deference naturally paid to age and experience.

That an attempt to release our youth from practices so destructive to morality as well as religion, should be opposed in this enlightened age, is truly wonderful; but that an attack should be made on the memory of the man who dared to solicit that redress which ought to have been spontaneously offered,—the man who stood forth the advocate of the ingenuous and unsuspecting mind, starting back with horror at the violation of his conscience, and hardly reconciled by the compunctions or evasions suggested by those to whom he is taught to look up as his directors—that impotent malice should be aimed at the dead, is too much!

Indeed the memory of Dr. John Jebb (which will always be held dear by those who really believe what they profess) has had such ample justice done to it by the spirited defence of C. L. (whose name we can be at no loss for), that it wants not my feeble assistance. Allow me, however, to bear my testimony to his merits in this respect, and to express my hopes that the time will come, when those who have the care of the rising generation will think, that a violation of the sacred ties of an oath is a bad introduction to the study of that religion which teaches the strictest observance of such obligation. 8.

P.S. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the polite and ready attention of Sir John Fenn (LVII. 1104.) to the hint I gave about the additional plates to his work. It is to be lamented that such a liberality is not always experienced.

Vol. LVII. p. 1119. For Runningham, r. Runningham.

P. 1124. Parkyns, M.P. for Oxbridge, must remain so. It is needless to say, that Oxbridge does not send Members to Parliament.

Mr. URBAN, *Aden, Feb. 14.*

THE following lines being intended, and, as you may candidly think, a little adapted (in conformity to the annual motto of the prime Magazine) “prodesse et delectare,” hope is entertained that the favour will be granted of your readily admitting them into the *Miscellany* for the present month.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS directly tend to reform the rising generation of the common people, who generally and perversely remember the Christian Sabbath-day, to keep it unholy, consequently mispend other days, and render themselves unhappy; whose perverseness and profanation of the Lord's-day are excused and encouraged by such as are older, and should know and teach them better. A Sunday-School has been lately re-established here, in consequence of a liberal and laudable subscription, and the activity of the Right Hon. Countess of Rothes and Mrs. Wedge, on the first hint being given, readily uniting, and most “zealously affected in a good thing.—I WAS IN THE SPIRIT, on the LORD'S-DAY,” in the Isle of Patmos, said the exiled and inspired Apostle. They who “fear God, and honour the King,” whose late proclamation is continually observable, will be so too, and excite others to be so, viz. then most “spiritually-minded,” or devoted to spiritual and religious exercises, and “filled with the fruits of the Spirit, love [of GOD and our neighbour], joy [in serving the former, and in the prosperity of the latter], peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.” Is it not more desirable to be filled with these fruits of the Spirit, than to be so filled with the fruits of the earth, as to be overcharged with meat and drink, the produce of it, and turned the sooner into it? How sweet and delicious, yet wholesome and nourishing, how various, yet consistent, and at all times seasonable, are the former fruits, which fill without cloying, and endure without end! They remind one of, and bear resemblance to, the Tree of Life, which in Eden grew. Such as feed on these fruits shall live for ever in a Paradise more charming than Eden, and with companions more accomp'ished and affectionate than Adam and Eve in the primitive state of innocence. If it is pleasant to write or read, and reflect on the graces, how delightful must the exercise of them be! how glorious and rapturous the future reward for them!

What



What a spiritual and "continual feast" must the respectable Father and Founder of **SUNDAY SCHOOLS**, an old acquaintance, Mr. Raikes, enjoy! observing that the work of piety and charity, which he well and happily first began at Gloucester, has in like manner been carried on and continued, by other considerable persons, by the very best, in many, if not most parts of the kingdom, so that the Divine Pleasure hath "prospered in his hand!" Messiah-like (whom we should all strive to imitate), may he more and more "see the [blessed] effects of the] travel of his soul, and be satisfied!" Mr. Raikes was highly satisfied and luxuriously entertained last year at New Brentford, in seeing numbers of poor children so decent, orderly, and intelligent, religiously educated in his own way, to whom he bountifully presented Bibles. The worthy Mrs. Trimmer (justly honoured with royal approbation) assisted by her family, there diligently and successfully teaches and manages hundreds of them, who make a most comfortable and creditable appearance on the Lord's-day in the chapel. Her much-esteemed publications may improve and edify thousands elsewhere. Well might a fellow labourer, and "the best parish-priest whom Bishop Terrick knew," (as his Lordship to a friend declared) the Reverend Charles Sturgis, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Kaling, in whose parish and patronage the chapel at New Brentford is, admire Mrs. Trimmer's capacity, diligence, and success. Let all who have undertaken the good work "be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in it, knowing that their labour is not in vain." The "spiritually minded" have been also agreeably entertained of late, by reading what was properly published in the daily papers relative to a young personage. The ferociously disputed must applaud the piety of, apparent in the religious observance of the Lord's-day, by ardently wishing increase of true devotion in, and, for the public good, health and stability to, the Prime Minister. Having gone to pay a dutiful regard to "Alma Mater," and converse with his learned friends and electors in the university of Cambridge, Mr. Pitt regularly attended Divine Service there in the morning *and in the afternoon*, unlike "many whole god is their belly." Is there not a profusion of meat offerings and drink-offerings to their god? It is recorded of that eminent lawyer, philo-

sopher, and divine, Sir Matthew Hale, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, that during many years, more than thirty, as nearly as can be recollected, he omitted no opportunity of going to his parish church on the Lord's day, and joining in public worship; and that, after the sacred service, returning into his closet, he wrote those *Contemplations on Texts of Scripture* which have been published. Some may think it strange, and that the gentleman stooped too low, or demeaned himself, in previously accepting a commission from the hypocritical and boisterous men of Huntington, to be a Judge of or in the Court of Common Pleas. Yet, on account of his great abilities and well-known integrity in other respects, he was promoted to the highest place in the other Court, after the Restoration of the constitution in church and state, which is still memorable and praise-worthy, as the murder of the Royal Saint is still shocking and deplorable; so that Acts of Parliament, commanding the 30th of January to be observed as a fast, and the 29th of May as a festival, should be more carefully and conscientiously obeyed than usual. May these Acts never be repealed, to the dissatisfaction of true Churchmen and loyal subjects, and to the encouragement and triumph of Fanatics and Republicans!

Sir Matthew Hale constantly declined, as persons of the best quality now duly decline, the absurdity or troublesome vanity of drinking healths, uncommonly prevalent, and productive of pernicious intemperance, immediately after, and on account of, the Restoration, which also gave occasion for an extraordinary proclamation, long sought for, and at last found in a large collection of old proclamations which once belonged to the zealous promoter of the necessary revolution, the first Lord Somers—Sir Matthew, when a young man, seeing an alarming instance of the due effects of drinking excessively, vowed never to countenance such excess, nor to drink a health so long as he lived: temptations were resisted, and the vow was prudently and bravely observed to his dying day.—An old clergyman in the North had so great a veneration for, as to walk bare from Yorkshire to see, the house of the Lord Chief Justice, situated very near the church, and with a fruitful field, grove, and garden, surrounded by a remarkably high, deep-fouled, and long

long-extended wall. How wonderfully sensitive to this village was that venerable! Being accidentally met in Church-field by, civilly invited to the house of, and to rest on the following night with, the late Major Lamb, of East Acton, the grateful and modest pilgrim returned thanks for, but declined acceptance of, the civility, saying, "I can easily and immediately walk back to town, for I am but fourscore years old." Mr. Lamb perceived, that the stranger knew where to find some secret places in Sir Matthew Hale's house, which people living in it were unacquainted with. How or where he got intelligence of such a thing is unaccountable: yet the traveller was ignorant, and had a great curiosity to learn, where Sir Matthew was buried. The writer of this article would have been glad (but dislikes the impropriety, however modest, of saying *happy*) to see and inform him. In that case, it is not unlikely, that the pilgrim's progress would have been farther, even to Alderly, near Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire; for, in the church-yard of the former parish, the Chief Justice ordered his interment, shewing a proper disapprobation of a church-defiling custom, like many Bishops of London buried in the church-yard at Fulham, viz. Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Osbaldeston, Terrick, and lastly the much-afflicted and lamented Lowth! It is hoped that it will be long ("if long in life can be,") before the present Bishop of this diocese follows that good example of his predecessors. The epitaph for Bishop Hayter was written by a late sociable and communicative neighbour, the Rev. Thomas Sandford, D.D. Rector of Hatherop, Oxfordshire, and Proctor in Convocation for Gloucestershire, first-cousin of his Lordship, and nephew of Mr. Jo. Sandford, Fellow of Balliol College, and called the greatest scholar in Europe. Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, was desired by the Doctor to go into Fulham church-yard, and transcribe the epitaph from the tomb for him, having a curiosity to know whether it was put down as he wrote it. Dr. S. said, that the following part of it was reflected on, as being ambiguous, viz. on Bishop Hayter's translation from Norwich to London, "*the expectations of him were great and general*"; but, such was the will of God, they were disappointed.—If Bishop Hayter had lived

longer, Dr. Sandford would have been presented to the valuable rectory of Acton.

EUTHYRION.

Vol. LVII. p. 1075, col. ii. l. 13. After *drabb*, add, and they must escape themselves.

P. 1076, l. 2 from the bottom, instead of *Over*, read *Ephefa*.

Id. l. 9 from the bottom, blot out *as*, before *Joseph*.

P. 1077, col. i. l. 4. For *Graham*, r. *Gleam*.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.  
YOUR ingenious correspondent Mr. T. Search will perhaps not be sorry to be informed, that in the neighbourhood of Barham, in East Kent, there are a groupe of villages, viz. *Bourne*, *Bakebourne*, *Bishopbourne*, *Patrickbourne*, and *Littlebourne*, which are all watered by a stream called the *Nailsbourne*, which empties itself into the *Stoure*. This I mention, as it seems to confirm the justness of his observation in your last Magazine, p. 34, relative to the word *Bourne*. F.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 19.  
I HAVE sent the following extracts from a file of records (now in my possession) which appear to have belonged to one Hamlet Clarke, an attorney of a Court of Record in London, in 1611 and 1612, 9 and 10 of James I.—I could have sent many more than I have of different articles; but, not knowing whether they would be acceptable, I thought it best to send the following few first.—However, if you think them worthy of insertion, and that any more will be acceptable to your readers, I will at some future opportunity send you more. H. I. K. L. M.

# EXTRACTS.

Supra one instrument called a Viole de Gambo, with the strings and one stick, with strings to play upon it.

Item, three hundred one quarters and seventeen pounds nett weight of hard wax.

\* Item, one payre of rayed silver hangers and girdles of rugged purple.

\* Item, one payre of girdle and hangers of silver purple and cullored silke.

\* Item, one payre of girdle and hangers vpon whale fatene.

Item, seaven and thirtie greene elephante teeth, waighing eighte and twenty hundred two quarters and seaven pounds, at viijl x s. per hundred.

Query, what these are?

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Item, two hundred and fiftene dried<br>beats-tonge, at xiiij d. the tonge xvj l. iij s. vjd.      |                 |
| Item, thurtye gamons of Westphalen<br>becons, at iij s. iij d. the gamon                          | v l.            |
| Item two payre of fyne mixt worsted<br>hose, at vj s. per payre                                   | xv s.           |
| Item, two payre of coarse mixt wor-<br>sted hose, at iij s. iij d. per payre                      | vj s. iij d.    |
| Item, fower pipes of white wine   | xx l.           |
| Item, seven hogheads of Orleanse<br>white wine  | xvij l. x s.    |
| Item, xxiiijtye yarde of purple sat-<br>ten, at xj s. per yarde                                   | xij l. iij s.   |
| Item, one bagge of hoppes, No. 5.<br>waighing iij c. xxiij l. waighre, at<br>xxiij s. per hundred | ij l. xiijs.    |
| Item, eleven dozen of silke garters,<br>at xiiij s. per dozen                                     | vij l. xiiij s. |
| Item, one fanne of feathers   | not valued      |
| Item, one fanne of feathers with a<br>silver handle   | not valued      |
| Item, a jacke, with a waighre of iron,<br>and a jack rope and whorls                              | xij s.          |
| Item, two rolles of tobacco, waigh-<br>ing three score poundes, at iij s. and vjd.<br>per pounde  | vij l. x s.     |
| Item, one rolle of tobacco, wayinge<br>twenty and nine poundes, at viij s. per<br>pounde          | xj l. xij s.    |
| Item, a white stone horse   | x l.            |
| Item, a bay stone horse   | x l.            |
| Item, a dun stone horse   | x s.            |
| Item, a white geldinge  | x l.            |
| Item, a black geldinge  | x s.            |
| Item, a greye geldinge  | x s.            |
| Item, three dung cartes   | ij l.           |
| Item, the harnesses for the said horses<br>and geldinges  | xx s.           |
| Sum' Total  | xj l. x s.      |
| Item, iij buttes and one butte and ij<br>quarters of a butte of sherry sacke xxx l. xvj s.        |                 |

Mr. URBAN, C. Harbour, Feb. 2.

THE two following singular circum-  
stances of the feathered tribe are  
worth communicating to the publick.  
The truth of them I can attest, myself  
being an eye-witness of them both.

The first happened about 18 years back.  
Being some few days at the house of John  
Payne, farmer, at Abhor's Langley,  
Herts, he told me he had a pensioner who  
daily paid him a visit, whom I might see  
the next day about dinner-time (12  
o'clock), if I would give myself the  
trouble. Accordingly I went into the  
garden with him at that time, when he  
took a bit of raw meat, and gave a loud  
whistle, holding out his hand, and im-  
mediately a large hawk flew down from  
one of the highest trees, and rested upon  
his hand. When he was fed, he flew  
away, and the farmer saw no more of  
him till the next day, at the usual time.  
It is remarkable, he never could get him

at any other time of the day, though of-  
ten called. This had continued a long  
while.

The other was as follows: having  
some business to do at Marston, near  
Frome, Somersetshire, in the year 1778,  
the seat of the Earl of Cork, which em-  
ployed me two months, I had daily op-  
portunities of seeing it. It was a kite  
of the largest growth, who had taken up  
his residence in that nobleman's garden  
for three or four years back. He was  
the guardian of the place, and would  
suffer no sort of marauders whatever to  
intrude on the premises. Rats, mice,  
birds, fell a victim to him, and helped  
towards his support; cats and dogs  
found him their greatest enemy; he even  
would attack a man, if he was a stran-  
ger, except Mr. Jones, who was the  
head gardener, was with him. This he  
would continue to do for two or three  
days, till the bird began to know him.  
I have heard Mr. Jones say, he would  
rather have him than the best dog in the  
kingdom, as no creature of the earth or  
air was safe from his talons. What  
was very remarkable, he never paired  
with his own species, neither would he  
let one of them come near the premises,  
though several attempts have been made,  
and battles fought, when he always  
came off victorious. When I first went  
to Marston, he has alarmed me more  
than once when I was in the garden, till  
he grew more used to me. His method  
was, when he saw a stranger, to soar  
upon the wing very high, and to take  
several circuits till he got perpendicular  
above him, when he would drop down  
upon his head like a stone, frequently  
stunning the person. This he could  
easily effect, as a stranger could not be  
expected to be on his guard, if he even  
saw him flying above him. I have been  
obliged to take shelter under a hovel or  
tree, upon the sight of him, and quickly  
too, else I should have felt the effects of  
his weight, velocity, and talons; but  
that was only when I first went, as I  
said above: after a few days he seemed  
as if he recognised me, and offered hos-  
tilities no more. No strangers dared to  
venture into the garden, without some  
one who belonged to it was with them.

These two birds had evidently never  
been tamed, or in the hands of man, be-  
fore they took possession of their re-  
spective stations, as they had at first all  
the ferocity usual to birds of prey.

Yours, &c. J. M.  
Google Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

**Y**OUR Reviewer (vol. LVII. p. 1091) has bestowed all due praise on the two additional volumes of the Observations on Scripture, lately published. I am going to add my mite of applause on the, to me, unknown author. Had he been within the pale of the established church, he might have received his reward in a stall or a deanery. He may now be only the humble pastor of an obscure congregation of Protestant Dissenters, at a distance from the metropolis, and hardly known to his higher and more eminent brethren there. He appears to possess equal ingenuity and modesty, and to make good use of the books which his good friends and neighbours, who delight in the same pursuit with himself, help him to.

But, with all respect for Mr. Harmer's penetration, I am apprehensive he has carried it too far, in various instances, in the present volume. He will forgive a critic, who professes the sincerest regard for him and his subject, offering some reflections on such "Observations" as appear to him not so well founded or pertinent as many in the book.

Obs. 13. Zebul says to Gaal, "Thou seekest the shadow of mountains as if they were men." *Τὸ σκιάς τῶν ὄρων ὡς ἀνδρες*. LXX. "*Umbrae montium vides quasi capita hominum, et hoc escore deciperis,*" *Vulg.* "He mistook the shadow of the rocks for men," *Josephus*. A difference is here strained between rocks and mountains, to serve a fanciful hypothesis.

Obs. 10. No shadow of authority for *rose* leaves or branches strewed before our Lord. *Ἐσπῆλον ἡλάνθης, ἢ ῥοσάκας καὶ ῥοσάνθων ἢ τῆ ὁδοῦ.*

Obs. 11. In *Gent. Mag.* L. 517, is a quære, whether *parcht corn* might not have been *coffee*. The word *corn* is printed in italics, as if not in the original when connected with *parched*. In the LXX and Vulgate it is *flour*.

Obs. 14. Though there is no accounting for the inexhaustible wealth of India, one cannot help suspecting the balls of Fatima's tomb were only gilded, and not solid gold.

Obs. 15. *Pavilion*, in our old records, seems to have been an inferior kind of tent, *papillanes* being put after *scania* in the wardrobe account of Edw. I. p. 91.

Obs. 17. The pigeons of Mahomet  
GENT. MAG. February, 1788.

have a reference with the pigeon which was supposed to have whispered inspiration into his ear.

The gold-colour, p. 58, may be a strong and brilliant cream-colour.

Obs. 18. Was it Herod, or some Roman General, who thus *smoked* the banditti in their caves, in Josephus?

Obs. 19. P. della Valle's relation seems a little inconsistent: *no inhabited place near*, and yet the *nearest village* in the forest and no want of provisions. Jonathan *strengthened David's hand in God*, by animating him to fresh assurances of his favour. All the rest is too far-fetched for the sake of a comparison.

Obs. 24. Q. Was the pit, there mentioned, *wet* or *dry*? were they not slain *at it* for the convenience of casting the dead bodies into it? The LXX translate it *βασίλειον τῶν ποταμῶν*; the Vulgate, "*camera pastorum,*" and "*cisterna ad fumeram pastorum.*"

Obs. 25. The passage of Isaiah means, "leading a large unconnected body of people with as much ease as a man manages a grey courser in the open plain, where he has space to be frisky in, and with all the composure of a herd of cattle, or even a single beast, descending from the hills into the vallies for change of pasture." The wilderness is compared to a mountain, and opposed to the vallies or cultivated country.

Obs. 30. With the remains of structures on Mount Tabor, compare our Beeston castle, Dinas Ban, and a hundred more such, in Wales, &c. or even Stonehenge, though on a plain.

Obs. 31. The binding the scarlet line, by which the spies were let down, in Rahab's window, Josh. ii. 15, does not appear to have been done in a *net-work* form, to answer the purpose of a lattice, but merely tied so as to serve for a mark of distinction to the Israelites when they took the city. Nor is the colour such a matter of difficulty.

Obs. 38. The tower at Conisborough castle, with its stairs, or rather steps, for they are all on the outside of the approach, does not seem calculated for the proclamation of a king, or to place him on. The stairs going down from the city of David, Nehem. iii. 15, do not necessarily imply the stairs of a *fortress*. The towers at Shechem and Thebes (Judges ix. 48-51). were *keeps*; but it does not appear that Jehu resided in the *keep* at Ramoth Gilead,  
or

or was anointed in an inner chamber of the *keep*, or that there are rooms *within* one another in Conisborough *keep*, but rather *over* one another. Whether the niches in the two state or upper, not *inner*, rooms, were really cells for idols or not, they are most unhappily paralleled at Shechem by an "bold of the house of the god Berith." The LXX. says the people came *εἰς οὐκλινὸν Βαι- θὰ Βερίθ*; the Vulgate, "ingressi sunt fanum dei sui Berith," and then add this paraphrase, "ubi foedus cum eo pepigerant, et ex eo locus nomen accepit qui erat munus valde;" so that it was only a *fortified temple*, not a temple in a citadel.

Obs. 44. It is not easy to comprehend where the difficulty can be raised from, in the comparison of supplies to different persons in different circumstances.

Obs. 57. Adonijah's feast was purely political, to court popularity, and secure a party to support his claim to the crown. Isa. xlix. 9, means to make the deliverance as public as possible. Solom. Song, vii. 11, means mercy, let us go into the country. Festivity and pleasure are not intended in Isaiah, but merely freedom from confinement. The captivity of the Jews in Babylon was only the transplanting them from their own into a strange land. There is no implication of association with other nations being forbidden to the Jews in Jer. xxix. 4—7.

Obs. 58. Zech. iii. 10, does not mean, call to his neighbours who *were sitting* under trees, but, call his neighbours *to sit* under trees with him, i. e. form parties together; and Israel, on their return from captivity, were to invite one another, friends and neighbours, as in the parable of the lost money and sheep.

Obs. 59, p. 210. Jacob travelled all alone for very different purposes from Tobit's travellers.

Obs. 64. The passage in Tobit vii. 1, is so different in the LXX and Vulgate, that one would rather incline to the latter, that Raguel *excepit*: but whether it was the act of the father, or the daughter, it means only *greeting*, neither saluting with *affectionate pleasure*, nor kissing his hand. Jacob killed Rachel as his relation and future wife. The harlot's kisses should not have been mentioned.

Obs. 70. "The Children of Israel went up *harnessed* out of the land of Egypt," Ex. xiii. 18. The Vulgate says, *armati*. The LXX, in the fifth

generation, *ἐπὶ τὴν γένεα*, the Children of Israel went up out of Egypt; and to this probably, *by force*, our margin refers, and *in a rank* is only a gloss. Bp. Patrick prefers the former senses, which seem to imply, that they went up well-marched, and in good array, and perhaps too in order of battle, and prepared for accidents; for, though they were led out of the way of war, they soon fell in with it from the Amalekites. It may refer to Psa. cv. 37, "There was not one feeble person among their tribes." At all events, the referring it to the order of their cattle is too great a refinement.—We should not be told what *the margin* of our translation says, but what it is in the *original*.

Obs. 71. According to the Observer's idea, p. 265, an English translation of the present day should say, "make *turnpike-roads* through the country." A translation in the Augustan age of Rome would have talked of making *military ways*.

Obs. 74. surely speaks of those plaudits which are expressed by clapping both hands together, both in Ps. xlvii. 1, and 2 Kings xi. 12, Isa. lv. 12. All these bursts of loud applause would not be expressed by gentle gesticulations.

Obs. 77. There is a print of the Grand Seigneur, in his fan feathers, in Mottrave's Travels.

P. 291, l. ult. Instead of "from whom those feathers are taken," rather read, "who furnish the plume," &c.

Obs. 78. The dancing before Saul and David was triumphal and congratulatory, very different from that before Tott, in hope of a reward. These musicians were *men*, and not, as the Observer doubts not it would appear, women.

Obs. 81. The *throne*, Nchern. iii. 7, means nothing more than the *residence* of the governor, as we use the word *seat* of government in the like sense; and so Mr. H. explains it, Obs. 14, p. 49.

Obs. 84. Silver, in Josephus, means *cloth of silver*, *silver issues*, improperly called, by our Author, threads or *wires* of silver.

Obs. 85. The article of *red shoes* is too bad to be admitted; and the sublime passage, 2 Kings ii. 5, is frustrated down to nothing.

Obs. 86. is not less exceptionable. The enumeration of habits is no more redundant than that of the various musical instruments, or officers belonging to the Government. The whole chapter

is as minute as Homer himself would have been. Decency no more required putting men into a red-hot oven in *breeches*, than the martyrs at the stake in Smithfield, who were stripped to their shirts. Nothing can be more unfortunate than the supposition, that the men were hurried to execution with their *hammers*, or maces, or any badges of office, *in their hands*. The later drawings of Nienbuhr detect the inexactness of Chardin and Le Bruyn. In short, the three articles here described were the apparel of their *brads*, *bodies*, and *lower parts*, whether habits of ceremony, or common dress; for it is to be presumed that, were they arrayed in the richest robes, they would have had some closer dress under them. A *key*, as a badge of office, is by no means peculiar to the households of David or Nebuchadnezzar; it is still to be seen in that of Geo. III. so that the illustration from the figures at Persepolis is absolutely improbable.

Obs. 93. The *conch*, as Bp. Lowth translates the passage of Isai. lviii. 5, is not confined to the purposes of *sleeping*.—The Turks certainly kneel on carpets for cleanliness, as Christians in churches prefer hassocks to the bare floor. The Turkish idea of the earth on which they speak to God being *holy*, and therefore to be stood on bare-footed, is taken from the command of God himself at the burning bush, to pull off his shoes, because the ground whereon he stood was holy, i. e. made so by the immediate presence of God\*. So also the Captain of the Lord's host to Joshua, Josh. v. 15. This whole observation is perplexed; nor is the following happily illustrated from Dr. Chandler's account of a Greek practice.—As to the observance of the Sabbath here recommended, what are we to say to the manner in which Sunday afternoons are kept by all foreign Protestants?

(To be continued.)

P. 1162, col. 2, l. 1, read Sir John *Berkely*.

Fig. 6, in your Supplement plate, is a coin of NEW JERSEY, one of the thirteen American States. *Cæsarea* is the name of the island Jersey, and is here applied to the new colony, whose badge is the horse's head and plough: *e pluribus unum*, on the reverse, refers to the confederacy marked by the 13 stripes in the shield.

Fig. 7, if truly drawn, bears on one side the arms of Yarmouth, and, on the other, an ass's or mule's head, circumscribed *COR* or *COR VOVS*. The MS. found with it smells very suspicious, p. 1164.

LVIII. p. 31, col. 2, l. 11, r. *Gilpin*.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

YOUR correspondent P. Q. who wishes to take into his course of reading whatever is useful or informing, desires to express his acknowledgements to your correspondent A. B. in your last Supplement, p. 1168, for pointing out to him Dr. Jer. Taylor's very valuable book, intitled, *The Liberty of Prophecy*; and, at the same time, to observe to him, that, in the very dedication of that valuable work, the good Bishop sets out with making liberty of conscience consist in "receiving him that is weak in the faith, but *not* to *doubtful disputations*; therefore, certainly to charity, and not to vexations, not to those which are the *idle effects* of *impertinent wranglings*. And, although it be a duty of Christians that we all speak the same thing, that there be no divisions among us, but that we be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgement, yet this unity is to be estimated according to the unity of faith, in things necessary, in matters of creed, and articles fundamental; for, as for other things, it is more to be wished than hoped for. These, and thousands more to the same purpose, are the *doctrines of Christians*, whose sense and intendment I have prosecuted in the following discourse, being very much *displeased* that so many *opinions* and *new doctrines* are commenced among us; but more troubled that *every man, that hath an opinion of his own, thinks his own and other men's salvation is concerned in its main essence*; but most of all, that men should be persecuted and afflicted for disagreeing in such opinions, which they cannot with sufficient grounds *obtrude* upon others because they cannot propound

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

YOUR correspondent (p. 1154 of Supplement to vol. LVII.) has omitted to notice the inscription on the North door of the chancel of *Basingstoke* church, engraved in Bib. Top. Brit. No. XLI. among the dates of buildings and repairs of churches.

\* One wonders the author could not see that the *Christians* of Tyre, Acts xxi. 5, knelt on the *sea-shore* only at the last place of taking leave of St. Paul and his companions, just before they took ship.

both infallible, and because they have no warrant from Scripture so to do."

Such then is Bp. T's opinion of the *liberty of propheſying*. What he ſays here of *religious* differences, he would certainly have extended to *political* ones, had his ſubject led him to it. But politics were not his profeſſion.

Bp. Lowth's *Liberty of Propheſying* was confined to matters of literature.

And here finally reſts, with the ſatisfaction of finding ſuch great names on his ſide, this difference of opinion on the part of

P. Q.

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 5.

THE College of Phyſicians, in their laſt Dispensatory, altered the name of the preparation of tin, ſulphur, ſal-ammoniac, and quickſilver, from *aurum Moſaicum* to *aurum muſvum*, as I apprehend, without a juſt foundation. For I do not imagine that this compoſition hath any connexion with that kind of tefſelated work corruptly called *Moſaic*, inſtead of *muſaic* or *muſive*, from the Greek word *μωσνικον*. Theſe chequered pictures have certainly nothing to do with *Mofes*, or any of the Hebrews, as the name now erroneouſly implies\*. On the other hand, when I firſt ſaw this medicine, which ſo greatly reſembles gold in powder, I concluded, that the inventor had obviousſy denominated it *Moſaic gold* from the following paſſage: "And Mofes took the (golden) calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and ſtrawed it upon the water," Exod. xxxii. 20. A proceſs, however, beyond the power of modern chemistry, and therefore likely to dwell the ſtronger on the mind of the operator. Had the early practitioners of the hermetic art always found titles ſo applicable, it would have prevented their ſcience being diſgraced with much unmeaning jargon, and involved in much needleſs obſcurity.

I mention this circumſtance of the impropriety of changing the term *aurum Moſaicum* into *aurum muſvum* as a probable conjecture only; for he who

\* Even Milton does not ſeem to be aware of the error which hath crept into the orthography of this word:

Each by antique flower

Iris all hues, roſes, and jellam.n,  
Roſe'd high their flouriſh'd heads between,  
*Moſaic*.

[and wrought

*Par. Loſt*, b. 4, v. 697.

peremptorily contradicts the learned Pemberton ought to produce the moſt deciſive evidence.

Perhaps it is not generally known to your readers, that Moſaic gold, fixed on the rubber with a ſmall quantity of mercurial ointment, is the beſt inciter of electricity yet diſcovered, even ſuperior to the amalgamas made of tin, or zinck, and quickſilver. T. H. W.

P. S. At p. 313, col. 1, of your laſt vol. inſtead of "*tree-worſhip*," read "*free-worſhip*." In p. 360, col. 2, by the omiſſion of the word *is*, the ſenſe of a paſſage is totally perverted. "Thriving timber, while vigorous, increaſes in value 10 or 15 *per cent.* in a year; but the progreſs is ſo gradually ſlackened, that, before it totally ſtops, the annual growth decreaſes *to* two or three *per cent.* ſo that the profitable time to cut timber is, when the growth ceaſes to exceed the intereſt of money." P. 361, col. 1, "an abſtinence from ſome of theſe animals *as to* food," dele *to*.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

POSSIBLY ſome of your numerous readers may be able to explain the following hiſtorical paradox, for ſo it appears to me, after having tried in vain every method I could think of for accounting for the fact here ſtated. Mr. Rapin, in his *Aſſe Regie*, p. 151, tranſcribing from Rymer, ſays, "And yet in November laſt (that is, 1337) he (Edward III) had ſent the Biſhop of Lincoln, and the Earls of Northampton and Suffolck, with 10,000 ſacks of wool into Brabant, to make retainers in High Germany; and there, at the ſame time, they ſold all their wool, *every ſack for forty pounds*, which amounted in all to 400,000*l.* That the price of Engliſh wool in former times was higher than it has been for a century paſt, was a fact I well knew; but that it ever ſhould be ſold at the enormous price here ſtated, appeared to me impoſſible; ſo that I think there muſt be here ſome miſtake that I cannot account for. That a juſt idea of the amount of the ſum here ſpecified may be obtained, your readers will pleaſe to advert, that, in the year 1337, a pound ſterling contained 3262.22 grains of pure ſilver, and that a pound ſterling at preſent contains only 1718.7 grains of pure ſilver, conſequently 40*l.* in 1337, contained as much pure ſilver as 122*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* 4 at preſent. And as Mr. Hume computes that the value of ſilver, at the beginning

of



of the 14th century, was nearly ten times greater than at the present time, it would seem that a sack of wool, in the year 1337, was equal in value to about 1224l. 10s. in the year 1787. This appears to be such an extravagant price, that I cannot persuade myself that it could be so; and I should be glad to see where the error lies.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

N. B. A sack of wool contains 364 pounds; so that, at the above rate, the price of a pound of wool should be 3l. 7s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from p. 26.)

### LETTER IV.

Now has your well-train'd son mature attain'd  
The joyful prime, when youth, elate and  
Steps into life, and follows, unrestrain'd, [gay,  
Where passion leads, or pleasure points the  
way.

SIR, March 26, 1756.

IN my last, I approved of parents making their sons MEN at twelve, that they might be BOYS all the rest of their lives; and as people wish to remain young as long as they can, I hope the system was not displeasing. If I may judge from practice, it is indeed much otherwise than displeasing, and it undoubtedly has a manifest advantage in saving time. Why, Sir, a few years ago, a BOY in your country was a BOY till he had passed the greatest part of his academical studies, and bashfulness and modesty even marked the demeanour of riper years. Boys were then laughed at, and hissed by their school-fellows, as silly insignificant puppies, who were taken up about dress, or in attending the misses: but now, before they have half learned their grammar and exercises, they commence *men of gallantry*; after which parents and masters may attempt indeed to teach them, but in reality their education is finished. The *man-vaise bonte*, which my friend Chesterfield labours so much to conquer, is now soon got over, and you have knowing little fellows long before they go to college. Some of your graver sort of people wonder at the *periniss* and *impudence* of the boys, but these *unfashionable* people are wearing out.

Some moral writers (who, by the way, I am glad to see so little attended to,) boldly assert, that IGNORANCE OF VICE IS THE SUREST GUARDIAN OF VIRTUE. This is strange doctrine

to hold in this enlightened age! when knowledge of what *they* are pleased to call VICE is so much in fashion; and, among the young, it is the only knowledge—valued, or even talked of—nay, also among those who are no *children*!—Indeed, a young person cannot remain long ignorant in your *improving* state of police and manners; and all preceptors, as well as myself, say, that the more a young person knows, so much the better.

By the former system, a young person's taste and principles were formed before he became a man—he had sources of elegant entertainment within himself—a relish was formed for the acquisition of knowledge from works of genius—the study of nature—the pursuit of moral science—the fine arts, &c. while frivolous amusement and dissipation were held as unmanly and unworthy. But how much *superior* to all these is the present early knowledge of life!—The pursuit of a hare or a fox—or of an honest man's wife or daughter—a taste for champagne and claret—for dress—for cards—horse-racing—cock-fighting—tavern parties—and, above all, the *divine culinary science*!—Thus is to live!—the other was to think—and which, I pray you, has the better bargain?—Every *fine fellow* will tell you, if you are doubtful.

As you have hitherto been very indulgent to me, I will not oppress you with a long letter at present, but prosecute the steps of *fashionable* education in my next. I am, &c. BELZEBUB.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

MENTION having been made in a former paper of eminent artists, who flourished during the golden age of Grecian taste, it may not be improper to collect from ancient authors, viz. Pausanias, Strabo, Plutarch, Dionysius, Pliny, and others who are cited by Junius, &c. some few particulars respecting those artists.

Panæus or Panæus is, by Pausanias, called the brother, by Strabo, the cousin, of Phidias. His principal work was the Battle of Marathon, in which painting the Athenian generals Miltiades, Callimachus, Cynagirus, and the Barbarian commanders Datis and Artapharnes, were drawn after the life.

Zeuxis is celebrated by Lucian for his art in disposing of light and shade: he is, however, reprehended by Arist-



sole for his inability in expressing characters or manners; a defect this very culpable in painting, which should be an *ἡρώδης, εὐχρη*, "an art expressive of the manners" as much as the Drama. Yet in his Penelope he was not deserving of this censure, since Pliny expressly says of that piece, "*fecit et Penelope, in qua pinxisset moras videatur.*" We know too that his Helen, which he drew from observing the several beauties of five the most admired virgins in Crotona, was an exquisite painting. From hence we might be led to conclude, either that Aristotle did not mean the Zeuxis of Heraclea, or else that Zeuxis was but young in his art when the critic censured his want of character. That fine subject, which Theocritus has handled in a manner far superior to the genius of Moschus or Bion, the "Infant Hercules," was one, among others, chosen for the pencil of Zeuxis. In this picture, the boy Hercules was strangling the serpents, his mother Alcmena and Amphitryon were looking on with fear and astonishment. Zeuxis once was challenged by Parrhasius to try whose skill was superior. Zeuxis painted some grapes so naturally that the birds flew down to peck them. Parrhasius brought a linen cloth, drawn with so much art, that Zeuxis desired him to move it aside in order that the picture underneath it might be seen. Parrhasius told him the deception; upon which Zeuxis, with that ingenuity which marks liberal minds, yielded the palm to his competitor, confessing that Parrhasius, who had deceived even him, was superior to himself, who had deceived on'y birds. On another occasion this painter drew a boy carrying some grapes; the birds flew down to eat the fruit; but Zeuxis was displeased with his work, "because (said he) I have painted the grapes better than the boy: for, if the boy were properly finished, the birds should be afraid to come near him." This artist was remarkable for his diligence and industry. Upon hearing that Agatharchus boasted of the expedition with which he finished his pictures, "I (said he) am a long time executing mine; for facility and haste in executing give no permanent weight nor exquisite beauty to a work; but time and labour, employed in the production, tend much to the strength and conservation of the work produced. I paint for eternity." After having acquired great riches, he declined working for pay,

but gratuitously disposed of his pictures to States and Princes. His "*Alcmena*" he gave to the Agrigentines; his "*Pan*" to Archelaus. It is said, but on disputable authority, that he died in a fit of laughter at the sight of an old woman he had painted. This circumstance is improbable, as we cannot easily conceive the sublime genius of Zeuxis would descend to the mean employment of caricature or burlesque drawing. Famous as he was for painting female figures in the highest style, he would scarcely degrade his superior abilities by a work of meaner rank.

The paintings of Parrhasius were admired for their just symmetry, sprightly countenance, elegant hair, graceful look, and particularly for the soft outlines with which they were rounded. As this painter overcame Zeuxis, so himself was excelled by Timanthes in a painting, the subject of which was "*The Contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the Arms of Achilles.*" He was vexed at the success of Timanthes, saying, "he was grieved that Ajax should a second time be overcome by a competitor not equal to him." He drew many of the heroes celebrated in the early days of Grecian history, particularly those who lived about the Trojan times. Among others, the "*Philoctetes*" of Parrhasius is a fine image of hopeless wretchedness, of consuming grief. The picture itself is happily described by the epigrammatist, and the compliment to the painter has the elegance and simplicity peculiar to the Greeks:

Και τοσ' ἀπὸ Τρυχῶος ἰδὼς ἀλκυμένον ἦεν  
Τοῦδε Φιλοκτήτης ἔγραφε Παρρῆσιος.

Εἰς τὴν γὰρ οὐδ' ἄλκυμ' ἀλκυμένον παρὼς ἰσχυροῦ

Δαίμον, καὶ ὁ Τρυχῶος οὐδὲ ποτὶ σπῆος.

Ζωγράφων ὡς λαοί, σὺ μὲν σοφὸς ἀλλ' ἀνεπαίσιμος.

Αἰδρῶ ποῖός τις τοῖς πολέμοις ἰδὼς.

*Anthol. lib. 4. cap. 8.*

Drawn by Parrhasius, as in person view'd,  
Said Philoctetes seeks his pains renew'd.  
In his parch'd eyes the deep-sunk tears express  
His endless misery, his dire distress. [mend;  
We blame thee, painter, though thy art com-  
"Twas time his sufferings with himself should end.

"We cannot well conceive an image more tender or more affecting than this." See Webb's *Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting*, p. 161.

[The taste of this writer is exquisite, and his remarks judicious. But the force

force of the Greek epigram is lost in the translation. The original intimates the resemblance of the picture to be so strong, that it is Philoctetes himself. The expressive epithet *κωφός*, and the appropriated verb *νέρι*, are not retained. GARTIUS is more fortunate:

Vidit et hunc, credo, miserum Phœntis creatum

Partholus, forma est tam bene picta viri.  
Quippe *εὐστα* oculis *ἀρετῆς* *ἀρετῆς*  
ΤΑ *ΚΩΦΟΝ* [AGIT.

Lachryma, sequo dolor tam ferus *ἐν* *τῷ*  
Exitum nemo te, pictor, in arte negabit:  
Desipere illius sed mala tempus erat.

One feels the tortures which wrack Philoctetes, on reading the third and fourth verses of the original.]

Aristotle commends Polygnotus as a painter of manners, character, passions; and Pliny says, he was the first who clothed female figures with a thin and shining garment on their bodies, and dresses of various colours on their heads. He very much improved portrait-painting, by opening the mouth enough to shew the teeth, and by softening the harsh style of countenance which was common in ancient pictures. The famous painting of the Battle of Marathon, in which piece Miltiades stood the first and most conspicuous figure, was executed by Polygnotus, and was the chief ornament of the *Παρθενον*. As this work was undertaken gratuitously, and performed nobly, the Amphictions, to reward so liberal an artist in a generous and honourable manner, decreed that he should be entertained at the public charge.

In the same *Παρθενον* (which took its name from the various pictures with which it was decorated) did Micon also paint, but not gratuitously; and therefore was less honoured than Polygnotus. For another reason also he was probably censured by the Athenians; he drew the Persians larger in figure than the Greeks, a circumstance which his countrymen would not observe but with a jealous eye.

The general character of Timanthes is, that, in all his works, more is always understood than expressed; and, though his art in executing be great, yet his genius and conceptions exceed it. A proof of his invention is "The Sleeping Cyclops;" in order to give an idea of whole magnitude, he drew some Satyrs standing near, and measuring the thumb of the Cyclops with a thyrsus.

Tully, Quintilian, and Pliny, make mention of his celebrated picture, the "Sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis;" in which (says Pliny) "when he had painted all the persons present, and particularly the uncle, overwhelmed with sorrow, and thus had exhausted every image of grief, being unable to mark with sufficient force the look of aggravated woe, which the face of Agamemnon must wear, he covered the father's head with a veil." An expedient this, sometimes allowable, and indeed even admirable, in a painter of acknowledged genius, as Timanthes was; but not to be imitated by artists of inferior abilities. Eustathius thinks Timanthes was indebted for this happy contrivance to the following passage of Homer; in which it is said of Priam,

Ὅ γ' αὖ μασσοῖσι Γεραιὸς  
ἔκρυπτο, καὶ χλαῖνῃ κακὰ λυγρῆς.

Il. 24, 162.

Which description probably suggested to Euripides the affecting circumstance of Agamemnon's concealing his eyes with the skirts of his mantle, *Δακρυὰ σφραγίσ, ὀμμάτων πτερόν περὶ τοῦ, Iph. Aul. 1550*; and to Æschylus the introducing of Niobe with her head veiled, and silent through grief. The subject, which Timanthes so well painted, is again drawn by Lucretius, with a pencil that has omitted no touches of nature whereby the piece might be rendered highly interesting and pathetic:

Aulide quo pacto *Τριπύλιν* virginis aram  
Iphiganiæ turpantur sanguine fœdè  
Ductores Danaum, delecti, prima virorum.  
Cum simul insula virginis circumdata com-  
prens

Ex utraque pari malorum parte profusa est,  
Et moestum simul ante aras adstare parentem  
Sensit, et hunc propter ferram celare ministros,  
Aspectuque suo lachrymas effundere cives;  
Muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat.  
Lucret. 1, 85.

On which passage a critic, of the quickest discernment and finest taste, remarks, "Neither do I think that the description that immediately follows, of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, was excelled by the famous picture of Timanthes—especially the minute and moving circumstances of her perceiving the grief of her father Agamemnon, and of the priest's concealing his sacrificing knife, of the spectators bursting into tears, and her falling on her knees." Essay on Didactic Poetry in Watson's Virgil.

Yours, &c. M. O. N.

Mr.

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THE royal licence in your last, p. 68, reminding me of a copy of the "Pharmacopœia" of 1747, which formerly belonged to Dr. Stukeley, and is now the property of a medical friend; I have borrowed the book, to transcribe the following memoranda:

"I have lived to see two revivals of the Pharmacopœia. WM. STUKELEY, 1749.

"After I was in orders, I assisted, Sept. 10, 1729, at the Michaelmas *Comitia* of the College, at choice of President, Censors, and other officers.

"Oct. 18. I was present at the *Oratio* and *Cantus* at *Harvardum*, the Duke of Montague there.

"25 June, 1729. I assisted and died at the College of Physicians, at the quarterly *Comitia*.

"22 Dec. 1742, assisted at the *Comitia*; was chaplain at dinner.

"15 Sept. 1750, received a summons to attend the Croman lecture and sermon; which I preached."

Prefixed to this edition of 1747, is a list of the *then* Fellows of the College, as they stood May 28, 1746; to which Dr. Stukeley had added in MS. the dates of most of their deaths as happened before his own, March 9, 1765 (those marked \* being since supplied from old printed lists). From that time they have been principally filled up by the present owner of the book. The whole list is here copied, as containing a complete Obituary of the Physicians of that period, of whom I believe Dr. Heberden to be the only survivor\*. And may he long continue the ornament of his profession, of literature, and of human-kind! M. GREEN.

*Nomina Sociorum, Candidatorum, et Permissorum, Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis.*

Henricus Plumptre, Præses, ob. 26 Nov. 1746.

Carolus Dux de Richmond, &c. 8 Maii, 1750.

Joannes Dux de Montagu, 5 Jul. 1749.

Hans Sloane, Baronettus, Med. Reg. 11 Jan. 1753.

Tannered Robinson, Elect. 29 Marc. 1747-8.

Gideon Harvey, Elect. Med. Reg. ad Turrim. 24 Apr. 1755, æt. 90.

Thomas Crowe, 11 Aug. 1751.

Johannes Shadwell, Eques Auratus. [Qu. 2]

Johannes Gardiner, Elect. 18 Maii, 1745-9.

Richardus Mead, Elect. Med. Reg. 16 Feb. 1754.

\* Dr Ambrose Dawson (admitted into the College in 1736), Dr. R. Plumptre (in 1738), are also in the last list of the College, dated Oct. 1765. EDIT.

Richardus Tyson, Elect. et Thesaurarius, Jan. 1749-50.

Gulielmus Barrowby, Oct. 17 8.

Edvardus Hulse, Baronettus, Elect. Med. Reg. 9 Apr. 1750, æt. 74.

Jacobus Jurin, Elect. Mar. 1749-50.

Petrencus Dod, 6 Aug. 1754.

Gulielmus Stukeley, Mar. 4. 1765, æt. 24.

Gulielmus Wisey, 4 Apr. 1757.

Noel Broxolme, Jul. 1748; Sucida.

Radolphus Bourcluer, Aug. 3, 1768.

Gulielmus Browne, Elect. ob. March 10, 1774, æt. 82.

Edvardus Wilmut, Med. Reg. Nov. 21, 1786, æt. 92.

Johannes Bamber, 7 Nov. 1753.

Laurentius Martel, 1746.

Cromwell Mortimer, 7 Jan. 1752.

Johannes Coningham, 1749.

Robertus Nesbit, 27 Maii, 1761.

Richardus Watts, Apr. 1750.

Jacobus Monro, 3 Nov. 1752.

Gulielmus Woodford, Reg. Prof. Med. Oxon.

Johannes Oldfield, 1748.

Johannes Newington, Jan. 22, 1771.

Mathæus Lee, Sept. 1755.

Francis Nicholls, Jan. 7, 1778, æt. 80.

Pe'ron Johnston, 1765.

Abrahamus Hall, 1751.

Mathæus Clarke, Nov. 24, 1778.

Robertus Hopwood, 1762.

Benjaminus Hoadly, Med. Reg. ad familiam, Aug. 10, 1757, æt. 51.

Thomas Reeve, Oct. 3, 1750, æt. 50.

Robertus Bankes, 1747.

Ambrosius Dawson, Elect.

Samuel Horsman, 22 Nov. 1751.

Josephus Letherland, Mar. 1764.

Carolus Cotes, 1748.

Gulielmus Bedford, Registrarius, Jul. 11, 1747.

Gulielmus Bathe, June 13, 1770, æt. 75.

Russel Plumptre, Reg. Prof. Med. Cantab.

Jacobus Hawley, 1778.

Mathæus Morley, 1785.

Carolus Chauncy, Dec. 25, 1777.

Thomas Adams, Nov. 17.. [Qu. 2] æt. 79.

Thomas Lawrence, Jun. 6, 1783.

Edmundus Crynes, July, 1787.

Carolus Feake, Aug. 1762.

Johannes Barker, 1749.

Gulielmus Heberden.

C A N D I D A T I.

Christophorus Picke, 1750.

Johannes Beauford, Oct. 1750.

P E R M I S S I.

Arnoldus Bnot Beirman, Mar. 1754, æt. 81.

Johannes Cartledge, Aug. 1752, æt. 81.

Thomas Lewis, 1747.

Carnius Jernegan, 1765.

Richardus Manningham, Eq. res Auratus, 1759.

Edvardus Browne, 1750.

Meyer Schamberg, Mar. 1761.

Muscheus Teale, 1760.

Jacobus a Castro Sarmiento, Sept. 1762.

Nicolaus Robinson, 1775.

Samuel Pye, Feb. 2, 1772.

Johannes haton, 1770.

Franciscus

Franciscus Douce, 1760.  
 Oniasius Clark, 1780.  
 Petrus Shaw, Mar. 1763.  
 Michael Connel, 1764.  
 Theophilus Lobb, May, 1763, *nt.* 85.  
 Edwardus Hody, Nov. 1759.  
 Johannes Andree, Feb. 1784.  
 Benjamin Bosanquet, 1755.  
 Jacobus Mac-Donald, 1748.  
 Georgius Pile, 1753.  
 Johannes Fothergill, Dec. 12, 1780, *nt.* 78.  
 Petrus Canvane, 178... [Qu.]

In addition to the printed list, Dr. Stukeley has recorded the names of

Dan. Cox, Jan. 1750.  
 Dr. Barrowby, Jan. Dec. 1751.  
 Ed. Milward, 28 Jun. 1759.  
 Rob. Taylor, 16 May, 1762.  
 Dr. Pate, Jan. 1762.  
 — Hawys, Jan. 1763.  
 Dr. Hadley, Nov. 1764.  
 Dr. Woolaston, Nov. 1764.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18.  
 THE Editor of your valuable Magazine has expressed a wish (vol. LVII. p. 197), that the son of the learned and amiable Dr. Jortin would publish a complete edition of his father's "Miscellaneous Works." It is certainly an event that would be very acceptable to the literary world; and I am confident that the judgement and good sense of Mr. R. Jortin will not suffer him to defer the execution of it. At the same time that the miscellaneous and fugitive pieces are collected together, and published, Mr. J. would be favouring the world with a most acceptable present, if he were to re-print such of his father's works as have been long out of print, and are now very difficult to be obtained, not to mention that the price they bear is excessive. A friend of mine the other day gave a guinea for the Doctor's "Observations upon Authors, ancient and modern," 2 vols. 8°, 1731, 32. I purchased his "Six Dissertations upon several Subjects" lately, at a bookseller's, for twelve shillings. His other works are proportionably dear. Of Dr. Jortin's Notes in the Oxford edition of Euripides, the learned editor, Dr. Musgrave, thus speaks, vol. I. p. 382: "Jortini, quæ hæc aliquoties commemorantur, notæ, cum multis aliis ex marginibus codicis, quo utebatur vir doctissimus, descriptæ sunt, et in meos Oxonio transmissæ. Earum maximam partem vel in erratis typographicis corrigendis versari deprehendimus, vel ex aliorum criticorum libris memora-

re causâ excerptam esse; omninoque perpaucas esse, quæ Jortinum auctorem agnoscerent: quarum eas tantum protulimus, in quibus elegans illud et acutum ingenium maximè elucere videbatur."

You will at the same time permit me, Mr. Urban, to express my surprise, that the proprietors of Dr. Clarke's edition of the *Odyssey* of Homer have not continued to print it along with the *Iliad*, so as to make a complete and uniform edition of Homer; whereas now the Doctor's edition of the *Odyssey* cannot be procured but at a very advanced price. If they pay any attention to the cause of literature, or to their own profit, let them immediately set about the re-printing it. But let them, at the same time, take care into whose hands the superintendence of it is put. They are aware, I suppose, of two most egregious blunders in the second edition of 1758, which are severely censured by Dr. Harwood in his enumeration of the editions of Homer. Ver. 216 of book X. is printed twice, and a whole verse, 554, is entirely omitted. Let them also be cautious how they print in future the editions of Dr. C's *Iliad*; let them not admit such blunders as (I quote from the 9th edit. 1779) *εργον* for *εργον*, lib. xviii. 509 *απολας* for *απολας*, lib. xviii. 542—*αυτο* for *αυτο*, lib. xviii. 310—*ωαυ* for *ωαυ*, lib. vii. 415; with others that might be enumerated. I do not wish to be esteemed a severe censor, but only a friendly monitor, to that respectable and useful body of men.

Yours, &c. PHILO-BIB.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.  
 I SHALL esteem myself obliged to any of your correspondents, who will take the trouble of particularizing all the distinctions that exist between two varieties of the common wild ash, one of which is vulgarly denominated the white, and the other the yellow; and I should be glad to know the uses that the latter may be applied to. I do not find that any of the naturalists, in their works, have noted this difference.

It appears to me probable, that the loss of "A Farmer's" lambs (see Jan. Mag. p. 5) was rather owing to the lime which he had used, than to the circumstance of the ground having been newly brought into culture.

Lime-water

water will destroy worms in the human body without injuring the patient; and the grassy juice, impregnated with lime, might act in a similar manner in the lambs. Be how it will, A Farmer does right to make the matter known, and offer it to investigation.

The regulation proposed by Mr. Berington, of your correspondents signing their real names, would be extremely detrimental both to the proprietors of your Magazine, and to the publick. Eminent writers, who have published valuable and voluminous works, seldom like to subscribe their names to pieces that are smaller, and of less importance. New essayists are often deterred by diffidence from chusing to make their names known. Modesty generally accompanies merit; and young authors require cover as much as young timber. Both these valuable classes of correspondents would be lost to you and your reader's were you to adopt Mr. Berington's proposal, which I therefore beseech you not to do.

I was much pleased with some parts of a letter, p. 33, signed T. Search. I am quite of that writer's opinion respecting summing up the evidence on points controverted in your Magazine, which, if done concisely, would not take up too much room. Exactly in the same state as Mr. Search is in, as to the orthography of Shakspeare's name, &c. &c. am I in respecting the petrification of human bones, about which we have had so much, that I am quite bewildered in the mazes of information concerning it.

The appellation *bone*, a corruption of the words burn or bourne, is in use in many parts of England; I know several small rivulets that are called *bones*. T. Search's infatuation in favour of opium has hurried him into translating the two lines of Ruyen into a very dangerous sense. If he revises the last line of his stanza, he will perceive the double interpretation it is capable of receiving. But, indeed, both senses in which it may be taken are reprehensible, since opium is not a medicine to be applied without great caution and judgement; and it is not consistent with Nature for one remedy to be a specific for every disorder.

CAROLMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

WHETHER your agreeable Medical Correspondent (LVI. 567.) think right or wrong about your and

your devils' smoking, it may gratify many of your correspondents to see how smoking was introduced upon the stage, as long as at least 180 years ago; introduced, I mean, *in propria persona*, like the sun, moon, and earth, dancing the hay in the Rehearsal. Were a modern poet to introduce Mr. Tobacco (smoking personified) as one of his characters upon the stage (and, Heaven knows, we have strange characters enough now and then), the Managers would be at a loss to know how to dress the worthy gentleman. Let them learn from part of a scene in *Lingua*, an old play, which is supposed to have suggested to Oliver Cromwell the idea of filling his pipe with three kingdoms, and making a tobacco-stopper of a king's finger.

Can any of your correspondents make sense of Tobacco's language, or suggest why he uses it? The Editor takes no notice of it. He supposes Lord Tappes was some Cambridge character of the day.

What I send you is from "A select Collection of old Plays, London, for J. Doddsley, 1780," vol. V. p. 200.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM WHIP.

#### ACTUS QUARTUS, SCENA QUARTA.

*The bench and Olfactus, as before; Tobacco as paraded in a taffata mantle, his arms brown and naked, busting aside of the passing of others, his neck bare hung with Indian leaves, his face brown painted with blue stripes, in his nose shines' teeth, on his head a pointed wicker crown with tobacco-pipes set in it, plumes of tobacco leaves, led by two Indian boys naked, with tapers in their hands, tobacco-boxes, and pipes lighted.*

*Phantastes.* Foh, foh, what a smell is here? is this one of your delightful objects?

*Olfactus.* It is your only scent in request, sir. *Commons Senjus.* What fiery fellow is that, which smoaks so much in the mouth?

*Olfactus.* It is the great and puissant god of Tobacco.

*Tobacco.* *Ladoch garwarrah pusser Istewars Olla di quanon, Indi carrib waggan.* [*baggon, Phantastes.* Ha, ha, ha, ha, thus, in my opinion, is the tongue of Antipodes.

*Memoria.* No, I remember it very well, it was the language the Arcadians spake, that lived long before the moon.

*Commons Senjus.* What signifies it, Olfactus?

*Olfactus.* This is the mighty Emperor Tobacco, King of Trinidado, that, in being conquered, conquered all Europe, in making them pay tribute for their smoke.

*Tobacco.* *Erfrongs inglues conde bisingo, Drwalin sossent mui pu coobinga.*

*Olfactus.* Expeller of catarrhs, banisher of all agues, your guts' only salve for the green wounds of a sea-sick.

Tobacco.

*Tobacco.* *All vulcani meriti, I parca pora si de gratam, la famala maza, cbe Hauko resparta, quivara.*

*Offshoot.* Son to the god Vulcan, and Tellos, kin to the father of mirth, called Baccus.

*Tobacco.* *Viscardinck, pillosuphe, pascano tamaromagos,*

*Pago dagon, Achlisinfr, caracibato for Lat.*

*Offshoot.* Genius of all swaggers, professed enemy to physicians, sweet ointment for sour teeth, firm knot of good fellowship, adamant of company, swift wind to spread the wings of time, hated of none but those that know him not, and of so great deserts, that who so is acquainted with him can hardly forsake him.

*Phantasia.* It seems these last words were very significant. I promise you a god of great denomination, he may be my Lord Tappes for his large titles.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

THE mind of man is an active principle; its prominent features are an insatiable thirst after knowledge, and an ardent desire of happiness. To gratify these inclinations, the natural and moral world are laid open to its view, which afford an infinite and pleasing variety of objects, on which it may exercise its powers, and which seem principally intended by the Deity for the range of its thoughts and contemplations. But, at the same time, it must be acknowledged that those powers are contracted, and its faculties often embarrassed in the investigation of truth, nay even of the most familiar objects.

I confess myself, Mr. Urban, unable satisfactorily to account for the phenomenon exhibited on our glass windows in a frosty morning, namely, the landscape scenery, with those beautiful ramifications and vegetable appearances which Nature produces in preference almost to any other. The effects are regular, the cause, therefore, is doubtless the same. Give me leave then, through the medium of your excellent *Miscellany*, to which I am already very much indebted, to submit the following *Queries* to your learned and ingenious readers; and, at the same time, to express the obligations I shall be under to any of them, who will be so obliging as to favour me with their thoughts upon the subject.

Qu. I. Whether the volatile parts of plants, which constantly perisph, and which these lower regions of the atmosphere are replete, may not assist in freezing principle in forming these appearances?

Qu. II. Whether the nitrous particles, with which the air is impregnated, have such a tendency? Or,

Qu. III. Whether it proceeds from any other cause, distinct from either of these?

I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for an elucidation of a  
Pet. iii. 19. 20

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

THE family of EGLINTON has long been famous in historic record; but the following paragraphs, combined, will point out a singularity in one of them not generally known.

"Yesterday a couple were married at St. Bride's church, the woman 50 years of age, and the man 70; the former a person of quality in England, and the latter an Earl of Scotland." *Protestant Mercury*, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1698.

"Alexander, Earl of Eglington, Viscount Montgomery, Baron of Ardrossan and Kilrouning, widower, and Dame Katherine Kaye, widow." *St. Bride's Marr. Register*, Dec. 6, 1698.

Alexander, 8th Earl of Eglington, was one of the Privy Council to King William; and died in 1701.

HISTORIOGRAPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

WHEN I proposed my scheme for the signature of *real names*, my wish was to improve your *Miscellany*. It is the opinion, it seems, of some of your correspondents (pp. 3, 122), that it would have a contrary effect, and your own sentiment rather coincides with theirs. It becomes me, therefore, to withdraw my plan; but I cannot surrender the conviction I feel, that it would really answer the design I had in view, and that none of the evils would ensue from its adoption which your correspondents apprehend. What objection any man can have to the production of his name when his views are honourable, and the subject merits attention, I know not. But it is a matter of *feeling*, I believe, wherein we cannot prescribe to one another. Surrendering my plan, as I do for the present, give me leave to offer a single member of it to your consideration, which is, that *no anonymous reply be admitted to those who sign their real names*. The utility of this arrangement, I think, be universally admitted.

What shall I say to the *Lover of Truth*?

*Truth?* He is very angry. I did not mean to irritate him, but to check the wanton petulance of his pen. He came forward unprovoked. The subject has no general interest in it, and it should expire with the year; otherwise he may know, that to remove his difficulties would not be the labour of five minutes. The mistress whom he vainly fancies to allure is really in my interest. *Truth* has its Champions, *Error* its bullies. Inadvertently, he has engaged under a wrong standard, it seems. His temper of mind, and the scurrility of his tongue, are not, at least, at all adapted to the imposing name he has assumed. The spirit of persecution dies away on the great continent of Europe, and the inquisitorial office has ordered search to be made in the islands for support. The *Lover of Truth* knows the Spanish language, and he can read the tales of *Ribadencira* with pleasure. The circumstance will give him interest; and let him not fear but he will easily be proselyted to the *Popery* he has described, which even now is so congenial with all his feelings. *Ignorance*, he observes, is its leading principle.

Mr. Urban, it is really wonderful that, in a country where the civil constitution, and all the modes of education, seem to have an obvious tendency to enlarge the mind, there should still be found in it so disproportionate a measure of illiberality and intolerance. The observation, I know, is just. The Abbé Mann, for instance, whose probity is respected, and whose abilities are admired, no sooner gives his name to your *Miscellany*, than more than one correspondent, because he is a Catholic, deems it honourable to insult him. Are Protestants so treated by the friends to literature, even at the foot of the papal chair? Where they go they are respected; nor is there a periodical sheet, or a literary society in Europe, that will not thankfully receive their communications\*. Only the narrow-minded and the vulgar, I know, are capable of the conduct I censure. But why, in England particularly, are such characters to be found? I submit the *problem* to your correspondents. We English Catholics are certainly a society to which respect is due. Like the ruins of the noble edifices which our ancestors once possessed, we also have survived

the mouldering hand of time. Other agents conspired to effect our dissolution. With what ardour should not an Antiquary then view the old flock, and survey the broken lineaments, which nor the lapse of years, nor the hammer of persecution, have been able utterly to deface! At all events, what concern has science, or its pursuits, with modes of faith? Mistaking their own passions for the suggestions of religion, men have too long perverted the best interests of reason. It is now pretended that we see through a juster medium. May our actions prove it!

JOSEPH BERINGTON.

Mr. Urban,

Feb. 8.

IN addition to the reasons which were urged in your last Magazine against compelling your correspondents to sign their real names, it may be observed, that, unless you are well acquainted with the writing of all your correspondents, and forbid any communication from new ones, you will never be able to distinguish between true and fictitious signatures, and must, consequently, be subject to very frequent imposition.

By such imposition, I presume, you were induced to publish (vol. LVII. p. 1164) a pretended ancient account of Yarmouth, which very obscurely alluded to the disputes by which at present the town is unfortunately divided. The assumed signature of a person, whose intellects are frequently deranged, gave an appearance of credibility to the account; and by that appearance, Mr. Urban, you must have been deceived, for the account itself was a very imperfect imitation of an old manuscript.

With the exposure of this imposition, I am induced to send you the account of an unfortunate woman in this town, whose mind is constantly occupied by the idea that she is Queen of England, and that the power and artifices of her enemies deprive her of the throne. She carries in her pocket an old seal, and a scroll of paper, which she shews as her great seal and her title. At church (where she generally attends), when the King or Queen is mentioned, she calls out "no George," or, "no Charlotte," and mutters a sort of protest against the usurpation of her and her husband's rights. She bears an equal antipathy to the word "society," for, whenever it occurs in the sermon, she fails not to exclaim, "no society," and again mutters a few words. Her fears are frequently excited for the Catholic Church, and,

\* Has Mr. B. or any other serious gentleman of the same or any other principles in religion, reason to think differently of the *German's Magazine*? EDIT.



and, upon this subject, she applies to the Clergy, some of whom she threatens with punishment, and to others she very liberally promises Bishopricks. Her Nobles consist of a few of the inhabitants of the town, and, with the true spirit of a Warwick, she makes and unmakes Lords whenever she is pleased or offended. Under the influence of her prevailing idea, and her alarms about the Church and State, she has sometimes walked to Norwich, to make her complaints to the Bishop; and sometimes she has walked to London, and found her way to the Treasury. In one of these excursions she applied to Lord North, who is said to have answered her with great quickness and pleasantry (and the introduction of this anecdote is a great motive for my sending you this account), "that the next cart-load of money which should come into the town was intended for her." By this answer his Lordship might free himself from her importunity, and ease her apprehensions for the moment; but her expectations were soon destroyed, and she now thinks that the money has been sent, and that her rebellious Nobility have withheld it from her.

She is supported by an allowance from the town; and, though she disdains the gift of charity, and will not involve herself in debt, she will sometimes accept relief (in a regal style) as a Benevolence from her Subjects. Of the respect due to her imaginary rank she is extremely tenacious; and, if she be not addressed with the title of Majesty, is very highly offended. Upon the subject of her injured rights, and and the danger of the Church, her whole attention seems engaged; yet she is perfectly quiet and inoffensive. In other respects she is by no means irrational, nor is there any thing in her dress or appearance (except when she is agitated by contradiction or alarmed by fear) to indicate the distraction of her mind. So nice and inscrutable are the causes which separate sense and madness!

GARIENUS.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Feb. 5.

I NOW have it in my power to give you a more particular account of the Cock Macaw which laid an egg in the year 1755, and which I mentioned in your Magazine published for the month. I say the *Cock Macaw*, for no female of any species of bird was ever so beautifully *be-feathered*. I was intimately acquainted with the bird, and its wor-

thy master, Captain Williams, for many years; and I am as confident the bird laid the egg, and that it was a cock-bird, as the evidence of eyes can ascertain any fact. The rev. Mr. Cooper Williams, the son of my deceased and worthy friend, has just sent me the egg from Gloucester. It is paited upon a piece of paper, and is about the size of a bantam egg, but rather of a larger oval; and the following is copied from the paper on which it sticks, and which is of my friend's own hand-writing, which I now remember to have seen more than twenty years since:

"This Egg was laid by a Macaw belonging to Joan Williams, of Plantow, esq. in the county of Essex, the 28th day of October, 1755, after the bird had been thirty years in England. It was formerly the property of Sir Charles Wager."

Now, Sir, if there are any contemporaries of Sir Charles Wager living, it is probable they may remember the bird also, for he was the most splendid in plumage I ever beheld.

I have too much respect for such a specimen of *contra Nature* to part with it while I can keep it; but, when my own shell breaks, it shall go to the British Museum.

P. T.

P. S. I think he lived several years after laying the egg and *lying with the maids*.

#### LETTERS to the PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN, on the Cultivation of their NATIONAL HISTORY.

Mihi quidem nulli eruditi videntur, quibus nostra ignota sunt. *Cicero de Fin.*

#### LETTER I.

Respected Countrymen,

IT was once my fortune to have a dispute, in a stage-coach, with the Master of a College in one of our Universities; which, after much jumbling and jostling, ended, like most other disputes, in setting us both down at our respective homes. The subject of this debate was an observation of the said Master, that every science had now attained all the perfection to which mankind could carry it; and that new books must, of course, only contain a repetition of what was already known and written. An opinion, so easily confutable from constant experience and facts, needs no strong arguments to overturn it. Against a person capable of advancing an absurdity, the weakest argu-



gument is always the strongest, as being best adapted to his understanding. I, therefore, confined myself chiefly to this syllogism:

Authors, printers, booksellers, support themselves, and their families, chiefly by publishing new books.

They are confessedly of great use to society.

Your argument goes to abolish these professions.

It is therefore injurious to society.

I have since thought that the opinion of this disputant was too general in Great Britain; and particularly with regard to one most important branch of literature, our National History. From the utter neglect shewn, for near a century, in publishing monuments, or illustrations, of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, while all the other countries of Europe are eager in this pursuit, one would imagine that our literati were agreed in opinion, that all was done for our history that could be done, and that further labour was only *crambe recitanda*. It is truly surprising that our booksellers, who deserve great praise for their spirit in literary undertakings, do not enter into this. Without their assistance, where should we have been in other respects? To their enterprise we are indebted for *Biographies*, *Systems of Geography*, *Encyclopedias*, *Dictionaries*. In France and Italy such works were projected, and carried into execution, by the Literati, supported by the patronage of kings and nobles, and the booksellers knew nothing of the matter till the manuscripts were put into their hands. Here, on the contrary, the booksellers projected the works, and engaged the authors. They are, in fact, the sole patrons of literature in this country; and to their spirit we must have recourse for the publication and illustration of our historical documents, should the great, as usual, stand aloof.

But it is to be hoped that our Great will return to their former taste for true glory; that the characters of jockey and gambler will one day not be thought absolutely necessary to complete a nobleman and a gentleman; but that the solid patronage of literature may be admitted to claim some attention. Many are the literary works, which, though of the highest importance to this country, cannot be undertaken without patronage, as the public taste, which generally follows the patronage of the

Great, does not encourage them. For, if the publick was to go somewhat into that line of reading, the books would sell, and pay for themselves. But the Great ought to lead the way, by publishing such works at their own expence, as the Princes of the blood do in France and Denmark; and Nobles have done in Germany, Italy, and Spain. The patronage of poets and men of genius has now ceased in most countries; and is unnecessary, as their works, if good, reward themselves, if bad, deserve no encouragement. But the patronage of learning, whose productions are seldom, if ever, popular, though of the highest use and importance to the glory of the nation, is continued in most countries, as the chief fame of the great. The publication of any ancient English historian, with illustrations, would not at present pay for the printing. Nobody reads such books. The study is too masculine for our trifling times, and all fly at the flowers of science, and neglect the fruits. Yet books of Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks, though studies more severe, are greedily read. This mystery, that in Britain alone National History should be the only science neglected, certainly merits explanation; and, in a future letter, shall be attempted to be explained.

In order to excite some attention to this subject, a series of letters on it is intended to be given in the Gentleman's Magazine, as in that useful Repository they may fall into a greater number of hands than if printed in a separate volume, seeing that the subject is so much neglected. The epistolary nature dispenses with severe method; but it will be best to follow some little order. It is proposed, therefore, I. To shew that a neglect of our history does exist, and is peculiar to us, and to produce an example or two of such neglect. II. To point out where the neglect chiefly lies. III. To examine the causes of this neglect. IV. To hint at the remedies.

Joseph Scaliger observed, two centuries ago, in the *Scaligerana*, that no country abounds in hue manuscripts more than England, and that no country shews such neglect of them. Were our historical MSS. alone properly published, the press might groan with them for half a century, to the emolument of our printers and booksellers: that is, if Government were to appoint a society for publishing such documents; if the Great were to contribute; or if, as in most foreign

foreign countries, every gentleman were to look on such works as necessary even in a small library, and regard the history of the nation as the most interesting knowledge of every native. This knowledge never can be acquired but by perusal of the original writers. The systems and prejudices of modern historians are notorious. The history of Greece and Rome all seek for in the fountains: and why should not the history of Great Britain obtain even greater attention from every native? As the study of our history has declined, true patriotism has declined; and to attempt its revival may, it is hoped, be regarded as a service both to patriotism and to literature. In the next letter, as a proper foundation for the rest, it shall be shewn that a neglect of our history exists, and a surprizing instance shall be given of it. PHILISTOR.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER TO J. C. ESQ. LONDON, ON THE SALMON FISHERY ON THE TWEED.

Dear Sir, *Berwick, Oct. 30, 1761.*  
**T**HE favour of yours, of the 9th instant, gives me the more pleasure, as it presents me with an opportunity of shewing with how much respect I shall employ my small abilities in answering your enquiries on our Salmon Fishery.

*Qs. 1.* What number of fish may the river Tweed produce yearly?

*Ans.* The produce of this river is variable, being seldom two years alike, and for many seasons together unproductive, or the rents ill paid, while another time, for many subsequent seasons, the salmon are remarkably plenty. To obtain an account of the number of salmon caught in the river Tweed in one year, with tolerable accuracy, I have, by the assistance of a well-informed person, collected a rental of every separate fishery in the river for about 14 miles from its mouth (in all about 41), the rents amounting to about 5,400*l.* annually\*.

The same person also, thoroughly ac-

quainted with the yearly expences necessarily attending each individual fishing water, moderately computes the whole charges at 5000*l.* which together make 10,400*l.* Now, the number of salmon to pay these annual rents and charges cannot be less than twenty times that sum, viz. 208,000, exclusive of the gillies and trout.

The gillies are the salmon fry, and therefore of the same species: for, by the best-informed people, this is an admitted fact, that they return from the sea well-grown salmon.

In the latter end of the year, the salmon make as far up the river as possible, in order to spawn; and, when they meet with a place suitable, the *he* and *se* conjunctly form a hole in the sand or gravel, about 18 inches deep, wherein they cast their sperm together, and carefully cover it over with the same materials, where it continues till the spring, if not disturbed by the winter's floods.

One of the two roes of the *he-fish* will, at this season, be sometimes twelve inches in length, and six in circumference. As to the size of the milt of the *he-fish*, I cannot say.

About the latter end of March, or beginning of April, the young fry shew themselves alive, very small at first, but gradually arrive at the size of about four inches in length, and are then termed here *snovies*, or rather, properly, *smelts*; though they certainly have no affinity, in shape or hue, to that delicate morsel with which you decorate a dish of Tweed salmon at your London tables. This young fry hasten to sea with no small expedition. About the beginning of May, the river seems to be all alive. You cannot conceive any idea of their numbers. If a land-flood then happens, they are swept away to sea more effectually, as, after it, scarce any are to be seen.

Near the middle of June, the earliest of them take the river again; they are then, in this second stage, called *gillies*, and are about 12, 14, or 16 inches long. Thus they increase in numbers and size till about the middle of July, which is, as we call it, the middle of *gillie-time*, a period much looked-for by the industrious and laborious poor.

The method of fishing for salmon is by a net of considerable length, which the fisherman coils up on the square stern of a flat-bottomed boat, nine or ten feet long, and four feet wide. The net is loaded, to sink at bottom, and buoyed

\* This rental was taken in the year 1761, since which time most of the leases have been renewed at an advanced rent. In one instance, at the mouth of the Tweed, the fact is well known; the lease, which expired only a few years ago, was, with avidity, secured at more than double its old rent, in the proportion, if I mistake not, of three to seven and a half.

buoyed up with cork at top, and in the center of which is a pouch or bosom for the fish to be retained in. With his boat thus arranged, the fisherman, at the proper times of tide, which must be consulted, pushes off, and makes his circuit equal to the length of his net, while his friends on shore, or mounted on temporary stands in the river, are on the watch, with their advice, and with their assistance, to forward his wishes, by helping the fish to, and keeping them in, the nets.

The number of salmon gills and trout taken in this manner is almost incredible. They swim together in shoals promiscuously, but generally a large salmon leads the van. While they take the river, or advance to sea, this remark is the more observable, for then the light troops appear to be kept under the convoy of the captain of the squadron.

Prodigious numbers are every day caught in some part of the river; sometimes a boat-load or two, on a stand, at one tide. Nay, there was no less than 37 score (the way of counting among fishermen), viz. 740, taken some years ago at one haul or draught. It is common to take near 100 thus at once.

It is an object of regard for the farmer of the fish-lug-water to procure servants, with whom he contracts for the season as sharers of, or co-partners in a small degree with him, in the profits. As they must often work while their master sleeps, interest and advantage will necessarily excite in them care and vigilance.

*Q. II.* What methods are used in preparing and vending them?

*Ans.* Most of, or generally all, the salmon taken till April, or to the setting-in of warm weather, is sent to London in baskets, fresh, or, more properly, raw, unless now and then a vessel is prevented sailing by contrary winds, and then the fish is fetched from on board to the cooper's office, boiled, pickled, and kitted. When the season changes, and the weather becomes warm, the salmon is all boiled, and pickled, and sent up to London in kits\* of about 18 pounds weight, and in half

kits, when it often fetches a very high price.

About the middle of July, the London market being overstocked, and the demand less, they send only a part thither, thus boiled, pickled, and kitted †.

The Berwick coopers, about twenty in number, during this plentiful season, salt down the overflow of fish in casks, for a foreign market.

They have also another way, which they have newly adopted, of preparing salmon with spices, and other aromatics, which they also send abroad under the name of spiced salmon.

The dried salmon should also be mentioned, by which they dispose of very many. They are split down the chine, laid open, and salted for many days; then tied by the head, and hung up in an airy place, shaded from the sun, till quite dry. They are dried with the head upward, for one obvious reason, viz. that the essential oil and the juices of the fish, more abundant in the head and jole, and on which its true flavour depends, are thus preserved in its interior substance. In a contrary position, it would, from the head, soon be lost, and much injure its preservation, if not, in close and warm weather, even prevent its cure. They have the name of kipper'd salmon, and are sold in London for 9d. 10d. and 11. per pound.

*Q. III.* What is the fishing season in the Tweed?

*Ans.* The season for fishing commences on the 30th of November, the feast of St. Andrew, and ends on Michaelmas-day, though the corporation grant the indulgence of a fortnight longer, on account of the change of the style; but it may be observed, that the fishing season begins much too early, as the interval of six weeks is surely too short a time for the operations now carried on in the obscure recesses of our prolific river, by which means we see brought to market, what is not only in itself unwholesome, but injurious to the commerce and advantages of this corporation.

N. B. The season is now altered; it commences the 30th of January, and ends the 30th of October.

\* The fish-cooper selects some of his best fish for kits and half-kits, as presents, or, as we call them, token kits. A half-kit usually consists of two joles, four middle pieces, and a tail-piece; that is to say, a whole fish split down the chine. The same method of splitting is, I believe, attended to in the kit.

† To make which lie compact in the small compass of this kit, he takes from off the edge of the chine of the fresh fish a slice, or, as it is called, *splaton*, *quæ* splitting. This bifal, when well dressed, and garnished with the roe, or rowen, makes a dish in the early part of the season much admired.

*Q<sup>y</sup>. IV.* What is the general price of salmon at Berwick?

*Ans<sup>r</sup>.* As to the price of salmon at the river side; in the *beginning* of the season they are very high; a good *found* fish (for some at this time are not so) will fetch 1s. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per pound: if a vessel is ready to sail for London, with a fair wind, for every thing here points to the metropolis, the buyer will speculate very high, and even advance upon 1s. 6d.

Most of the time that salmon is sent away fresh, the prices are from 9s. down to 5s. per stone, dependent on the prospects of a fair wind for London, and the plenty of fish caught.

When the hot season comes in, and salmon can no longer be sent fresh up to town, and even pickled salmon is less in request there, we have it here sold for 12d. 10d. and 8d. per stone, which is less than one halfpenny per pound, as a stone of salmon is 18lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Avoirdupois; for 4 stone, or 56lb. Avoirdupois, is only 3 stone, or 42lb. fish weight. Though I must observe, that this last year they were never less than 16d. a stone, and mostly 2s. and 1s. 6d. through the year.

[*P. S. Jan. 1788.* For some years past the Tweed Fisheries have been thought to be on the decline. but this last season has lighted up joy and cheerfulness on the banks of the Tweed. They have taken *more* fish; but, for these twenty years, in a good season, they never had better prices.]

*Q<sup>y</sup>. V.* Are not what we call salmon-trout the young salmon?

*Ans<sup>r</sup>.* I am now to answer your enquiries on our trout, which you commonly call salmon-trout, from a popular opinion that they become salmon. This idea is universally deemed ill-founded. They are called here whiting, and are certainly a distinct species of fish. The proprietors of our London smacks send them rather in the wells of their vessels, being apartments so constructed in the bottom of the ship as to convey them to Billingsgate alive.

The whittings are contracted for by the season with the farmers of the fishing waters, at the rate of 6d. a piece, large and small, when they provide corves, or small hulks, full of holes, to lie at the water's-edge, for the fishermen to keep them in, till they are sent for by a double, or boat with a well in it, to convey them to the smack's well,

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which they do not fail to do once every day, if not every tide.

The whiting is like the salmon in the scales, shape, and colour of the fish. Their flavour, when fresh taken, and well-dressed, is most delicious; and, I am told, much superior to any trout in this kingdom; the much-talked-of Fordwich trout, of the Stour, near Canterbury, not excepted. They are thought here to be peculiar only to the main body of the river Tweed, and not generated in, or frequenting, its branches, as they are seldom seen in the Whitaker, the Till, or any of the higher branches of this river.

There is in the Tweed another kind of trout, called the bull trout, of a large size, and proportionably longer than the whiting. This trout is only found in the months of January and February; it is often a dozen pounds in weight, and is sold in London, in these early months, for salmon. It is inferior in quality to the whiting, being less firm, and of a paler colour.

From the above sketch of the history of the salmon, it would appear, that he arrives at a state of perfection and maturity in twelve months. To accomplish which, he goes down twice to refresh and depurate himself in the sea; first, as a smolwe, he becomes a gulse; secondly, as a gulse, he becomes a salmon.

Studious as I am of informing myself from the old and judicious fishermen, I do not find that it can be questioned, whether a fish of a year old is not mature enough to store the river with its own species. This at best is matter of conjecture only. But, were it not the case, when we consider the torrents of rain, hail, and snow, to which our northern climate is exposed in the winter months, and during which these beds of half-formed embryo are so liable to be swept away, it must be many years before our rivers could be replenished. May not the bad seasons we have formerly had be attributed to the injuries the river has sustained in the winter?

Mr. URBAN, *Wintercot, Herefordshire,*  
Feb. 19.

AS I walked over my pastures the other day, I was much struck with the singular verdure that appeared in two or three parts of the ground; and what added still more to claim my observation, was the peculiarity of its form, which was precisely semicircular, with

with a base of about four yards, and the curve about half a-yard in thickness. Having ruminated on this phenomenon, it occurred to me, that I had observed these particular parts to have been very prolific of mushrooms or frogstoils in the autumn. That these fungules should putrify and manure the ground seems not extraordinary; but whence, or by what cause, they should be produced in this artful form, may be worthy the researches of the curious.

I have since learned that these figures in the grass are not uncommon in the country, and are vulgarly called the Fairy's Ring. If your learned correspondents can give me any light into this matter, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

Yours, &c. CHA. BERINGTON.

#### A C A R D.

THE writer of "The Essay on the Constitution of incorporated Boroughs, and the Powers vested in the Officers who preside over, and manage, their Concerns," sends his most respectful compliments to Bradwardin, who published remarks on that Essay, vol. LVI. p. 954.—Ereunetes sincerely thanks the Reviewer for his candid and judicious corrections of the Essay, and for his pertinent and elegant illustration and enforcement of its main objects; and cheerfully subjoins his cordial ap-

probation of Bradwardin's additional strictures on a public and a very serious evil. Respecting this latter business, Ereunetes hath long thought that (besides the accidental combination of oppressive magistrates) the framing of laws, ever so excellent in themselves, by the collected wisdom of the whole nation, and then sending them abroad, to be administered by the caprice and resentment of an imperfect and partial individual or two, in different parts of the kingdom, is an evil greatly to be deplored, and for which there appears to be little or no effectual remedy provided. Of late years this evil hath increased, is still increasing, and now, for the security of private property and public liberty, as well as the honour of our most excellent constitution, it ought either to be quite extirpated, or greatly diminished.

Note I. A particular friend to Ereunetes hath suggested, within a few days past, that some of the leading points, which are discussed in the Essay, derive very considerable illustration and weight from the late decisions of the Court of King's Bench respecting the corporation of Yarmouth.

Note II. An *erratum* in the Essay, which Ereunetes wishes to be made, is, that, instead of "QUO WARRANTO," there be inserted, "by the *wholesome* severity of a MANDAMUS."

#### CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

| LENT<br>CIRCUIT.<br>1788. | NORTHERN                   | NORFOLK.                   | MIDLAND                     | HOMER.                  | WESTERN                  | OXFORD.                 |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                           | E. Mansfield<br>B. Perryu. | L. Loughb.<br>J. Ashburst. | L. C. B. Eyre<br>B. Thomsen | J. Gould.<br>J. G. ofe. | B. Hotham.<br>J. Buller. | J. Heath.<br>J. Wilson. |
| Saturd. Mar. 1            |                            | Aylesbury                  |                             |                         |                          |                         |
| Monday 3                  |                            |                            |                             |                         |                          | Reading                 |
| Tuesday 4                 |                            |                            | Northampt.                  |                         | Winchester               |                         |
| Wednesday 5               |                            |                            |                             |                         |                          | Oxford                  |
| Thursday 6                |                            | Bedford                    |                             | Hereford                |                          |                         |
| Friday 7                  |                            |                            | Okeham                      |                         |                          |                         |
| Saturday 8                | York & City                | Huntingdon.                | Linc. & City                |                         | Salisbury                | Worc & City             |
| Monday 10                 |                            |                            |                             | Chelmsford              |                          |                         |
| Tuesday 11                |                            | Cambridge                  |                             |                         |                          |                         |
| Wednesday 12              |                            |                            |                             |                         |                          | Stafford                |
| Thursday 13               |                            |                            | Not & Town                  |                         | Dorchester               |                         |
| Friday 14                 |                            | Thetford                   |                             |                         |                          |                         |
| Saturday 15               |                            |                            |                             |                         |                          | Shrewsbury              |
| Monday 17                 |                            |                            | Derby                       | Madstone                | Exon & City              |                         |
| Wednesday 19              |                            | Bury St. Edm.              |                             |                         |                          |                         |
| Thursday 20               |                            |                            | Leic. & Bos                 |                         |                          | Hereford                |
| Saturday 21               |                            |                            |                             |                         | Launceston               |                         |
| Monday 23                 | Lancaster                  |                            | Coventry                    | E. Grinstead            |                          | Moumouth                |
| Tuesday 24                |                            |                            | Warwick                     |                         |                          |                         |
| Wednesday 26              |                            |                            |                             | Kingston                |                          | Glon. & City            |
| Thursday 27               |                            |                            |                             |                         | Taunton                  |                         |

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.  
YOUR correspondent A. T. (vol. LVII. p. 1167) mentions, that a friend of his dreamed he prevented one of the monuments in Westminster Abbey from falling, by supporting it with his shoulder, and, on waking, had a violent pain in that shoulder and arm,

for the recovery of which he Bath. A. T. seems to think, dream was the occasion of the pain it is not more reasonable to suppose it was sleeping, whilst it was sleeping, occasioned the dream.  
Yours, &c.

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SE

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.  
(Continued from p. 48.)*

*Monday, December 3.*

THE estimates of the army and ordnance for the ensuing year were presented, the former by the Secretary at War, and the latter by Mr. Aldridge, who gave notice of their intention of submitting them to the consideration of the House on this day se'nnight.

Col. Fitzpatrick was of opinion, that the army estimates ought to be printed for the perusal of the members.

The Secretary at War could not concur with him, as they were neither complex nor voluminous. Besides, it was contrary to the practice of the House, and absolutely unprecedented.

Col. Fitzpatrick replied, that there was a precedent for the printing of the ordnance estimates; and no objection could be urged against printing those of the army, that would not apply with equal force against printing the former; and therefore, presuming that the House would act consistently, he should move, that the army estimates be printed.

The Secretary at War opposed the motion. The practice of the House, he observed, was founded in wisdom and policy; and he trusted they would not, on the present occasion, depart from ancient usage, unless something of greater weight than he had yet heard should be urged in justification of the charge. The motion was rejected without further debate.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply; and, without a syllable of debate, 6,336,000*l.* were voted; the particulars of which sum were thus given:

Mr. Brett moved in the committee, that there be granted to his Majesty the same number of seamen for the ensuing, that had been voted for the current year, that is, 18,000, including 3,000 marines, and that 4*l.* per man per month be granted for defraying the

expenses of the same (ordnance the navy excepted), reckon months in the year. This which amounted to 936,000*l.* granted.

Mr. Ross moved, that the sums should be granted for tallies and cancelling Exchequer bill for the service of the current year charged upon the aids of the year for the following sums: 2,500, 1,500,000—1,500,000—in all 3,5 These sums also having been without any debate, the House passed, when

Sir Gilbert Elliot gave notice, Tuesday se'nnight he would charge against Sir Elijah Impey in order that he might have precedents to proceed upon, he that there be laid before the copy of a letter from Mr. Haffi Mr. Barwell to the Court of D dated April 30, 1766. The passed without opposition.

Mr. Fox said, that Monday is too early a day for taking into consideration a question so important to the country as the augmentation of the army, particularly as it was to beyond the ensuing year, and part of the permanent military establishment of the kingdom. A sum of such magnitude should be discussed in the fullest House; and therefore he wished that the consideration might be postponed till after a few days, unless there was some cause for dispatch.

Mr. Pitt said, he earnestly that so important a question should be decided upon in the fullest House for that reason, among others, desirous that it should be before Christmas. The King had announced that such a ritual to be introduced, and surely necessary exists for putting our possessions into a proper posture of defence, we cannot provide too

for their security. The regiments destined for that purpose could not proceed upon their voyage without the sanction of Parliament; the House would, therefore, agree with him, he presumed, in rejecting any proposition that had a tendency to procrastination.

Mr. Fox acquiesced, although he did not think that a few days delay could be attended with any danger.

Mr. *Jelliffe* moved that the translation of the treaty with Hesse Cassel be printed for the use of the members, that they might have the means of being thoroughly acquainted with the nature of a treaty so expensive to their country.

Mr. *Pitt* opposed the motion, because it was unnecessary, and tended only to create delay. The substance of the treaty, which lay upon the table, was within the retention of the weakest memory: gentlemen had only to determine, whether a subsidy of 36,000 l. per ann. was too much to pay for having 12,000 men ready to serve this country, whenever it was found necessary to call upon them.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Fox observed, that in the Speech from the Throne it was said, that France had notified to this country her intention of interfering by force in the disputes of Holland; while the counter-declaration positively stated, that no such design had ever been formed by that court. For his own part, he had no doubt of the veracity of the Royal Speech; but still, as it was by the tenour of that notification the House was to form a judgement of the conduct of Ministers in advising the King to arm, it would be absolutely necessary that a copy of the notification should be laid upon the table. The House would then have an opportunity of deciding upon the state of a transaction of which such opposite accounts had been given, by two parties so very respectable.

Mr. *Pitt* could not concur in the opinion that the production of the notification was necessary. He did not mean to act as the advocate of the French court, by defending it from the imputation of contradiction; yet he might attempt to reconcile the apparent inconsistency, by observing, that the party which ruled Holland before the march of the Prussians called themselves the legal and constitutional states

of the province of Holland; these men, on the approach of the Prussian troops, applied to the most Christian king, as the ally of the republic, for succours; and that Monarch, considering them as the lawful sovereigns of the Province of Holland, promised to protect his allies against a foreign invasion. This he did not deem a departure from the resolution he had formed, not to interfere in the internal disputes of the republic: but the king of Great Britain not acknowledging the ruling party to be the lawful sovereigns of the Province, but, on the contrary, looking upon them as usurpers of the government, and invaders of the constitution of the republic, could not view the armed interference of France in any other light than as a desire to support a set of usurpers against their lawful sovereigns, by assisting one party against the other, and consequently endeavouring to interfere by arms in the internal disputes of that country. In this manner might the variance between the Speech and the counter-declaration be explained and done away. It was of no moment now to enquire into a business that had, happily, been terminated without an interruption of the public tranquillity; it could answer no good purpose to institute an enquiry which, at present, could have no useful object in view, and he thought the attempt not innocent.

Mr. Fox spoke a few words in reply, and concluded with saying, that he would not trouble the House to divide upon his motion. The House then adjourned.

*Tuesday, December 4.*

The papers, which Sir Gilbert Elliot had moved for the preceding day, relative to the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey, were presented from the India-house.

The report of the committee of supply, on the sums to be granted to his Majesty, for the service of the year 1788, was brought up, read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. *Grenville* moved for leave to bring in a bill, for regulating the intercourse between the island of Newfoundland and the United States of America. When, on the conclusion of the peace, it was found necessary to regulate the commerce of this island, a difficulty of some magnitude had occurred. In the first place, the policy of this country required that all commercial intercourse between



between the inhabitants of the United States and those of Newfoundland, should, as far as possible, be discouraged; but in the next it was considered, that, as the island had been always furnished with provisions from the continent of America, to put a stop to all communication between them might be of dangerous consequence to the former. A compromise was therefore agreed to, by which it was determined that the intercourse should continue, but that the importation should be limited to four articles—flour, bread, Indian corn, and live stock; and it was also enacted, that this commerce should be carried on in British-built vessels, subjected not only to the general restraints of the navigation laws, but also to take out a particular licence for that purpose. This bill was at first passed, by way of experiment, for one year only; after which it had been re-enacted for two, which period would expire in the present session. It therefore became necessary, as it had stood the test of experience, and had been approved of by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and by Admiral Elliot, the intelligent commander who presided there, that it should now be passed again for the period of two years. Though, for the purpose of the present proceeding, this explanation would be sufficient, yet he would beg the attention of the House for a few minutes longer, in order to inform them, that, under these regulations, the Newfoundland trade, which was an important object to this country, had been considerably improved. When America was severed from Great Britain, some gentlemen, to whose opinions in matters of trade great deference was due, were seriously apprehensive that this branch of our commerce would be much injured, if not annihilated; but he had the satisfaction to say that their fears were groundless; and, as a proof, he could assure them, that the men employed in it this year were nearly double in number to those who were engaged in it in the year 1783; the latter he stated at somewhat more than 7000, and the former at little less than 14,000. To this agreeable information he was able to add, from unquestionable authority, that the fisheries of France, our only rival on that coast, had decreased in the same ratio that ours had been augmented; there had been exported from that kingdom, in 1783, 426,000 quintals of

salt fish; in the last year their exports did not exceed 128,000; whilst those from Great Britain, which in 1783 nearly equalled the French, had risen last year to 720,000 quintals. He entered into some other comparative statements of the number of ships, men, &c. all tending to the same point; and concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill; which was granted; after which the House adjourned.

*Wednesday, December 5.*

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, the duties on malt, cyder, mum, and perry, and also the land-tax, were continued for another year.

The answer of Warren Hastings, esq. to the articles of impeachment presented last session, was brought down from the Lords by two masters in chancery, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burke then moved, that this answer should be referred to a committee, vested with the usual powers, who were to determine on the future mode of proceeding.

This motion having passed, the committee appointed were the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Wyndham, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Grey, Mr. Adam, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Dudley Long, Gen. Burgoyne, Col. North, Mr. St. John, Col. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Courteney, and Sir James Erskine. Mr. Francis was nominated next after Mr. Burke, but an opposition taking place, his appointment was negatived on a division.

Ayes 97. Noes 126. Majority 29.

Mr. Burke expressed, in the most animated language, his regret on this determination. Standing, he said, in the presence of Heaven, he would aver, that, in his opinion, there was no man on whose word or whose justice a greater reliance could be placed; nor could the whole of the present committee produce an equal degree of information with the hon. member who had been thus rejected. He considered this rejection as an omen that the cause, which that gentleman had hitherto supported, would sink, deprived of his assistance; yet, from a consciousness of its being his duty, he was determined to persevere; and, though abandoned by the House, he would not abandon the cause of justice. There appeared, he remarked,



so small portion of inconsistency on the present occasion. Those who had uniformly opposed the impeachment were undoubtedly right in having voted for the removal of one so peculiarly qualified to give effect to the proceeding. But what had those, who voted for the impeachment in its former stages, to urge in favour of their conduct? By that he had lost the aid of the Hon. Gent. whom he was proud to call his friend, his associate, and his *instructor*; yet it was not from his own ignorance of the subject that he lamented the loss; it was from an extensive knowledge, the accumulation of 14 years sedulous enquiry, that he was convinced of the necessity of local information. The Hon. Gent. had been a member of the former committee, who had transacted the business allotted to them without the smallest reproach; yet he would repeat, that, maimed as their future consultations must be without the aid of Mr. Francis, he would not relinquish the cause, nor should his diligence be slackened.

Mr. Fox said, that if it was wished to carry even the appearance of fairness or candour on the occasion, the other side of the House would nominate a gentleman to supply the chasm which their vote had made in the committee. The Right Hon. Gent. for instance, who presided at the India Board (Mr. Dundas), would bring to them an equal share of respectability and information.

No reply having been made to this suggestion, though Mr. Dundas was present,

Mr. Burke moved, that the committee be invested with the power of sending for persons, papers, records, &c. Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

Mr. Pitt, without any preface, moved, that the sum of 36,093l. 13s. being the subsidy granted to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel for the year 1788, should be made good by that House.

Mr. Fox said, it was by no means his intention to oppose a measure, the general principle of which he had already approved; he wished only for an explanation of some particulars. The business was to be considered—either as a measure of necessity, occasioned by the pressure of the moment—or, as a matter founded on more general policy, and forming part of a system, which it was

intended to adopt. In which of these views it was to be considered, the House had not yet been informed. He had said on a former day, that he did not wish to press his enquiries into the particulars of our foreign politics; yet it was impossible, in the present instance, to determine fully on the expediency of the transaction, unless gentlemen were acquainted with the other treaties now on foot, as the merits of the present could be ascertained only by its relative tendencies. He remarked on that clause in the treaty, by which the troops engaged for were prohibited to be sent beyond sea, except to Great Britain or Ireland. By this clause we were precluded from employing them in Gibraltar, India, our West India islands, or any other of our distant settlements, where the various contingencies of war might require their assistance. We could only judge of the future by the past, and, ascertaining the merits of the treaty by that criterion, we should find, that, had it existed at the commencement of the last war, the troops thus engaged could not have been employed to the smallest advantage by this nation. He was also desirous of being informed, whether the passing of this resolution implied that Parliament were bound to admit those forces into this kingdom, on any future occasion, without being previously consulted, and their permission formally obtained. These several points demanded explanation; but the most essential question was, how far the present treaty is attached to, or depends upon, the other negotiations which, it is understood, are now in agitation?

Mr. Pitt said, with respect to the first question, whether the measure had sprung from immediate necessity, or from a more extended policy, he thought it had been answered on the first day of the session. The fact was, that the pressure of the time had been such, that it was deemed highly necessary to be provided with a force on the Continent; in consequence of which the engagement had been formed; but as future security was as much the object as present exertion, it was judged prudent to make the measure permanent at least for four years, which was the term agreed upon. It was not to be taken abstractedly, but considered relatively to some other transactions, which, it had been admitted, could not properly be disclosed in that assembly. The necessity being thus established, it remained only

to speak respecting the manner in which the business had been transacted. It was judged more prudent to engage the assistance of those 12,000 men, rather by a retaining-fee to the Landgrave, in which light the 36,000*l.* now granted was to be considered, than by any other mode, as no other was less exceptionable or expensive. The admission of those troops, at a future period, was not, he said, implied in the present resolution of the committee, as that was a circumstance which could never take place without the consent of Parliament. In forming a judgement of the present treaty, it was unfair to suppose that such a combination of chances could occur as we had to encounter in the last war. He admitted, that by the treaty, as it now stood, the forces could not be sent abroad. But then, said he, as the history of this country in former ages, and the experience we have derived from it—as the prosperity and glory of former times, contrasted with the adversity and depression of those that have lately past—have all concurred to evince the necessity of continental connections, it is reasonable so to suppose, that if a war should take place, which, however, he trusted, was at a great distance, we should find sufficient employment for those forces on the Continent, where they might act as much to our advantage as if sent to any of our distant possessions. He concluded with remarking, that it was not Hessian, but Hanoverian troops, who assisted in defending Gibraltar last war, whither, if it were necessary, they might be sent again. As to the wording of the treaty, if it was objectionable, he should only say, that it had been copied *verbatim* from the two last which had been entered into with that Prince, for similar purposes.

Sir James Johnston condemned the proceeding with his usual laconic energy. We had been concerned, he said, in this traffic of blood ever since the year 1703, yet he was sorry to see it continued. England had a militia to defend her, and Ireland had 60,000 volunteers. But Scotland, though her natives breathed as *pure an air*, was precluded from that blessing: he trusted, however, it was able to defend itself; and, under these circumstances, he saw no necessity for the introduction of foreign troops.

Mr. Barts said, he had no objection to subsidiary treaties in general, he approved of the late transactions in the

aggregate; but the question now to be considered was whether the treaty with Hesse was entered into upon principles of true policy? He was willing to believe that it was, though from a concurrence of circumstances, he could not help entertaining some doubts respecting it. He had no objection to the economy of it; and was ready to consider it as a *retaining-fee* to the Landgrave, who was a very able, if not an eloquent, counsellor, and whose arguments in the field were more weighty, he was convinced, than any he himself should bring before the House of Peers on a certain occasion, though they might not, perhaps, be so strictly conformable to the rules of logic. He would suppose (and he meant by his vote to give the Minister a temporary bill of credit to that purpose), that it made one link in the chain of continental connexions, now in a train of negotiation; but if it did, he must consider it as the least in that chain. United with Russia and Prussia, we had nothing to fear from the rest of Europe, but, if unconnected with those powers, we had much room for apprehension. France was not dead, she was only in a paroxysm of somnolency. She was exhausted, but rest would recruit her; she was faint, but would revive, Spain would assist her efforts. Let us then be careful, that, in attempting to incline the balance of power towards us, we do not throw it from us. The King's speech did not afford one ray of light: the historian would not be able to write from it, nor did it afford materials for speaking to the politician. It had much the air of an epic poem. Palmerin of England, and Don Belianis of Greece, were nothing to the monarchs of Prussia and Great Britain. A damsel was insulted—Prussia flies to her relief, and England arms to assist him. In the way, merely by accident, they crush a powerful French faction, and restore an injured Prince to his hereditary rights. What action in the ages of chivalry was superior to this? He dreaded, and was warranted to do so by the stipulations of the treaty, that the Landgrave's alliance with us might involve him in a war with some of his neighbours, in which case we were to assist him indefinitely. He had seen treaties where the quota of aid was specified. In this, there was no limitation. He concluded a speech of much wit, humour, and argument, with observations on the indifference of the nation respecting many important

important constitutional points, particularly the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom.

The House being then resumed, the report of the progress of the committee was ordered to be brought up the next day. Adjourned.

*Thursday, December 6.*

An account of sums issued by his Majesty, in compliance with the addresses of the House, and which had not been made good by Parliament, was presented from the Exchequer, read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the committee of ways and means, which was read; and the resolutions for continuing the duties on malt, cyder, mum, and perry, were agreed to; as was also the land-tax.

Mr. Gilbert begged the attention of the House for a few minutes to a subject which he had long revolved in his mind, and in which the House had laudably interested itself for the two preceding sessions. With their assistance, therefore, of which he had no reason to doubt, he entertained hopes of being able to complete the whole in a manner that would reflect credit on their humanity. It was scarcely necessary, he said, to add, that he alluded to the poor bill. A bill had passed last session, requiring the ministers, churchwardens, and other proper officers, to make returns of all charitable donations within their respective parishes and districts. In obedience to this act, returns to a large amount had been made; and, agreeably to an order of the House, those returns had been printed for the use of the members, but so imperfectly, that the object in view was in a great measure defeated. To remedy this, circular letters had been sent to the same descriptions of persons, requiring them to supply the defects in the former returns, and to place the whole in a more regular form. This had been attended with so good an effect, that, within these few months, not less than 1700 returns had been made. What he intended, therefore, to move, was, that a committee be appointed to take those returns into consideration, and to report their opinion, how far the act alluded to, made in the 16th year of his present Majesty, for the purpose of enforcing those returns, had been complied with. Agreed to.

Sir John Miller moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent persons entitled to their freedom by birth,

marriage, or servitude, in cities, towns, ports, or boroughs, from voting at elections of members to serve in parliament for such cities, towns, &c. until they have been admitted to their freedom a limited time previously to such election.

Mr. Jelliffe said, he should oppose the bill, unless the Hon. Bart. supported it by stronger arguments than could, in his present opinion, be urged in favour of it.

Sir John Miller thought the bill a very necessary one, in point of order, distinction, and information. The inconvenience arising from occasional voters had, he believed, been experienced by many gentlemen in that House. Bristol and Liverpool, to his own knowledge, felt this inconvenience in a high degree, and yet it was easily remedied; it only required that the elector should register his name and qualification a certain number of days immediately preceding the election; about three or four, in his opinion, would be sufficient; by which means the candidate would be able to estimate the number of his constituents, and to pay them every proper respect. But it often happens, that many persons deriving their suffrages from birth, marriage, or servitude, came to London without having registered their names, never thinking more of their privilege till they see the address of a candidate in a news-paper, when they hurry down, and destroy that order, distinction, and information, which it is the object of the bill to establish. If the House would suffer the bill to be read once, and printed, they would have an opportunity of forming their opinions respecting it during the recess, and he flattered himself they would then be of his opinion. The House had a particular interest in this bill. It was their duty to ascertain the qualification of electors, that as little room as possible might be left for doubt or dispute. Of this we had an early proof, in the fixing at 40s. a year the privilege of voting for a county; a sum which, in those days, was of more value than now at present, and a recent instance of this attention occurred in that act which disables custom-house officers and excisemen from voting at elections for members of parliament.

Mr. Crick and Sir James Yelverton spoke a few words against the bill; after which the House divided, when there appeared for it only the two tellers, and against it 51.

(To be continued.)

## FOREIGN ARTICLE.

**M. EDDA SAMUNDAR NINES FRODA. Edda Rhythmica, seu Antiquior, vulgo Samundina dicta. Pars I. Odæ Mythologica, à Resenio nunc Editæ, continens Cuius Versuum Latina, Latinesque versis, Notæ, Glossæ Verum, et Index Rerum.** Hafniz, 1787. 4to. pp. 722. Edda 404, Linf. 318.

**A**T length this work, so long expected by the literati, makes its appearance. The reader need not, perhaps, be told, that, ever since the later Edda, ascribed to Snorro, and written about the year 1225, was published by Resenius (Hafniz, 1665, 4to.), great desire has been entertained and expressed, by many learned authors, of seeing the old Edda in print. Resenius, in the same year that he published the later Edda, also published two of the most important poems of the old Edda, in separate pamphlets; namely, the *Völuspá*, and the *Hávamál*. But it was doubted by Mallet, and others, whether the rest of the old Edda existed. The First, or Mythologic, Part of it now appears, and will speedily be followed by the Second, or Historical. The attention excited by the singular and sublime mythology of the Prosaic Edda will no doubt be raised to the highest degree by the publication of this ancient Edda, containing the original poems from which the Prosaic Edda was drawn.

In the first place appears a well-written Preface, giving some account of the Eddic mythology, and shewing striking resemblances between it and the Greek. M. Mallet has already remarked the similarity of this mythology to the Persian, in numerous instances. This Preface also contains an account of the manuscripts from which this edition is printed.

Next is a long and curious Life of Samund, surnamed Froda, or, The Learned, the supposed collector of the old poems which form this Edda. He was born in the South of Iceland, in the year 1056, according to the best accounts; travelled into France, and returned to his native country about A. D. 1096. Here he became a clergyman, famous for his learning, zeal, and abilities, and peculiarly ardent in illustrating the antiquities of his country; so much so, that his fame there, at this day, exceeds the reality, and numerous works are ascribed to him which certainly belong to others. It is indeed an

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unhappy circumstance, that the numerous Icelandic writers did not put their names to their works; for report and tradition are always uncertain, generally false. But it is of no moment whether Samund collected these poems or not: they certainly precede his time; as every one versed in Icelandic poetry, or language, must allow. The simplicity of the phraseology, compared with the Icelandic poetry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so full of distorted conceits and violent metaphors; the want of rhyme, which began to be used by Eynar Sculafson, about 1157; the indescribable antique manner of these poems; all afford evidence that they are of early date. Add to these, that the scene, or persons, never are Icelandic, but always Danish, Swedish, or Norwegian; a peculiarity impossible to be accounted for, if the poems had been written in Iceland. It seems, therefore, to follow, that these poems must have been traditionally preserved among the Icelanders, who only began to pass from Scandinavia to that country about the year 874. To these arguments others may be added from the Preface of this edition, p. xxxviii, evincing that these poems precede the ninth century. Let not the reader, however, fall into the vulgar error of increasing unknown antiquity to an unnecessary degree. There is no reason to infer that these poems are older than the eighth or ninth century. Certain it is, that, be their age what it may, they contain the Pagan creed of Scandinavia. The contest concerning the antiquity of the later Edda is equally ridiculous. Nobody doubts that Natalis Comes, a writer of the sixteenth century, has given us the best System of Greek and Roman Mythology. There can be no doubt that the later Edda contains the real Pagan Gothic mythology, because innumerable writers, from Jornandes and Beda, the *Scriptores Rerum Normannicarum*, Adam of Bremen, Saxo Grammaticus, &c. &c. &c. down to later times, the German, English, Scandinavian names of days of the week, and a thousand other irradicable circumstances; all certify to us the grand and leading features of this Edda, so that its age is of no moment. But as manuscripts of both Eddas exist, written in the fourteenth century; and Saxo Grammaticus, who wrote in the twelfth, gives us their chief features,

and

and the Northern nations were not Christian till the eleventh; it seems rather ignorance than incredulity to deny that they present a faithful system of Scandinavian mythology.

To return, for a moment, to Sæmund: after a long and laborious life he died, according to the best authorities, in 1133. The Life of him, here given, is written by the celebrated Arnas Magnæus, who closes it with some curious remarks on the Eddas.

Proceeding to the work itself, the poems now published amount to thirteen in number. The omission of the three published by Resenius must strike every reader as a great defect; so much so, that the title of Edda, given to this volume, seems improper, because the *Voluspá*, in particular, the most important poem of all the old Edda, and containing the sum of its mythology, is omitted; so that this volume does not (as it ought) contain the Edda, or Mythology, complete, so far as could be recovered. The Editor seems in this to have acted as though he had published a portrait without eyes, or built a house without windows. This defect was most unnecessary; for the pamphlets of Resenius are not only extremely scarce, but not very accurate; and the publication of this Edda, without its three first, and most important, poems, merely because they had been printed last century, must meet with universal disapprobation. It is said, that the *Voluspá*, *Hærvamal*, and *Ódin's Magic*, are to be published separately, with large illustrations; but, if so, they never can complete this work, which stands as the first volume, and is unintelligible without the *Voluspá*.—So finish our excuses, and our own pain in making them, it must be further observed, that the prefatory matter is very defective. A formal comparison between the Rhythmic and Prosæic Edda ought to have been given, pointing out the particular passages of the former upon which each fable of the latter is founded, and the like. The nature of the verse, and its antiquity, should have been illustrated. Alliteration seems as exactly observed as in Icelandic poetry of the twelfth century. How is this to be accounted for? To each poem an argument ought to have been prefixed, with references to the later Edda; whereas only the first has an argument, and is every way the best illustrated in the volume.—So much for the faults

of this work, which are overbalanced by numerous laudable qualities. The text and various readings are given with great care and accuracy; the Notes and Glossary afford valuable learning in the Icelandic language; and it is printed in an elegant manner.

Let us now give some hints on the various poems of this collection.

1. *Vafthrudnismál*. Odin goes to see the giant Vafthrudnis, in order to try his wisdom, which was much celebrated. They converse together on cosmogony, the end of the world, the state of men after death, and various natural causes. This is one of the most valuable pieces in the collection, and is ably illustrated.

2. *Grimnismál*. Odin, in this long piece of 53 stanzas, gives an account of the habitations of the gods, and different other parts of mythology. This poem is more often quoted in the later Edda than any of the rest, except the *Voluspá*. But we were surprised to find a stanza concerning Thor's Palace in the later Edda, (*Fab. XIII. edit. Goranson, XIX. edit. Resen.*) which is not to be found in this edition of the Grimnis, nor any note accounting for the defect.

3. *Fær Skirnir*. Skirnir's journey to conciliate Gerda's love to Frey. This is quite consonant to the later Edda, *Fab. XIX. Ger.*

4. *Harbarz Liub*. Odin and Thor call each other names, like Homer's gods.

5. *Hymis Kvæða*. Thor goes, in Hymer's boat, to kill the serpent Midgard: copied in the prosæ Edda, *Kab. XXIV. Ger.*

6. *Ægisdreka*. In this singular piece Lok tells all the gods their faults, like another Momus.

7. *Thryms Kvæða*. Thor recovers his hammer, disguised as Freya.

8. *Hrafnagaldur Óðins*. A poem, wanting beginning and end, and obscure to excess. It appears to concern Iduna and the apples of immortality; but is wanting in good copies; and seems not to belong to the Edda.

9. *Vegtams Kvæða*. Odin's journey to Hæll, so finely translated by Gray; and from which the English reader may form an idea of this Edda. Gray's translation wants the five first stanzas, here published, and necessary to understand the occasion.

10. *Áttu Mál*. Thor questions a dwarf on the names which various objects bear among the gods, Vans, Dwarfs, Giants, &c.;—a curious specimen

men of Scaldic institutions in synonymous words.

11. *Fiol Svinnr Mal.* Sviptag, an illustrious youth, returning from a journey, tries the wit of Fiolfuid, who guarded his mistress, by various questions. This is a mere string of riddles, and can neither belong to the Mythologic nor Historic part of the Edda, as the Editor allows.

12. *Hyndla Lieth*, al. *Voluspá hin Skamma*. This poem, called The Little Voluspá, contains the genealogy of one Ottar, detailed in a singular antique manner. If it belongs to the Edda at all, it must belong to the Historic part, and has no business here.

13. Appendix. *Solar Lieth*. A curious moral poem, elegantly written by a Christian scald, but singularly mingled with Paganism. It confessedly does not belong to the Edda.

The Glossary is extremely large, and full, as necessary in explaining the oldest remains of the Scandinavian tongue, and must be useful in tracing the etymology of the English.

The learned Society for publishing Danish MSS. deserve great praise for the propriety and exactness of their editions. They propose speedily to publish the Historic Part of the Old Edda; which, if we judge from that of the later Edda, relates to Hrolf Krak, Froder Fridleif, and especially Sigurd Fofnertida, old Danish kings and heroes. It is much to be wished that they would publish a correct edition of Snorro's Edda, from the best MSS.; for those of Resenius and Goranson are very bad. The variations are great; and it seems uncertain if the work be in dialogue or not; for the two first chapters seem interpolated. The third chapter of the Prologue, as given by Resenius, concerning the Aias and Troy, Odin's flight from Pompey, &c. is clearly not by Snorro, as it is quite contradictory to his history and the Edda itself. The dialogue of Gangler with three persons, who, however, all make one Odin, being merely different names for that god, as appears from the Scalds, seems absurd, and an interpolation of some ignorant hand. The same and importance of the Edda call for full illustration of its obscurities; and it is hoped the Danish *SEVIRI* will gratify the republic of letters with a full account of the different MSS. of Snorro's Edda, their contents, and variations, as that work is more universally attended to

than any other Northern production. Arnas Magnæus, in his *Life of Snormund*, thinks the later Edda not older than the fourteenth century; but his arguments are inconclusive, as he makes no allowance for interpolations, and judges from MSS. of this Edda actually then transcribed. Nor does it clearly appear that the Scalds, from which he judges, and the Edda, were written by one person. The question requires the greatest critical acumen, and Icelandic learning, to decide.

13. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N° XLIII.* Containing, *The History of Aston Flamvile and Burtoch, including the Hamlets of Sketchley and Smockington, and the Granges of Leicester and Horelton, in the Countess of Leicester and Warwick. With a large Appendix to the History of Hinckley.* By John Nichols, F.S.A. Edmb. & Perth; and Printer to the Society of Antiquaries, London. 4to.

THE important consequences that have followed upon some family memorials, interwoven in the History of Hinckley, which formed one of the earliest Numbers of this useful Collection of British Topography, have inspired the Compiler to pursue this dry walk, with pleasure to himself, and information to the publick. He has made the most of the small townships here described; and, if he has done nothing else, he has set a pattern to future compilers, and extends his views to as full an History of the COUNTY of LEICESTER as the want of perfection in, or access to, the collections of Sir Thomas Cave will permit. What pity such collections should be neglected, and that the drudgery of forming them a second time should remain to be gone over again!

14. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, N° XLIV.* Containing, *An Historical Account of the Parish of Odell, in the County of Bedford; wherein particular Attention is paid to the Queries proposed by the Editors of Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.* Communicated by Oliver St. John Cooper, Vicar of Puddington and Threlkigh.

IT gives us pleasure to see this third instance of attention paid by Mr. Cooper to the interesting queries above-mentioned, which are such a proper basis for a general topographical history of Great Britain. Too much praise cannot be given to the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, which

which has made a progress beyond our most sanguine expectations. We can only express a wish, that Mr. Conper may in like manner pervade a circuit round him, and provoke the neighbouring clergy to a History of Bedfordshire.

15. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XLV. Containing, An Appendix [by Mr. Pridden] to the History of Reculver and Herne; and Observations, by Mr. Denne, on the Archbishop's Palace of Mayfield in Sussex. 4to.

THIS little miscellany contains many particulars and drawings of Reculver and its neighbourhood, not noticed in the former accounts; some, also, relating to Canterbury, and the discovery of the remains of the Archbishop's Slip and Witlesey, in new paving the nave of the church; Observations on the words *Chrisome* and *Chrisomer*, which, in the passages from Shakspeare and Davenant, seem to mean *innocent babe*, or *babe newly baptised*, consequently not many days old, or within the month. But the difficulty of applying the term to an *old man* is not solved, unless we should read it, "*oulds Arnold's chrisomer*;" i. e. *his child*, instead of himself; which is at least as warrantable an alteration as that of "*Achrysome*," in a privative sense, for a child not christened at all. This number concludes with a collection of epigraphs and notes at *Herne, Biddeston, Rolvenden, and Staplehurst*.

16. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XLVI. Containing, 1. The Case of the Inhabitants of Croydon, 1673; with an Appendix to the History of that Town. 2. A List of the Manerial Houses which formerly belonged to the See of Canterbury. 3. A Description of Trinity Hospital, Guilford; and of Albury House, Wilt. 4. Brief Notes on Battersea, Chelsham, Nutfield, and Tatsfield, in the County of Surrey. 4to.

THE inhabitants of Croydon made heavy complaints against their vicar, Dr. Wm. Cleaver, who obtained, in the times of the Rebellion, the sequestered living of Ashton, co. Northampton, where he behaved in a manner very unlike a *clergymen*, committing great extortion, oppression, pulling down his parsonage-house, and selling the materials, and doing many unjustifiable acts for money, besides his insufficiency in preaching *printed* sermons, and non-sense, and being drunk, keeping a wife and his wife, and refusing to baptise old or a *visible* believer. Upon the

restoration of the right incumbent to this living, Dr. C. got the vicarage of Croydon of the Chancellor, and never paid the money which he promised to the friend who procured it for him, and entered into litigation with his parishioners for tithes. After repeated petitions and complaints against him, for two years, the parishioners offered to raise a sufficient income for another incumbent, and the Chancellor to provide him another living, if he would surrender, which he refused to do, and died "*parson of Croydon*" 1702. This Case was first printed in 1675.

Letters from Dr. Ducarel, concerning his Collections for the History of Croydon, before reviewed in our vol. LIII. p. 773; and Additions and Corrections in it.

List of the Manerial Houses formerly belonging to the see of Canterbury, by Mr. Denne, with Anecdotes and Translations in each.

Account of Trinity Hospital, founded by Archbp. Abbot, 1619, in his native town of Guilford, with a plate; of Albury House, from Aubrey, with a plate.

A Map of Surrey, from Aubrey.

Brief Notes on Battersea, by Mr. Theobald.

Account of Chelsham, Nutfield, and Tatsfield parishes, from Aubrey, and B. Steele's MSS. with Views of the two latter churches.

These miscellaneous gleanings will in some degree obviate the complaint of Dr. Ducarel, 30 years ago, that our *Local Antiquities* were too much neglected.

17. A summary View of the Slave Trade, and of the probable Consequences of its Abolition.

THIS is another of those little manuals circulated by the Humane Society instituted with the laudable design of "*preaching deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.*" May this year, *the anniversary of a century* since the yoke of a *Papish tyrant was broken from the neck of Britain*, "*break asunder the bands of the poor Africans, and cast away their cords from us!*"

The Consequences of the abolition of this inhuman traffic, as here extracted from a Latin prize dissertation at Cambridge, 1785, by T. Clarkson, are, the

\* One may say, of two centuries, when we recollect the wonderful dispersion of the Spanish armada, 1598. 1817.

cessation



causation of war, crimes, oppression of princes and kidnappers, a ruinous and hazardous trade, destructive of seamen, partial to the French settlements, &c.

13. *The Abolition of the Slave Trade considered in a Religious Point of View: A Sermon preached before the Corporation of the City of Oxford, at St. Martin's Church, on Sunday February 3, 1789. By William Agutter, M. A. of St. Mary Magdalen College.*

A warm address to the passions of the Citizens of Oxford, that they may come forwarder with a petition to Parliament than the University are inclined to do, if we believe their Representative. The sister University's petition has been presented by the Premier, and, with all others hitherto presented, is ordered to lie on the table.

19. *Mis-sets of Criticism; tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things. By Edward King, Esq. 4to.*

IN this extraordinary volume we are at a loss whether to admire most, the extraordinary title, the extraordinary dedication, or the extraordinary view of things contained in it. It is dedicated to the present Bishop of London, though less known to the author than other excellent persons on his *Lordship's Bench*. "But the very truth is, these sheets were begun to be written immediately after, and almost solely in consequence of a very desultory conversation the summer before last, in which his Lordship expressed a wish, that some few observations then made on the true rendering of the Greek text of some parts of Scripture should be further prepared, and be communicated to the publick."

The reader will naturally be surprised at seeing so much authority paid to the GREEK version of the *HEBREW* verity. For, after all the authority that Dr. Owen has given to that version, he does not venture to deduce conclusions of high import from the reading of any one single verse in any one particular copy of the LXX. Without pretending to an acquaintance with the Hebrew language ourselves, we cannot help thinking it a countervailing Dr. Kennicot's laudable and stupendous undertaking, of collating its various copies, not to apply to it, in the first instance, for a correct understanding and translating of the Old Testament\*. But leaving this

to the reflection of such as do understand that language, we proceed to follow Mr. K. step by step.

He sets out with a new translation of the Lord's Prayer, principally, indeed, in our word, *the heavens*, plurally, for *heaven*, singularly, understanding it of the many heavens wherein dwelleth the Father Almighty, and manifesteth his glory, one of which is prepared for good men. Mr. K. is not content with a positive assurance that we have such a retreat in prospect, but sets out in search of the precise spot—

"*Carlem non animam mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

This our heaven, our future mansion, is the — sun. The Incas of Peru, it seems, claimed a lineal descent from this luminary, as their father; but Christians, who are sons of God, are to take up their eternal residence in this planet. We cannot follow our author through his chain of philosophical and chemical reasoning; but must beg leave to differ from him in his illustrations of his grand position, as we conceive all the descriptions of divine glory in Scripture, however borrowed from the most splendid allusions, to be very inadequate representations, and by no means intended to lead us to that luminary as a fountain or mansion of glory or happiness. However, in order to qualify it for this purpose, our ingenious author has thought proper to divest it of its supposed *fiery* properties. Surely Mr. K. need not be under any apprehension for our Lord's veracity in his promises about the future glory, power, and existence of the Saints, without placing them in the sun and fixed stars. For, if the present heavens and earth are to be annihilated, and give place to a new heaven and a new earth, which is the express language of Scripture, we can have no ground for expectation of being translated to any planet which we now behold, or which future Herschels, with all the eyes of Argus or Lynceus, may find out for us in the present system. And as the heavens and earth will be as new in themselves, as they will be new to our conceptions, so also will our bodies undergo a change, which we can have no conception of, in order to be fitted for them. To these

"not approve of the LXX version, he is at liberty to make a better and more rational one from the Hebrew, if he can;" and, p. 545, he persists in doubting the correctness of the Hebrew text.

\* Mr. K. says, p. 90, "If any one does



glorious immortal bodies we, for our parts, really know not how to apply our author's favourite term, *Consolidation*; a term, we conceive, applicable only to material subjects, certainly not transferrable but emblematically to immaterial ones. If the phrase of the "righteous shining forth as the sun," and even our Lord's transfiguration, are not allegorical, and intended to convey as strong an idea of their future glorious state as our present words and ideas are capable of, will our author make, in p. 82, every one of them personally the sun? And is not our Father in heaven an omnipresent deity as much throughout the vast expanse of heaven as in every fixed star? In our poor judgement the image is sublimity itself. In his 566th page Mr. King says, "the servants of God shall be placed either in the sun or in some other world of bliss."

In Section II. Mr. K. proceeds to examine and illustrate the Mosaic account of the Creation. He conceives that the earth was *now* *or* *never* reduced to a confused mass. It was generally, before, supposed, that the earth, which *or* *never* originally was chaotic, was now, when Moses begins his recital, made shapeless, and beautifully adorned. Mr. K. goes on to shew that, after the separation of the subtil fluid of fire or heat, the first element on earth, the atmospheric air was formed, which the LXX. he says, express so much more happily by the term *atmosphere*, than our translation by *firmament*, which, in our conception, is a word of like import. Moses gives the name of *heaven* to this firmament. Mr. K. says, only because heaven is seen through it. He is of opinion, the sun was formed before the light; and that on the fourth day the sun (the greater light, illuminator, or luminary, or efficient cause of light,) was only rendered visible, while the moon (the lesser luminary), as well as the stars, were then created.—What our translation renders *after its kind*, applied to trees and plants, as botanists do genus and species, Mr. K. refers to a pattern of these things in some pre-existing world, as man was created after the likeness of pre-existing spirits.

In Section III. Mr. K. offers a new translation of 1 John iv. 2, 3, who so believeth that Jesus is the Christ come in flesh, and the contrary.

In Section IV. Mr. K. conjectures *ἡμετέρας*, by us translated *Messiahs*, particularly, p. 81.

*finger*, John Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, was a real Angel born in the flesh, who lived on earth, antecedently, as Elijah, and will come a third time before Christ, at the general resurrection. This he infers from Matt. xviii. 9—11, and particularly from Matt. xi. 14; but in this last text it is hard to say, why *ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας* should not be translated as by us at present, *who was for to come*, or "venturus erat;" and why Malachi iv. 4, 5, is to be extended to a third coming of Elias. As to the conformity of person between Elias and the Baptist, if we are to adhere uniformly to the LXX. the description of Elias, a Kings i. 8, must be applied to his body, and not to his cloaths; for in this sense Jacob, Gen. xxvii. 11, was *non* *laetus*. All the rest of the comparison is the exertion of a free imagination. The text in John means, that a man was born under a divine commission.

Section V. is a comment on the words of Christ to Nathanael, John i. 51, explaining the communication between our heaven, the sun, and earth, to take place at a certain period; though neither Nathanael nor Philip, the *apostles* to whom it was addressed, did see it.—In this comment Mr. K. supposes the Angel who appeared to Gideon communicated additional strength to him by looking at him; and that this is implied by *ἰσχυρὸν* *οὐ* *ΤΑΥΤΗ*. We rather think *ΤΑΥΤΗ* means thy present strength; and so, as in St. Paul, the divine strength would be made perfect in his weakness; nor is this inconsistent with Hebrews xi. 34; or, perhaps, Mr. K. had in his mind the strength with which Minerva inspired Diomed in Homer.

Section VI. is occupied with observations on the second coming of Christ, as foretold by himself, which it supposes to refer to three distinct events, the Destruction of Jerusalem, Christ's Second Coming properly so called with his holy Angels, and the Destruction of this Earth: the time of the two first are positively determined by our author, but that of the third declared to be too distant to be known by any man. These three events are implied in the question put to him by the disciples, Matt. xxiv. 3, and his as distinct answers.

Section VII. is a new translation of the parable of the Unjust Steward. Mr. K. supposes it addressed to unbelievers, and particularly to the publicans and sinners, the scribes and pharisees, all of

of them faithless stewards, but who are advised, by some acts of kindness, to make friends of those who embrace the truth, and will be sons of God, and heirs of the kingdom, that, when they *are left out*, they may remember them, and receive them into their blessed habitations in the next state. To support this construction, Mr. K. imagines an interval between the *beginning* of the day of judgment, or first resurrection, and the final consummation of all things, and destruction of this earth by fire; *i. e.* during the reign of Christ on earth, or what is commonly called the Millennium; in which he presumes many persons who left this life without having acquired the happy lot of being numbered with the redeemed, yet are far from deserving torment, and therefore have a *second chance* of recovering themselves, and being saved. This, to us, favours a little too much of purgatory new modified, and contrary to the express words of Scripture, Eccl. xi. 3, that, as the tree falls, there it must lie, and hardly reconcilable with the divine justice and mercy. The text rather is a recommendation of wisdom equal to that of the worldly wise, but in a better cause.—When Mr. K. supposes, p. 315, the Eastern compliment, “O King, live for ever!” implies a persuasion that those who could obtain favour through the promised Messiah would really live for ever, he forgets the extravagance of Eastern flattery and hyperbole. And when he adopts, p. 319, the LXX’s version of Deut. xxxii. 8, allotting the several nations of the world, according to *the number of the angels*, he forgets that Moses is merely speaking of the appropriation of the promised land to the children of Israel according to their tribes. Nor has he, in our poor opinion, better, if so good, authority, p. 319—331, for the *different fates* of man after death,—“that some remain shut up in  
“the pit (*אֵדֶם*), in a state of suffering  
“and fearful expectation—some are al-  
“lowed to rest and sleep in *inactivity*—  
“some go to a place where they find  
“themselves in a situation affording  
“both peace and comfort, (*concerning*  
“which place *we may perhaps form*  
“very probable guesses and conclusions,  
“though I name them not here,)—and  
“some even ascend to heaven, to par-  
“take of glory with their Lord, and  
“wait till they shall again descend with  
“him to judge the world.”

Section VIII. explains the General Judgment of the last day, in a sense entirely new, our author supposing that the sentence of that day is so far from final, that, though the number of elect, or immediate servants of, and believers in, Jesus Christ, be comparatively small, yet “at last, for the sake of those who  
“are thus first perfected, and by their  
“means, and because of kindness shewn  
“unto them, multitudes of others,—in  
“short, all who have manifested real  
“sincerity of heart, shall at last find a  
“means to escape.” Now, though we have little doubt of the final salvation of all truly good men, of every age and nation, we cannot comprehend this progressive account of the operation and time of that salvation, any more than we can a succession of time called *ages*, or *ages of ages*, or *of all ages*, distinguished from eternity.

In Section IX. Mr. K. enters upon the bold attempt, in which so many have been foiled, of explaining the Revelations. He considers the *seals* as relating to that period wherein the same system of government continued that prevailed at the time of the prophecy; the *trumpets*, as marking the changes after the great civilized part of the world had departed from that state and form of things, and had assumed the badge of Christianity; and the *visions*, as describing changes that should ensue, more particularly in the West, during the prevalence of some of the other events described as happening in the East, and contemporary with them, and therefore to be described by themselves, in a sort of Appendix. He supposes the two first *seals* have been misunderstood from mistranslation. The first seal relates to the conquests of Trajan among people remarkable for the use of the bow; the second seal was not to take away, but to *recover*, peace from the earth; *i. e.* to establish it as in the peaceful reign of Adrian, and yet leave men to slay one another; the third seal characterizes the just and righteous reign of Antoninus Pius; the fourth, that of Aurelius, and his successors, to Maximus, which were one scene of plague, famine, and slaughter, except the reign of Alexander Severus; the fifth refers to the eighth persecution of the Christians in the succeeding reigns of Decius, Gallus, and Valerian; the calamities of the sixth are emblematic representations of the shaking of the Roman government,

ment, as from the setting up of the 30 tyrants to Constantine, accompanied, indeed, with remarkable phenomena in the natural world; the seventh seal comprehends all the rest of the prophecy, the events described on sounding the seven trumpets, and in the little additional book, after which no space of time is left for the accomplishment of any events described by the seven vials; consequently they must be contemporary with some part of the events of the seven trumpets. The silence between the opening of the seventh seal and sounding the first trumpet denotes the peaceful reign of Constantine, for 25 years; the hail-storm with fire and blood, of the first trumpet, the calamities consequent on his death. The second trumpet foretells the sacking of Rome by Alaric and his Goths; the third, the ravages of Alaric and Genseric, and the introduction of Arianism, the fourth, the conquests of the Visigoths, to the extinction of the Roman empire in the dukedom of Ravenna. Some dreadful event, to happen on the sounding of the seventh trumpet, is announced by the eagle or angel (for the MSS. differ) flying through the midst of heaven, and crying thrice Woe. Bp. Newton's explanation of the fifth and sixth trumpets is adopted by Mr. K. with the addition of a few general remarks. Among these is that which discovers the use of *fire-arms* and *ordnance* predicted and first used in the Turkish armies. The seven vials are agreed to have been poured out on the corruptors of Christianity; and, in his illustration of them, we cannot help thinking Mr. K. has been very happily comprehensive. He professes himself not pretending to prophecy; yet, by comparing events, he gives at least as good, if not better, reasons for his explanation as any of his predecessors. Contemplative minds, that turn their thoughts to these subjects, will always find scope to exercise their conjectures. The several predictions are meant to be strongly impressed on serious minds: "Come and see;"—and in this spirit of reverential investigation, our author is led to offer his conjectures for the conclusion of the whole in the course of the ensuing century. We are sorry our limits do not permit us to transcribe the passage at large from the notes, p. 318—391.

In Section X. Mr. K. proceeds to illustrate the *Little Horn* of the *He Goat*, described in Daniel, viii. 8—25, which

Bir Isaac and Bishop Newton suppose represented the Roman empire; but which Mr. K. refers to the Mahometan power, which sprung out of the Syrian, as that did from Alexander, the great goat of the Grecian empire. This opinion he supports with great ingenuity and plausibility; and when he follows this power from its rise to the commencement of its decline by the interference of Russia, he discovers a discernment of the signs of the times that we do not remember to have traced in any other expositor. This reference to the Mahometan power is further resumed in

Section XI. from Daniel xi. 40—45; where the *Kings of the North and South* are explained to mean the *Turks* and *Saracens*, who first contended with each other, and afterwards united to overrun Judea, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa, yet could not wrest from many of the Arabs their independency; and shall at last be overthrown by the Russians to the North and in the East, or China, India, and Persia.

Section XII. holds out a new construction of the account given, Acts v, of the Community formed by the Apostles, which Mr. K. supposes the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira were intended to put an end to, and, thereby, to all such separate institutions among Christians in future, and of course to monkish establishments. Thus he deduces from the word *κοινωνία*, ver. 12, which he understands "forming a compact, in- violable property, by an entire union of property and interest." But surely the obvious meaning of verses 12 and 13 is, that the Apostles kept all together in Solomon's porch, and of the rest durst no man join them through fear of what had just happened, but the people at a distance magnified them.

Section XIII. clearly vindicates Jude iv. from the idea of *predestination*, (the persons there treated of being *ἐπισημασμένοι*, *prescribed*, rather than *προδεδειγμένοι*, *predestinated*;) and farther illustrates the whole verse, as also Rom. iii. 8.

Section XIV. contains proofs of the word *ψυχή* being used in Scripture for mere *animal spirit*, probably resident in the blood.

In an Appendix Mr. K. takes up some conclusions, "not so fully and positively supported from Scripture" as his former. The first is the prophecy of St. Peter, 2, iii. 7, &c. respecting the destruction

destruction of the present earth by fire, which, on a comparison with similar passages in Isaiah and Revelations, Mr. K. inclines to think means the reduction of our planet to a comet. In the passage from Isaiah we apprehend *our* planet to bear the same sense as in all the profane writers, the *habitable earth*, not the *whole solar system*; and we doubt much how *human* spirits, if by them Mr. K. means evil-disposed spirits, incapable of any good exertions, can be qualified to inhabit a comet. What the LXX characterise as particular fowls, or monsters of the beast kind, Mr. K. comprehends under the general appellation of *soul insects*, *horrible demoniacal beings*, and *horrid animals*. I live, a crazy journeyman printer, placed hell in this earth; and Mr Swinden, in the sun; and each wrote a book about it. As our author set out with finding heaven in a new place, so, in the last section of the Appendix, he inclines to fix, not only our hell in the centre of our earth, but the hell of every other planet also in the centre of that planet. It is to be feared, that the inference drawn to this effect from Psalm lxxiii. 10, and other passages, is not authorised by the several contexts. In the Psalm particularly the Psalmist is only expressing his confidence in Providence, and his little apprehension of danger from his enemies, who would, sooner or later, come to an untimely end, and be put out of the way; which by no means implies his *wishing* this to happen. There is, perhaps, no less uncertainty about the place of *adams*, whether it does not mean the *Grave* in general.—Mr. K. vindicates the history of Jonah's being swallowed by a great fish, and ends with a summary of "the Confusion ventured into the world in these sheets, trusting that there is still further so much candour, and such a spirit of philosophical enquiry to be met with, that he shall not be deemed a madman, nor have the whole of what he has written wantonly scoffed at."

We also here close this long review of his 612 quarto pages with this remark, made, we trust, in the spirit of candour and impartiality, that, in all ages, good men, of the best intentions, have done more harm to the cause of Revelation by their speculations, however modestly hazarded, than the whole body of sceptics who object without knowledge or reflection.

GENT MAG. February, 1788.

10. Doctor and Student; or, *Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England concerning the Grounds of those Laws, with Questions and Cases concerning the Equity thereof.* The Seventh Edition. Corrected and improved by William Michell, Gent. 1787. 8vo.

THE author of this book was Christopher St. Germain, of the Inner Temple, barrister, supposed, in extensive knowledge in the laws of his country, to be equal to most men of his time.—Soon after this was first published, in 1518, he was engaged in a smart controversy with a serjeant at law, relative to a point of doctrine advanced by him in the 12th chapter of the 1st Dialogue; the particulars of which may be seen in Mr. Haugrave's Collection of Tracts, vol. I. He closed a long life of piety, usefulness, and integrity, in his 80th year, and was buried in the church of St. Alphage, near Cripplegate.—This work is mentioned with particular respect by Sir William Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, Sir William Jones, in his *Essay on the Law of Easements*; and Mr. Reeves, in his *History of the English Law*. To the present edition are added notes and references to illustrate the subject-matter, and to shew how the law has been altered by acts of parliament and judicial decisions.

21. *The Controversial; an Epistle to a Learned Friend, exhibiting a State of the Controversy between Dr. Priestley and his Opponents; some Additions to the Controversial; Attacks on the Rev. C. W. Hawkins and his Wife, by Father O'Leary, and others.* 8vo.

WHATEVER becomes of the several Controversies here created of, which seem to be lulled asleep for the present, our poet will hardly revive them.—*Poet*, did we say? rather *Portaster*; for who can hammer such lines as the following, and claim a seat even at the foot of Pindus?

L. 1. "You ask, my friend, and *ergo* wish to know—

*Dupe-ear'd Britain,*

"Twas Rome's to lord it:—thine to—  
what?—obey."

Reason's "garb is rent by those who *should*  
*be men*;" [howl.]

Text, note, and *selvex*, they mangle and con-  
Priestley, "Though he owns no will, will  
try the day."

All, all must stand the flame, or pass the *pill*."

We have heard of passing the *Styx* irrevocably; but never, till Dr. P. let up for

for an universal philosopher, did we hear of a *still* being the test of opinions. But "Such Priestley is, whom *Units* must admire."

*Febru.*

*Unawed* will never rhyme with *rod*;  
nor *a-day* with *Thelyphthora*.

Speaking of the herd of lesser antagonists to Priestley, he says,

"Do such men write? Do BANTUM cocks commend?"

But what does he mean by

"*PRO*, *FOX*, and *PRIESTLEY*, in a trio join,  
(Ere yet replete with Rhenish and Sirloin,)  
Unite—compare—and match them as you  
can—"

A pretty groupe! and worthy *PRETTYMAN*!  
Why, why were bishops, why were pulpits  
made? [aid?]

What cause is that which needs such heavenly  
By heavens! his *boy* should drive him from  
the chair,

And bid him preach in *Bedlam* or *Rag-fair*?"

The writer of these eight lines doubtless thinks them very pretty; and also those which follow about the Vice-dean of Canterbury's three stars, which, in a long dull note, are interpreted *hiss*.

"But Truth's fair well his sacred line defies,  
Or why pour out the torrent of his *\*\*\*\**?"

Would it not have been much prettier to have written thus:

"But Truth's fair well defies his sacred *squibs*,  
Or why pour out the torrent of his *fish*?"

But, to crown all,

"Not so when Horsley stalks in letter'd pride,  
With all the grace, not meekness, of a *bride*.  
'Tis then he [Priestley] strikes the meditated  
blow,

And finds his motive in a scornful foe.  
Does Truth appear in native charms array'd?  
Revie who may, he hails the blooming maid.  
Her form does Error take, with painted hue;  
He tears the mask, and gives her to the view  
Unrob'd and *full*; when either meet the eye,  
We mark the *flaw*, or heavenly charms descry.  
Confined and swaddled should they both re-  
main,

Discernment *eyes* and Reason *poets* in vain."

In this hurlothrumbo jumble of some tolerable and some intolerable lines, the writer's object seems to be, to prove that Dr. Priestley *will* think for himself in spite of all the world, and is the only judge on earth of what is truth; that none of the writers on his side ask *seductive* *ore*, i. e. are actuated by interested views; that Doctors Horsley and Price differ from him through *pride*.—He breaks out into a high-flown panegyric on Truth, who is described

"Like virtuous beauty, 'bove all human cost,  
Dun'd with no sorrows, bound'd by no sky."

Then he hails sacred Reason, and pays her as high compliments, telling her that Price shall *blend the flow of reason* with his friend and brother Priestley. Then, in the 29th page, about a dozen lines from the end of his work, he cries out,

"Here let me pause; the task offriendship o'er;  
You ask'd an outline, and I give no more.  
Should priests assail, or Priestley papists damn  
us,

*Pe—pa-ti-m-ter*, honest friend, *feramus*."

Just such is the hard lot of reviewers, who have given the author as *speedy* a sentence as the nature of the business would admit; if not as *favourable* an one as he *hoped*, the blame is not with them.

22. *Mont Blanc. An irregular Lyric Poem.*  
By the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley,  
Author of "*Edwy and Edilda*," a Poem  
"On Mrs. Siddons," &c. &c. 4to. Printed  
at Bath.

"Wonder of earth! *sublimest* midst *sublime*!  
August *MONTE BLANC*! who shall thy praises  
sing? [King,

What harp, though strong like that of Israel's  
To soothe or rouse the soul with numbers  
sweet; [rhyme,

What song, though breathing all the powers of  
To celebrate thy glory shall be met?

Yet, shall Olympus' praise be sung  
In potent verse? Shall *Isa's* name  
Dazzle with immortal fame?

Shall horrid *Ætna's* majesty be sung  
With sounds as lofty as his wondrous flame,  
And, greatest thou the works of God among,  
Shall not thy wonders wake one lyre?  
Round thy triumphal head no bays be hung?  
Nor thy superior theme superior lays inspire?"

Monsieur *Mont Blanc* mounts his throne, puts on his crown, towers up to, and talks with, the sun;—then draws his bed curtains; then wakes, and shakes his ears;—"Be *still*, be *still*;"—the wind blows round his head, and beats down the poor eagles. Then he launches thunderbolts; the surrounding mountains, his vassals, tremble, and *howl from their cliffs*. The *avalanches* stun the thunder. What chance then the *netter world*? Well may it cry out,

"Spare us, mighty mountain, spare!"

All this horrid scene is very inadequately compared with what passed on *Sinai*:

"So once round *Sinai's* sacred brow,  
Thick clouds their awful covering spread,  
To screen weak man's imperfect sight  
From heaven's intolerable light,  
And veil the great Creator's *bead*;  
Yet still, by *fit*, a *be-lifful* beam  
Would through surrounding darkness gleam.

And

And now the rush of winds was heard,  
And now devouring fires appear'd,  
And *burning sparks and ruddy flames*,  
Bursting with thunders through the smoke,  
Which, as they burn'd from pole to pole,  
The Godhead's waken'd vengeance spoke,  
Harrow'd rebellious Israel's soul,  
And shew'd the almighty arm from whence  
they came."

Now the author "touches a sweet, a cheerful strain."—"All the mountain horrors cease," and Mount Blanc becomes a vast Behemoth, heaving above the watery plain; and as, by the help of the sun beams, he darts his rays with brilliance and gladdening warmth, Mr. W. (as poets are very apt to do) ventures to ask him a few questions about himself and his glaciers,—*whence, why, and what means*. The children of Israel are again called in for a smile? All the birds and beasts of the Alps attend on the occasion, with all the lesser mountains; compared to which, the piles of Egypt's land are pigmies: the lordly *Dru*, the lusher *Charnos*, the *Needle of the South*, with one *Argus' eye*, great *Joraffe*, the Giant's Tower, *Chamorny*, &c. Then come the Alpien flowers, and Luna, and a picture of Winter among the glaciers, in some bold figures, for whose boldness the author thinks it needful to apologise; such as a message sent in thunder resisted, and Winter checked by the mountain

"*Banning, yet aw'd at thy command  
He, howling, stays his savage hand*"—

and the flowers still bloom around for Mr. W. to lie voluptuously down on, his body pressing the most delicious perfumes, while a bottle of wine stood cooling by in a bed of frozen snow.—New wonders follow: the diamonds and spars in the mountain's bowels, the streams from his sides, his age, and that of his mother Earth, his great vicegerent the *Schreck born* of the Swiss Alps, and how the Angels alighted upon Mont Blanc's head, to visit and guard Paradise; an episode of the fall and flood; and, as M. Saussure conjectures that the latter did cover this mountain, so Mr. W. hopes it will survive the general conflagration.

23. *A Sermon by Edward Parry, Rector of Llangar in Merionethshire.*

THIS Sermon (from Luke x. 37) was preached in Mold church, Jan. 7, 1787, for the benefit of the Chester Infirmary, and published at the desire of

the friends of the author, who apologises for the inaccuracies of hasty compilation. He pays a just compliment to Mr. Howard; but, when he says, "*behold the magnificent statue*," we are at a loss which way to look for it, or whether Mr. Bacon has received orders to set about it. But perhaps Mr. Parry means, hyperbolically, the just tribute of the people who wish to erect this monument of beneficence, or that the aggregate body of all the prisoners in Europe is the monument.

24. *An Attempt to translate and explain the different Passages in the Song of Deborah, with the Assistance of Kennicott's Collation, Rossi's Version and Critical Conjectures. By the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. Rector of Mamhead and Hempston Parva. 4to.*

THIS ingenious critic, whose labours we have before had occasion to commend, conceives that an injudicious use has been made of the Arabic, to the neglect of the Hebrew, language, in illustrating this piece of Scripture poetry; and modestly submits to the publick "this short specimen of Hebrew criticism." In the 2d verse he reads, "for the taking away of the veil in Israel," where the LXX are justified by six Hebrew MSS.

Verse 7. The Hebrew and LXX agree in *leaders* instead of *villagers*.

Verse 8. Mr. W. reads, "*The Lord chose Kedesh of the West*," referring it to Barak, who was of Kedesh, and into whose mouth he puts this stanza.

Verse 10. Ye that sit in judgment; or, as the LXX, in *chariots*, is here translated, "sit at home in competence," referring it to the second class of men.

Verse 11. "*Above* the noise or voice of the archers;" *Join* or raise "your praises, and rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord, and the bravery of his leaders," as in verse 7.

Verse 14. "Out of Zebulun the scribes of the host."

Verse 20. "The heavens fought, the night was dark, and the stars gave no light."

Verse 21. "The river of Kishon swept them away"—"*Their destruction was the river Kishon.*"

Verse 22. "The horses' hoofs were broken by the hasty and precipitate flight."

Verse 25. Not butter, but thick cream.

Verse 26. "She smote Sisera, making a print with the nail on his head."

Verse

Verse 30. The term *damsel* is vindicated from Kennicot's objections, and—for the *neck a spoil*.

We esteem this as among the few attempts to render the labours of Dr. Kennicot useful.

25. *Propriety ascertained in her Picture; or, English Speech and Spelling render 2 mutual Guides, secure alike from dissent, and from dissent, Error. In Two Volumes: won ascertaining Propriety in her Picture; the odder systematizing Scotticism, and every Deviation from English Purity.* By James Elphinston. 4to.

WE have repeatedly attempted to wade through this labyrinth of *Confusion worse confounded*, and as often retreated from it with disgust. If the *Title* be not a sufficient specimen of the work, let the reader peruse the *Dedication*.

"TO THE KING.

"SIR,

"Augustus found his Language ripe for immortality: his smiles bade Roman Learning ascertain Propriety in her Picture. A Leo's golden days gave rising Tempets to ring with heightened harmony; gave, not onely a *R. phael* to paint, but a *Vidi* to sing. Reviving Art and Science danced down hand in hand. Lewis, fostering Genius, and founding Academies, rendered France the admiration of the World, and her Language the Diccion of it. Your Majesty, emulous no les of preceding, than of contemporary Glory; and finding Glory, onely in the improvement of mankind; has dained, not merely by patronage of the sublimest Music, and by the institution of a British Academy, to raise rivals to the most exquisite Artists of Antiquity; but, by fixing English Speech in English Orthography, to secure the unfading lustre of Truth, and the unfuling succession of a *Horace*, a *Virgil*, and a *Pope*.

"If an unbel individual has presumed to attempt a task, hitherto held arduous for Academies; he hopes for pardon, onely as he shal be found to have performed it: nor wil, in such case, the Smile he regretted, which constitutes him, with so dutifool veneration, Sir, Your Majesty's most devotedly zealous, as peculiarly honored, Servant,

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

London April 6, 1786."

This is honestly a picture of our author's imaginary improvement!

26. *The Pronunciation and Orthography of the French Language rendered perfectly easy, on a Plan quite original.* By John Murdock, Teacher of French, English, &c. and Com-

piler of "The Radical Vocabulary of the French Language."

PRONUNCIATION is with great difficulty taught by books, which can never discriminate or convey sounds like the human voice. Every attempt, however, to assist orthoepy in our own or other languages, deserves praise.—Mr. M. is a modest and candid writer, and not lost in reverie, rhapsody, pedantry, and nonsense, like the subject of the preceding article.

27. *An Abstract of the Bill for manning the Royal Navy with Volunteers; with a full Defence of its Principles and Operation: being the Substance of Six Letters to William Pitt, Esq. and Ten to the Right Honourable William Pitt, &c.* By John Stevenson.

PERHAPS the best proof of the goodness of this plan was the readiness with which the navy of Great Britain was manned on the late alarm. Else we might be tempted to tell Mr. S. our fears that no great stress can be laid on *volunteering* for this purpose. The plans for providing seamen for the fleets, like those for providing for the poor, have assumed as many shapes as Proteus, and as often slipped through the fingers of their projectors.

28. *The London Medical Journal. Vol. VIII. For the Year 1787. Part IV. 8vo.* (Concluded from p. 36.)

ART. V. *Case of a Fracture of the Sternum.* By Mr. John Hale, Surgeon to The New Finsbury Dispensary.

A fracture of this bone (the sternum), though it is described by the generality of surgical writers, seems to be an accident of rare occurrence; so that the present case, and the remarks which accompany it, cannot but be very acceptable to surgeons.

ART. VI. *A Case of Emphysema Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Darby, Jun. Surgeon at Diss in Norfolk.*

The emphysema here described was the consequence of a fractured rib in a labouring man, seventy-five years old. The inflation of the patient was general, so that his appearance was similar to that of a stuffed body. He was relieved by repeated incisions through the integuments, in different parts of the body, and soon recovered his former health.

ART. VII. *Two Cases of Fracture of the Skull; with Remarks.* To which is added,



added, *A Case of a Wound of the Head that terminated fatally; with an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F.R.S. by Mr. Edward Ford, Surgeon of The Westminster General Dispensary.*

Mr. Ford, in his remarks on these cases, has judiciously pointed out the useful inferences that may be drawn from them in practice, but for these remarks we must refer our readers to the work itself, as well as for the cases themselves, which cannot well be abridged.

**ART. VIII.** *An Account of the Cultivation and Preparation of Aloes, in the Island of Barbadoes. In a Letter from L. Millington, Esq. to Joshua Steele, Esq. Communicated to Dr. Simmons by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P.R.S.*

This account we shall give entire, in the words of the author:—

“The lands in the vicinity of the sea, that is, from two to three miles, which are rather subject to drought than otherwise, and are so stony and shallow as not to admit of the planting of sugar canes, with any prospect of success, are generally found to answer best for the aloes plant. The stones, at least the larger ones, are first picked up, and either packed in heaps, upon the most shallow, barren spots, or laid round the field, as a dry wall. The land is then lightly ploughed, and very carefully cleared of all noxious weeds, lined at one foot distance from row to row, and the young plants set, like cabbages, at about five or six inches from each other.

“This regular mode of lining, and setting the plants, is practised only by the most exact planters, in order to facilitate the weeding of them, by hand, very frequently; because, if they are not kept perfectly clean, and free from weeds, the produce will be but very small.

“They will bear being planted in any season of the year, even in the driest, as they will live on the surface of the earth, for many weeks, without a drop of rain. The most general time, however, of planting them is from April to June. In the March following, the labourers carry a parcel of tubs and jars into the field, and each takes a tip or break of it, and begins by laying hold of a bunch of the blades, as much as he can conveniently grasp with one hand, while with the other he cuts it just above the surface of the earth, as quickly as possible (that the juice may not be wasted), and then places the blades in the tub, bunch by bunch, or handful by handful.

“When the first tub is thus packed quite full, a second is begun (each labourer having two), and, by the time the second is filled, all the juice is generally drained out of the

blades in the first tub. The blades are then lightly taken out, and thrown over the land, by way of manure; and the juice is poured out into a jar. The tub is then filled again with blades, and so, alternately, till the labourer has produced his jar full, or about four gallons and an half of juice, which is often done in six or seven hours, and he has then the remainder of the day to himself, it being his employer's interest to get each day's operation as quickly done as possible.

“I should observe, that although aloes are often cut in nine, ten, or twelve months after being planted, they are not in perfection till the second and third year; and that they will be productive for a length of time, say ten or twelve years, or even for a much longer time, if good dung, or manure of any kind, is strewed over the field once in three or four years, or oftener, if convenient.

“The aloes juice will keep for several weeks without injury. It is, therefore, not boiled till a sufficient quantity is procured to make it an object for the boiling-house. In the large way, three boilers, either of iron or of copper, are placed to one fire, though some have but two, and the small planters only one. The boilers are filled with the juice; and, as it ripens, or becomes more inspissated, by a constant but regular fire, it is ladled forward from boiler to boiler, and fresh juice is added to that farthest from the fire, till the juice in that nearest to the fire (by much the smallest of the three, and commonly called by the name of *tatch*, as in the manufactory of sugar,) becomes of a proper consistency to be skipped or ladled out into gourd, or other small vessels, used for its final reception. The proper time to skip or ladle it out of the *tatch* is when it is arrived at what is termed a resin height, or when it cuts freely, or in thin flakes, from the edges of a small wooden slice, that is dipped from time to time into the *tatch* for that purpose. A little lime water is used by some aloes-boilers, during the process, when the ebullition is too great.

“As to the sun-dried aloes (which is most approved for medicinal purposes), very little is made in Barbadoes. The process is, however, very simple, though extremely tedious. The raw juice is either put into bladders, left quite open at top, and suspended in the sun, or in broad shallow trays of wood, put, as tin, exposed also to the sun, every day day, until all the fluid parts are exhaled, and a perfect resin formed, which is then packed up for use, or for exportation.

*Barbadoes-River Plantation, May 20, 1787.”*

Amongst the books announced at the conclusion of this part of the Journal is one which, from its title, and the reputation of its author (M. Thiercy), promises to be curious; it is intitled, *La Vie de l'Homme respectée et défendue dans ses derniers moments, ou, instructions sur*



*des Soins qu'on doit aux Morts, & à ceux qui paroissent l'être; sur les Funérailles & les Sepultures.* That is, "Human Life respected and defended in its last Moments; or, Instructions on the Attention due to the Dead, and to those who appear to be so; on Funerals and Burials."

29. *The First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England; or, A Commentary upon Littleton; not the Name of the Author only, but the Law itself. Authore Edwardo Coke, Milite. The Thirteenth Edition, revised and corrected. With the Addition of Notes and References, from the Beginning to Febr. 195, inclusive, by Francis Hargrave, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn; and from Febr. 196 to the End, with the Preface and Index to the Notes, by Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. And an Analysis of Littleton, written by an unknown Hand, in 1658-9, but never before published. fol.*

MR. HARGRAVE, having, in January 1785, assigned to the publick his reasons for reluctantly relinquishing a favourite undertaking, consoles himself in "the information of its having fallen into the hands of a professional gentleman" of such a description as to warrant expecting from him a quick and able execution of the remainder of the undertaking. As Mr. Hargrave understands, his successor is prompted to engage in the work by an extreme partiality for it, and from having been in the habit of studying and annotating on the *Case upon Littleton*. He also possesses the important advantage of having long practised in the conveyancing line; to which, as Mr. Hargrave can speak from his own experience as a barrister in that branch of the law, a familiarity with the law of real property, and consequently with the writings of Littleton and Coke, is peculiarly essential. These, and other considerations, claim from Mr. Hargrave much beyond a hope, that the depending edition of *Coke upon Littleton* will gain considerably by change of the editor; and that the new adventurer in this arduous undertaking will stamp the remainder of the edition with much greater value than could be reached by any efforts, however vigorous, from the original editor."

Mr. Butler's Preface shall be fully noticed in our next.

30. *A Compendious Digest of the Statute Law, Dec. from Magna Charta to 27 George III. By T. W. Williams, Esq. 8vo.*

THE judicious and laborious compiler has here given a copious and explanatory Index to every Act of Parliament. His great attention and accuracy is equalled only by his usual dis-

crimination in his professional career. At one view we here perceive the regular progress of the legislature on every subject they have deemed worthy of their notice; and, though similar to some works of the kind, yet by far superior to any for its copiousness: and, as index reading goes a great way towards furnishing the volubility of the law, we doubt not that this volume will find very ready access to all the chambers of the Inns of Court. It was published by weekly numbers, at one shilling each, and is now handed to us in one volume complete.—An Index is subjoined.

31. *The Law of Parliamentary Impeachment. By a Barrister at Law. 2vo.*

AMONG the many publications which the impeachment of Mr. Hastings has drawn from the press, this pamphlet has been handed to us. It is a happy encouragement to the vigilant ingenuity of the times, that there are always enough to skim, with some avidity, the temporary productions which every new event presses upon the publick.—But it is our lot to digest, as well as we can, many a hard pill prepared from the laboratory of the press. Such was our expectation of this pamphlet when it appeared; but, on the perusal, we find it to be composed of the pith of the doctrine for which every one is now earnestly desirous of picking up information: he may succeed here with very little trouble, from the impeachment to the execution, whether of capital offences or only of misdemeanors. Sufficient is culled, from the best authorities, to furnish an intelligent mind with explanation: and we have no doubt the author compiled it with as little trouble and pains as the reader may take in the perusal and advantage he is to gain by it; both sitting, as it were, opposite to each other, by the fire-side, in their easy chairs. But every effort to inform the world is laudable,—this just tribute is due to the learned Barrister, whose studies will thus be turned to good account by the quick sale which we understand his pamphlet has met with.

32. *Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, from Michaelmas Term 26 George III. to Easter Term 27 George III. By Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East, Esqrs. Vol. I. fol.*

WE have noticed, with much approbation, this work of Reports, as it appeared

peared in numbers; we cannot now avoid adding our plaudit to the completion of a first volume, and are happy to behold the encouragement of its progress.

33. *An Appeal to the Human, on Behalf of the most deplorable Class of Society, the Climbing Boys employed by the Chimney Sweepers.* By J. P. Andrews, *for Sec.*

THE writer, who condescends to dirt his hands with these poor wretches, is a gentleman of family and fortune, Sir Joseph Andrews's brother. To fraternal benevolence, of which the world is not ignorant, the writer alludes in his Preface. The publication has two very elegant engravings, which were done for another Andrews, the late benevolent Jonas Hanway. It has caused a gentleman to steal a few minutes from severer studies. (See our Poetry for this month, the first article.) By these lines it appears that Mr. Andrews is no less fortunate in a daughter (whom the poet christens after the well-known daughter of Hardyknute), than the chimney-sweepers seem to be in an advocate.

When we order our chimnies to be swept, we little recollect that we often order a fellow-creature to be consigned to death, or, what is worse, to a life rendered wretched by deformity, imbecility, and disease. Surely, if the management of our plantations and our chimnies would allow us, it were to be wished that we should have nothing to do with blacks in either case. We are now thinking of the poor Africans; let us also think a little of those English men, those English children, who only resemble the Africans in colour; because, in point of wretchedness, they are, indisputably, a much more poor, and more pitiable, race of beings. Many of them, gentle readers, have as yet committed no greater crime than that of being the natural children, perhaps, of some relation of yours, or even of you, or you, or you. It is a fact, also, that they do not often commit crimes; for who remembers a chimney-sweeper's coming to be hanged (which calculation will tell us might sometimes happen)? — unless, indeed, *by his own hands*, at the hazard of all that is dear in the next world, in order to avoid all that is dreadful in this.

Let us think a little of these fellow-creatures, and fellow Englishmen. It does not appear that either West Indian or East Indian policy can require chim-

ney-sweepers to be condemned to every species of human misery, not excepting emasculation. If it did, they must be content, no doubt. As this is not the case, the chimney-sweepers may even expect East or West Indian support; only that, as those gentlemen have all such *clean* hands, they might not chuse to foul them in so black a business.

An extract from this humane publication will do little good; but let all those who, by themselves or their connexions, can alleviate the distresses of this most unhappy race of boys, read the whole of Mr. Andrews's little book, which he has purposely made little. The same liberality of mind, which set him down to this business, has led him, we understand, to distribute copies of his book to all those whom he thought might assist the intent of it. Mr. A. has sent a copy to us, for the writer of the letter signed "Rachel weeping for her Children," in our Magazine for September, 1786; an extract from which he pays the writer and us the compliment of printing in the Appendix, p. 38. That writer may have the book, by sending to Mr. Nichols for it.

As to the present writer on chimney-sweepers — *crétâ an carboné notandus!* We cry out, *crétâ, crétâ*, as a writer; and still more as a philanthropist.

34. *Lewesdon Hill.* A Poem. Oxford. 4m.

THIS Poem is published without a name: but we understand it to be the production of the Rev. Wm. Crowe, of New College, Oxford, and public orator of that University. After this, no one, who is an Oxford man, or who is acquainted with Mr. Crowe's powers, will wonder to find us say that it is one of the first pieces of poetry, in many points of view, which modern times have seen. It is evidently the flashing of a splendid genius, by which present and future times might (and we hope will) be illuminated.

The title is not very alluring to those who have been used to see the Muses labouring up so many hills since Cooper's and Grongar; and some gentle Bard reclining on almost every mole-hill. But they, who took up the poem without expecting a great deal, will lay it down pleased and surprised to find how much Mr. Crowe has made of his hill, after all who have gone before him. One walk up Lewesdon Hill will not satisfy any reader of the present day who loves genuine poetry.

We shall exhibit Mr. Crowe's Preface, that the reader may see what he has to expect :

"The Hill which gives title to the following poem is situated in the Western part of Dorsetshire. This choice of a subject, to which the author was led by his residence near the spot, may seem, perhaps, to confine him to topics of mere rural and local description : but he begs leave here to inform the reader, that he has advanced beyond those narrow limits to something more general and important. On the other hand he trusts, that, in his furthest excursions, the connexion between him and his subject will easily be traced." The few notes which are subjoined he thought necessary to elucidate the passages where they are inserted. He will only add, in this place, from Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 366, what is there said of Lewesdon, or, as it is now corruptly called, Lewson: "This, and Pileston Hill, surround all the hills, though very high, between them and the sea. Mariners call them *The Cow and Calf*, in which forms they are fancied to appear, being eminent sea-marks to those who sail upon the coast." To the top of this hill the author describes himself as walking on a May morning."

The poem is dedicated to Bp. Shipley.

The following lines will justify all we have said, and make our readers wonder that we do not say more ; but we hope we have said enough to send certain of them to it, and then the poem will speak for itself.

Our narrow ken  
Reaches too far, since all that we behold  
Is but the havoc of wide-wasting Time,  
Or what he soon shall spoil. His out-spread  
wings

That bear him like an eagle o'er the earth)  
Are plumed in front so downy soft they seem  
To foster what they touch, and mortal fools  
Rejoice beneath their lowering: woe the  
while!

For in that indefatigable flight  
The multitudinous strokes incessantly  
Bruise all beneath their cope, and mark on all  
Their secret injury. On the front of man  
Gray hairs and wrinkles. Still as Time  
speeds on,

Hard and more hard his iron pennons beat  
With ceaseless violence ; nor overpass,  
Till all the creatures of this nether world  
Are one wide quarry. Following dark behind,  
The cormorant Oblivion swallows up  
The carcases that Time has made his prey."

One circumstance is singular. The poem was published on Friday, Jan. 25, and contains a sort of prophetic wish respecting the ruin of the works at Cherbourg ; of which, a few days after the 25th, our newspapers conveyed authentic information.

So much of this rich little poem, which the author must not think is all that the publick expect from him. A man of his wealth has been too long in paying this debt. This, indeed, is paid in good and current paper ; but we only consider it in the light of a note of hand ; and, on the strength of it, that he will not keep his talent in a napkin.

35. *The Wreath: A Collection of Poems.*  
By T. Nicholls. 8vo.

THE author of this Collection has stronger claims to general esteem and encouragement than the highest excellence in poetry, if unaccompanied by the merit of moral character, can confer. He is an useful and industrious member of society, who, by frugality and close attention to his business (that of an engraver), provides decently for a numerous family. Not foolishly thinking, with the herd of inferior pretenders to rhyme, that an imitation of their vices can give a title to any portion of the same annexed to some celebrated names,

"He left no calling for this idle trade." Those hours only, in which it was necessary to relax from the toils of labour, he appropriated to casual reading, and occasional visits to the Mute, who received him with a partiality not always shewn to many of her more distinguished and importunate votaries. Mr. N. displays, in not a few instances, a justness and vigour of sentiment far above the ordinary level ; his imagination is warm ; and his numbers are, in general, nervous, varied, and harmonious. If, in some passages, he is obnoxious to criticism—if he discovers striking inequalities, and sometimes attempts flights for which he obviously wants strength of wing—candour must allow, after what has been said, that his failures are less the object of surprise than his general success is of admiration. His subjects are considerably diversified, and in each are strokes which authors of greater celebrity might own without risking a diminution of their fame. Whether he paints ancient manners—pours the charms of Mercy and Benevolence—or delineates the beauties of rural nature—we view his performance with pleasure, and regret that such force of intellect wants the powerful aid of a liberal education. He is also possessed of those qualities which have always distinguished the true poet, and which the favour or frowns of Tyranny could never

never wholly obliterate; the genuine patriot flame is his, attended, as usual, by all the milder virtues of humanity. These he inculcates with energy; and let it be remembered, as his highest praise, that his book is not stained with one line which can raise a blush on the cheek of modesty, or, even obliquely, aid the cause of licentiousness, scepticism, or infidelity.

The following short quotation from his *Zury, or the Sable Victims, a Barbadoes Tale*, will not only shew his sentiments of the Slave Trade, a subject at present in general discussion, and likely to become soon an object of parliamentary enquiry; but also convey some idea of his poetical abilities.

"O! for the pow'r to rule—by heaven I swear

The sons of Afric soon should feel my care;  
Their bonds of slavery would these hands unbind,

And make them free as is the sportive wind;  
A cheering balm should heal each bleeding sore,

And the rude Planters' scourge torment no  
Their injur'd sides the needful robe should clothe,

Nor should they feed on fare their mongrels  
Their lazy lords, who no affection know,  
Who build their fortunes on the black man's woe,

Beneath my laws the hangman's cord should  
For thus presuming to debase mankind.

"Great God of Justice! and of Mercy too!  
Whose eye pervades the vast creation through,  
How long shall these proud insulated knaves  
Heap deaths and torments on their helpless slaves?

When will their vengeance overtake their  
And make them suffer for the blood they've spilt;

For all the sorrows which, thro' ages past,  
They've, ruthless, pour'd on Niger's sable cast?  
When will thine arm dispense the chast'ning rod,

And point the anger of th' offended God!  
Quick, to their cost, oh! quickly let them find,

That Liberty's the right of all mankind!  
No human laws, nor yet the tyrant's might,  
Can shew a cause to rob him of that right;  
A right (what bliss can equal to be free?)

A right, my God, that man derives from thee.  
"Slave! be the state consign'd to deepest hell!

It suits demoniac spirits that rebel;  
Or, if on earth the name and state survive,  
Be planters slaves, and wear the galling yoke;  
Let all subsisting on so vile a trade,  
Or merchant, planter, captain, or 'Ypocrite,  
Let such be slaves, if slav'ry we must know,  
But freedom to the sons of Cham bestow."

GENT. MAG. February, 1788

From *Shenstone, or, The Force of Benevolence*, a poem in two cantos, we extract the following lines; which, at the same time that they convey no mean idea of the writer's talents, impress us with a favourable, and, we are credibly informed, a just one, of his heart.

"If when I stray amongst the vain, the proud,

To note the manners of the motley crowd,  
Mine eye is stricken with an act humane,  
A soft sensation flows through every vein,  
Assails my heart, darts to its yielding core,  
Mounts to the eye, and in a tear runs o'er;  
The tear of rapture 'tis that warmly flows,  
Unknown to tyrants, and to Pity's foes.

Let the less feeling man, by fortune dress'd,  
Say, this alone becomes a female breast;  
For all his titles, all his vast supply,  
This heart, that yields so soon to sympathy,  
I'd not exchange; let fools the tear deride,  
It far exceeds the impotence of pride.

To Heaven's fair face what more can man present,

To make him grateful to th' Omnipotent,  
Than that pure flame the choir of Heav'n's possess,

The soul-felt rapture for relief'd distress?  
Methinks from Heav'n a sacred voice replies,  
"No sweeter incense can to Heav'n arise."

"Is there below a brighter spark of worth,  
To make us valued by the good on earth,  
Than the warm heart, that deals the quick supply,

That wipes the dew-drop from the orphan's  
That cheers the bosom of the widow'd dame,  
Rewards the brave, and glads the sons of fame?  
I've seen the sad, to tyrant want a prey,  
From want robber'd dance cheerfully away.  
Pleas'd with the sight, I've caught the kindred fire,

And bade my cares in the warm blaze expire;  
Have press'd my bosom, and been bold to cry—

'Tis bliss for angels—blest philanthropy!—  
It doubly blesses—he is blest, who gives,  
And the glad heart that by the bounty lives.  
Methinks from Pity's lips thus sound I hear,  
'Noting on earth to me can be so dear!"

Mr. Nicholls has a second volume of poems in the press, and we hope he will be patronised proportionably to his various merits. His most sanguine hopes will then be exceeded.

34. *Philosophical and Critical Enquiries concerning Christianity.* By Charles Bonnet, of Geneva, F.R.S. Translated by John Lewis Boissier, Esq.

THE philosophical talents of Mr. Bonnet are well known. Finding some of his works had made a disagreeable impression on the minds of some of his readers, he here endeavours to counter-

act

and those impressions. His reasonings on the side of Christianity are clear, comprehensive, and judicious, and his arguments forcible and persuasive. His translator is a gentleman of independent fortune, who, having no prejudices in favour of Christianity, was made a convert to it by hearing the present Bishop of Chester preach at Bath, in 1785, and afterwards by conversing with his

Lordship on the subject. He has not translated the whole of M. Bonner's *Recherches*, of which we have also seen another version, under the title of *Interesting Views of Christianity; being a Translation of Part of a Work of Mr. Bonnet*, 12mo; the translator of which has adhered rather too closely to the original idiom, which is probably more familiar to him.

# INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Richard Dunthorne (LVII. 1166.) published "The Practical Astronomy of the Moon; or, New Tables of the Moon's Motions, exactly construed from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory, as published by Dr. Gregory in his *Astronomy*, &c. 1739," 8vo.

In answer to a query, LVII. p. 696; R. S. says, In a Catalogue of Osborn's for 1769, occurs, "The Crafty Courtier, or the Fable of Reynard the Fox, from the ancient fables of Harpal Schopperus, 1706." Probably some learned reader may be able to give an account of the author and the book.

We are at length able to inform JUVENTS, that there is no elementary book whatever to teach the first principles of CHESS.

W. C. of Nottingham was NOT post paid.

Mr. Player's MS. is returned as requested. Mr. D. is obliged by HERALDIC HINTS; but has no opinion of the plan's succeeding.

We are obliged to Mr. S. Totten; but what he recommends would cost nearly as many pounds as he mentions shillings.

Of the "Critique on some Poetical Essays" we cannot judge without seeing the Book.

Gentlemen who send coins for explanation may depend on their being engraved, when curious, the first opportunity that offers.

We thank W. G. for his advice. He will oblige us by sending the proposed anecdotes.

S. J.'s favour is intended for insertion. The verses he mentions were not received.

We must still entreat indulgence from a considerable number of our correspondents.

# CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## SLAVE TRADE.

- Priestley's Sermon on Slavery 1s *Johnson*
- Agutter's Sermon on Slave Tr. 1s *Robinson*
- Mason's Disc. on the Slave Trade 1s *Philips*
- Peckard's Sermon on the Slave Trade 1s *Willis*
- A Review of the Slave Trade 6d *F. Alder*
- Newton's Thoughts on Slave Tr. 1s *Johnson*
- Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery, by a Planter, 1s 6d *Johnson*
- Considerations for those who favour an Abolition of Slavery 6d *Lawrence*
- A Letter to Granville Sharpe, Esq. on the Slave Trade 1s 6d *Debreit*
- Miss More on the Slave Trade 1s 6d *Cadell*
- A. Yearley's Poem on Slavery 1s 6d *Robinson*
- Aura, or the Slave, a Poem 2s 6d *Keasley*
- Edwards on Slavery 1s 6d *Dodley*

## HISTORY, &c.

- Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic 6s *Keasley*
- Memoirs of the late War in Asia, 2 vols. 14s *Murray*
- Pownall's Antiquities of the Provincia Romana 10s 6d *Robinson*
- The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, 8vo *Waster*

## LAW.

- Letters Patent, establishing a Court of Judicature in Bengal 1s 6d *Debreit*
- The Law of Parliamentary Impeachment 1s 6d *Wheldon*
- Maj. Browne's Tr. by Court Mart. 10s 6d *Bell*

## PHYSIC.

- Pearson's Principles of Surgery 4s *Johnson*

- Pharmacop. Londinensis Nova, 4to, 9s *Johnson*
- The Works of the late Dr. Stark, 12s *Ditto*
- Peake's Review of Foote's Observations on the Venereal Disease 2s *Ditto*
- Dr. John Hunter on the Venereal, 4to, sewed, new edit. 1l 1s *Ditto*
- Donovan on Venereal Disease 1s 6d *Egerton*
- Observat. on Dr. Bruvne's Medical Practice 1s 6d *Gardner*
- Berkenhout's first Lines of Philosophical Chemistry 7s *Cadell*

## THEOLOGY.

- Letter to the Caput of the University of Cambridge 1s *Johnson*
- Grisdale's Sermon on Bp. Douglass's Consecration 1s *Cadell*
- Crabbe's Funeral Sermon on the late Duke of Rutland 1s *Dodley*
- Weddell's Thoughts on the Resurrection 1s 6d *Robinson*
- Pearson's Sermon on distributing 1s *Ditto*
- Jones's two Serms on Education 2s *Robinson*
- Trebeck on the Catechism 1s *Robinson*
- Taylor on Singing 6d *Buckland*
- Duncan's View of Prophec. of Jesus 3d *Ditto*
- Townsend's Sermon on the Death of Dr. Peckwell 6d *Mattbew*
- Groves's Sermon on ditto 6d *Ditto*
- Bp. Watson's Sermons and Tracts 7s *Ewart*

## MISCELLANIES.

- Smith's Psalm Tunes 3s 6d *Thompson*
- Easy Way of breeding Canary Birds 1s *Brew*
- Pinzzi's Letters from Dr. Johnson 14s *C. d. H.*
- Blane's Essay on Hunting 5s *Stoddard*

A poet

A poor Sweep, who was never taught to climb any other Parnassus than a Chimney, sends greeting to Fairly-fair, the daughter of J. P. Andrews, Esq. that bold Hardy-knute of Chimney sweepers. (*See our Review of New Publications, p. 151.*)

**L**ET one poor Sweep, bright Fairly-fair, His footy gratitude declare ; Let him his dusky thanks inscribe In black, and (what he scarce knows) white.

Soot shall turn snow, ere Sweeps forget To your good Sire their bags of debt. [em ; Sweeps pay their thanks, tho' he don't need Sweeps ! Negroes, in this land of Freedom.

Oh, in return, may each black care Be swept far from his Fairly-fair ! Oh, may her teeth be white as mine ; Her dress, like Sweeps' on May day, fine ! Chimneys that smoke may she ne'er know, Nor scolding spouse (more bitter woe) ! May every day be mark'd with white, Nor sorrow blacken one short night ! With pure hands may she sweep thro' life, And die a grandmother and wife !

Pardon these awkward lines, which move ill Like music on my brush and shovel ; They had run better, but my master (Of all black woes the worst disaster) Makes me collect (a strange vagary) Our terms for Crust's New Dictionary. Oh, may Crust prove that phrase no joke, " There's always fire where there is smoke !"  
OXONIENSIS.

MR. UREAN, Feb. 2.  
**I**N turning over your Magazine, for May, 1765, I observed a copy of most elegant verses by Collins, which are not to be found in any edition of his poems. The following lines are to the best of my knowledge in the same predicament, and I believe have never yet appeared in print.

Yours, &c.

C—T—O.

S O N G.

*The Sentiments borrowed from SHAKESPEARE.*

**YOUNG** Dagon of the vale is dead,  
Ye lowland hamlets moan ;  
A dewy turf lies o'er his head,  
And at his feet a stone.

His shroud, which death's cold-damps destroy,  
Of snow-white threads was made ;  
All mourn'd to see so sweet a boy  
In earth for ever laid.

Pale pansies o'er his corpse were plac'd,  
Which, pluck'd before their time,  
Bestrew'd the boy like him to waste,  
And wither in their prime.

But will he ne'er return, whose tongue  
Could tune the rural lay ?  
Ah, no ! his bell of peace is rung,  
His lips are cold as clay.

They bore him out at twilight hour,  
The youth who lov'd so well :  
Ah me ! how many a true-love shower  
Of kind remembrance fell !

Each maid was woe—but Lucy chief,  
Her grief o'er all was tried,  
Within his grave she dropp'd in grief,  
And o'er her lov'd-one died.

## THE ELEGIAC REFLECTION.

*Quis desideria fit pudor, aut modus  
Tam charis capitis ?*

HOR.

**S**EDATE Reflection ! aid me with thy powers, [hours ;  
Whilst I review life's checker'd changeful  
Some rang'd in glowing colours, fair and gay,  
Whilst bright-ey'd health serenely gilds the day ;

Some cast in sad affliction's darkest shades,  
When gloomy pain the sick'ning breast in-  
vades ;

With hopes high swelling on the bosom  
Which disappointment in another kills ;

Thou views us with a friend, a parent blest,  
That sees them lifeless, under death's arrest.  
So I could call you decent mansion's host,  
My friend, my patron, and my humble boast ;  
One who, with soft'ning hand, conjoin'd to raise

To wond'ring view my early, youthful days ;  
When first, my feeble bark, with sick'ning fear,

Attempted o'er life's stormy waves to steer.  
But now he's gone.—Alas ! he is no more ;  
Ah still ! my Muse, with me, the loss deplore.  
In sad Reflection's mirror oft I view

What real sorrow doth his grave bedew ;  
I see how age doth rend his silver'd hair,  
And silent stands, struck mute with black despair,

The crystal dropping from the widow's eye,  
Her woe-worn breast heave with the hopeless sigh ;

How comfortless the friendless orphan stands ;  
Affliction's fangs do wring their helpless hands ;  
I see the floods of grief flow all around,  
And how with glist'ning tears each face is drown'd.

Still, still, may mem'ry prompt the secret  
To virtue due—to one for ever dear ;  
From whom around a silent goodness shone,  
Beauteous and cheering as a vernal sun ;

The sick man's friend and comfort of the poor,  
Want's gloomy visage brighten'd at his door ;  
Whose quick relieving hand, and pitying eye,  
Sooth'd sad distress, stretch'd-out the kind supply ;

When mercy call'd, on pity's wings he fled ;  
His tender heart for human miseries bled ;  
Oft would he raise the groveling sons of woe,  
Infuse the healing balm, and joy bestow ;  
Wipe from the widow's eye the falling tear,  
Pure virtue's friend,—to vice alone severe,  
check as growth he strove, to stop its rage,  
curb the madness of a wicked age ;

Truth

Truth on his side, he brav'd the rising storm,  
Nor malice fear'd, nor envy's haggard form.  
Oft with delight upon his lips I've hung,  
When wisdom's truths flow'd nervous from  
his tongue ;

Or when his pious soul was fir'd with zeal,  
He seem'd to impart the flame himself did feel ;  
He taught a devious age the fear of God,  
The ways of justice, mercy, which he trod.  
Firm was his faith, unshaken as a rock,  
Heavily he bore misfortune's rudest shock :  
When sad disease, the heral'd pale of death,  
Attack'd his better self, and seiz'd her breath ;  
When not the healing art her life could save,  
But fell a victim to th' untimely grave ;  
With Christian patience, and with soul  
resign'd,

Silent, the darling of his breast resign'd ;  
From grief of vulgar minds he soar'd above,  
And calmly view'd the cypress garland  
wove :

Congenial soul, he felt th' inflicted rod,  
But kiss'd the hand that gave thee to thy God.  
Such virtuous deeds, dear shade, such worth  
was thine,

Such worth with heart-felt anguish we resign.  
But hark, my Muse ! what accents strike  
my ear—

Vain mortal, cease thy unavailing tears,  
Nor mourn thy Disney\* gone ; he's wing'd  
his way [day :

To realms of heav'nly bliss, and cloudless  
know, Virtue has its sure reward most bright,  
Survives the grave, and dwells in endless  
light :

With honours now unfading he is crown'd,  
Angels with deathless wreaths his head sur-  
round ;

With kindred spirits bright, his harp he strings,  
Seraphic notes, the theme celestial sings.

May'st thou, my soul, transcribe the copy  
fair,

And humbly imitate th' example rare ;  
May sacred Virtue's flame thy pow'rs inspire,  
Pure may it burn, tho' with a feebler fire !

Feb. 16, 1778.

H.

### THE MORNING PRAYER.

O thou Supreme, who dost all space  
pervade, [made ;  
Who with one glance beholdest all thou'st  
My steps direct thro' life's rough thorny  
maze,

Bethou my guide, both this and all my days ;  
From sad misfortunes keep me, and all ill ;  
Forgive my wanderings, be propitious still ;  
Keep me from pride, impress me with thy  
fear ;

Most humbly may I fill my proper sphere ;  
To friendship true, most faithful to my trust,  
And in my dealings obstinately just :  
I ask no more—thou know'st my every want,  
Avert in pity, and in mercy grant !

H.

\* The Rev Samuel Disney, late Vicar of  
Halsted, whose unaffected piety and bene-  
ficence eminently marked his character.

### TO THE LADIES.

On the Success of Mr. DAVISON'S revised  
PALMYRENE SOAP.

A Davison once urg'd his Queen to sign  
Her fatal sentence on a form divine ;  
Yet, sure, that victim's face, ador'd by all,  
With mightier impulse sped her hapless fall.

To keep awhile such Graces from the tombs  
To fix their fleeting snows, their transient  
bloom,

Our modern Davison from Syria's plains  
His bright Restoratives of Beauty drains,  
'Tis his to change (the veil of Time with-  
drawn)

Life's clouded evening to its purple dawn,  
And, spite of Sorrow's waste, or Youth's  
decay,

Recall the sunshine of our vernal day.

For this, *Palmyra's* gloomy vaults explor'd,  
A long-lost treasure yields it's ample hoard ;  
And Davison, exulting, joys to bear  
*Zenobia's* arts to grace the British fair.

No poisonous unguent here, with styptic  
power, [flower ;  
Shrinks the parch'd forehead like a riv'd  
No acid wash, with treach'rous skill prepar'd,  
Corrodes the bosom it pretends to guard,  
While rakes abhorrent view, by morning's  
light,

The faded partners of their guilty night.  
For tints more chaste to Davison's repair,  
There—Health resides, and Hymen triumphs  
there.

His safe Cosmetics genial force retain,  
Point the dull glance, and clear th' incum-  
ber'd vein ;

On *Che's* hand innoxious sapphires spread,  
And tinge her cheeks with salutary red.  
Such ads the ball, the romp, the kiss defy,  
Nor drop their ensigns till their leaders die.

If wealth like this your Davison imports,  
Ye Bright Dames, to you his hope resorts !  
Let your soft voice his Eastern stores proclaim,  
Exalt their merits, and protect their fame.  
Nor think your praise the living only know—  
Its magic influence rules the world below.  
While Syria's spoils your growing charms  
adorn,

Heryanquish'd heroine shall no longer mourn.  
*Palmyra* thus shall think her wrongs o'erpaid,  
And added glory crown *Zenobia's* shade.

### VERSES suggested by the Season of the Year.

I F there be aught like bliss this earth can  
boast,  
Sure it inhabits in thy simple breast,  
Toy taken Infancy ! What time the spring  
Pours her unnumber'd flowers o'er hill and  
dale ;

Pleas'd have I mark'd the sportive prattling  
Running, with eager haste, from bank to  
bank, [tribes,  
To snatch their mingling dyes. They heed not  
The

The



The friendly voice that chides their lingering steps:

Still will they loiter, still each gaily hue,  
'Lure them aside; such charms hath nature's robe

For natural hearts, unstain'd by sordid cares,  
Nor warp'd by commerce with a guilty world!

Of all thy boasted shows, thou sickly pomp  
Of empty greatness, where canst thou display  
A sight so touching to the soul of man,  
As children gathering flowrets in the spring?  
Oh! 'tis a scene that bids th' unpassion'd tear  
Start from the gazer's eye, recalls past joys  
Almost forgot, and makes us sigh to think  
What once we were—as innocent as they!

P. H.

### TO THE SNOW-DROP.

THOU who, to heaven lifting thy golden brow,  
Ey'ft, unabash'd, the glorious orb of day,  
I praise thee not; I hate th' unblushing frost.  
But ever let me tell your humbler worth,  
Ye simple snow-drops, firstlings of the year,  
Fairest of flowers, sweet harbingers of spring!  
How meekly do you hang your silvery heads,  
Like maidens coyly stealing from the view!  
E'en so, upon the ground, her modest eye,  
That fears to meet th' irreverent gaze of man,  
Beauty unconscious bends; and so, more pure  
Than are your snow-white forms, Sophia  
strives

To hide those charms, how matchless! from  
the world. P. H.

### TO PHILOSOPHY, A FRAGMENT.

AND, heaven-born maid, with lifted eye  
Fixt on Eternity,  
Teach me to soar above the earth,  
Where Love, and Fear, and Rage have birth;  
Guard me from Hope's delusive smile,  
From Anger's frown and Flattery's wile:  
Shielded by mild Philosophy,  
Thus let me foil adversity,  
And quit the world without a sigh!

—LINDA.

On the death and burial of Mr. SLACK,  
Archdeacon of Cornwall. (See p. 180.)

HARK! the bell, with solemn sound,  
Swinging, shakes the vaulted ground.  
The priest, array'd in snowy vest,  
Commits him to eternal rest;  
Him, who oft in temperate joy  
Did the social hour employ;  
Him, who lately cheerful blest  
The coming and the going guest;  
Him, but hush!—he is no more;  
Seek him on the heavenly shore;  
There, as when on earth, his mind  
Joys in the welfare of mankind.  
There his charity and love,  
Borne on the wings of Mercy's dove  
To the sacred presence, fire  
His glowing soul with strong desire

To the great Almighty King  
Hallelujah aye to sing.

Bereft of children and of wife,  
He linger'd thro' the vale of life  
Meek and resign'd he kiss'd the rod,  
Obedient to the will of God.

My Friend! my Father! oh! that name  
Inspires me with a sacred flame!

Ah! † Charles, companion of my youth,  
Type of benevolence and truth,

To thee thy reverend father flies,  
And, thee I remembering, pleas'd he dies.

No pain disturb'd his parting breath;  
No pang of grief embitter'd death.

Easy, as if asleep, he lay,

And mingled with th' unconscious clay;  
No guile he knew: his heart was free

From thy vile mask, Hypocrisy.

The Christian faith, with cherub grace,  
Shone on his open, honest face.

Hence Piety, with grateful praise,  
Shall trophies to his memory raise:

And in the fane of virtuous Fame  
Adorn the marble with his name.

The general favourite and friend,  
Such honours must await his end;

The honours of the chosen few;  
Honours to him how justly due!

C. B.

• Mr. S. and Mr. —, were remarkably like.

† Mr. S —'s son.

‡ ——— Calumque  
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.  
VIRG.

— Davis argens in rebus egestas. VIRG.

DISBANDED from his subterranean toil,  
See the poor Miner leave his native soil.

Regardless of himself, he does explore  
The various dangers of a distant shore.  
Yet the dear ties of sweet domestic life,  
The orphan infant, and the widow'd wife,  
Rush on his thoughts, his firm resolve controul,

Dare not his bold spirit, and unman his soul.  
For them he weeps; and, pierc'd with anxious care,

Heaves the deep sigh of supplicating prayer.  
Pity, O pity, his unworthy lot!

Protect his family, and screen his cot!  
For he ne'er revel'd in vain Pleasure's bower;

Nor wish'd to scale Ambition's airy tower.  
He was content, if, by his labour sped,

His little household shar'd his scanty bread.  
Content, in spite of Hunger's craving call,

His pittance to forego, and give them all.  
Smiling in want, on his hard couch reclin'd,

To slumber he compos'd his weary mind;  
And, while he lull'd his Catharine to rest,

Sunk unrepining on her faithful breast.  
Pity, O pity, his unworthy lot!

Protect his family, and screen his cot.  
Cornwall, Feb. 14.

C. B.



To the Rev. Mr. PEGGE, Editor of "The  
Forme of Cury," &c. &c.

**M**OST worthy Sir! how I revere  
Your name, and vary'd character!  
Whether, yel'd in sable vest  
You do the office of the Priest,  
And Christian mysteries unfold,  
Producing things both new and old;  
(As Christ has drawn the character  
Of the good scribe and householder)  
While all your list'ning flock rejoice,  
Forw'd they know their shepherd's voice:  
Or whether I your merits view,  
As scholar, and as critic too!

Wish what rare talents you explain,  
Or Learning sacred, or profane!  
Alike yread in modest page,  
Or reliques of remotest age!  
You range the fields of science o'er,  
And each neglected nook explore:  
Now satisfied to share the toil  
Of bringing home the gen'ral spoil,  
Unwary'd you repeat your round  
To try what gleanings may be found,  
And many a handful you present  
Of fragments rare, and choice content;  
Which but for industry your own  
Had lain unnotic'd, and unknown.

Hail once more, Sir! May health attend  
On You—and Brander your good friend!  
Who with joint kindness have combin'd  
To teach us how our fathers din'd:  
All in "The Forme of Cury" told,  
As us'd in Richard's<sup>1</sup> days of old;  
When Cury, as it then was styl'd,  
With wise *assonment* *was* *compil'd*.

Ever, for services like these,  
May choicest *meats* and *portages*  
Attend your board! and, Master Pegge!  
(To whom I humbly make my leg,)  
Oh! that it were in Cury's powers  
To lengthen out a life like yours!  
I'm sure I'd search, with anxious care,  
From end to end, the Bill of Fare<sup>2</sup>;  
Happy, if possible, the Mese—  
Wherein the secret lay to guess.

And, should I miss it, I would try  
How I might best its place supply,  
And strive your appetite to please,  
With stranger meats, as *julet* *et* *J*.  
Besides a Culha<sup>3</sup> there should be  
That special dish call'd Mawmence<sup>4</sup>;  
(The *Capons brown*, and *Fesants*—these,  
With my own fingers I would *tyge*;  
And for the *G. res*<sup>5</sup>, and Sugar too,  
It should be *what* I promise you.)  
Lampreys likewise in *galyatyne*<sup>6</sup>;  
And *Ypobras*<sup>7</sup> should be your wine.  
The *Feel* or *Maren*, as you like,  
I would myself to goblets strike;

And though I could not find for use  
The *Powder-ferst*, or *Powder-douce*<sup>8</sup>;  
I'd take good care that ev'ry dish  
Was spic'd, or sugar'd, to your wish;  
Like Richard's cook, were he alive,  
And you should eat, and still survive.

On hearing the Rev. J. RILAND, of Bir-  
mingham, catechizing the Children one Sunday  
Evening.

**W**HILE \* Rayley greatly strikes the  
silver lyre, [praise,  
And sweetly sing on Howard's worthy  
Forgive the Muse who dares with softer fire  
To chain thy virtue in no vented lays,  
When gloomy grief assails the pensive mind,  
Or burning fevers shoot across the brain:  
Thine is the task, with goodness unconfin'd,  
To dry the tear, and gently soothe the pain.  
Or when Death's arrow wounds this mortal  
clay, [soul,  
And Darkness broods upon the trembling  
The office thine, with Comfort's orient ray,  
To chase the gloom, and shew the blissful  
goal.

Now scenes alone like these thy worth display,  
In sweetest union with thy pious life,  
Lo! Youth is taught Religion's narrow way,  
And duteous learns to spurn vain Folly's  
strife.

Go then, and still pursue thy generous plan,  
Lead forth the youths to Virtue's hallow'd  
lane,  
With truth resistless, shew them what is man,  
And teach them how to praise their Maker's  
name.

To years remote the virtuous youth shall bless  
Thy pious mem'ry, and thy labours praise,  
With love divine, Jehovah's works express,  
And high as heaven *pleas* grateful thanks  
shall raise.

When nature sinks to earth with slow decay,  
And life's pale lamp emits a feebl' light,  
Thy daring soul shall wing her airy way  
To the eth'ral domes of dazzling light.

There join with kindred spirits round the  
throne, [joy,  
And carol forth your hymns in streams of  
To God who kindly mark'd thee for his own,  
And joyful sing away eternally. W.

# DEITY, A POETICAL ATTEMPT

**W**HAT Deity abstracted is to tell,  
\*Gains't reason let the sophist van  
rebel;

For this no stretch of thought can compre-  
hend,  
The lesser to the greater here must bend,  
And but to relative concepts attend.  
This task e'en blest futurity demes,  
To broader views, still Deity must rise,

<sup>1</sup> Richard II.      <sup>2</sup> Table of Contents.

<sup>3</sup> The desert.

<sup>4</sup> An invigorating broth. See Preface.

<sup>5</sup> See engraved plate and XX.      <sup>6</sup> No XX.

<sup>7</sup> XX. VI. VI.      <sup>8</sup> XX. IX. XI.

\* See Preface.

\* The Author of an exquisite poem, on  
the godlike Howard.

And 'tis a creature's happiest state to feel,  
Endless discovery fresh joys reveal :  
And did not Hope creation wide invest,  
The soul would torpid grow, and pure de-  
press'd.

Then just it is, and rational, to deem  
As mean and low each system's hugest scheme,  
That dare with impious freedom to declare  
His mode of being, what his pow'r, and where !  
And proof enough, where error leads the way,  
What God is not, not what he is, to say :  
What here to us may much concern the soul,  
More than before, above, or through the  
whole.

Yet Reason prompts,—'Tis Piety's fair aim,  
Divine perfection ever to proclaim,  
The Sov'reign good—The universal mind,  
Mov'd by no passion, to no parts confin'd ;  
Without beginning, and whose perfect state  
Mocks all restriction to each time-stretch'd  
date ;

Who neither equal nor companion knows,  
Thro' Nature's walks, nor where pure Ether  
flows ;

Whose favour's unrestrain'd to any race  
Of mortals, partial to a point of space :  
But all sustains from his exhaustless store,  
Who ne'er was less, nor ever shall be more.

WILLIAM HAMILTON RAIN.

#### ON SOLITUDE.

WHILE Cary strikes the glowing lyre,  
And sings a mighty warrior's fame,  
Or breathes to Love a gentler fire,  
In sweetest praise of Laura's name ;  
Thee, Queen of sober thought, I hail,  
Averse to Folly's empty dream,  
'Tis thine to wander through the vale,  
Or muse along with murr'ring streams.  
Fair Wisdom lends her soft'ning aid,  
With flowers to deck thy hallow'd seat,  
Where Contemplation, sphere-born maid,  
And Fancy's fairy train retreat,  
Beneath pale Cynthia's silvery ray,  
When Sleep assumes his silent reign,  
Through darksome dells I'll take my way,  
Where Progne pours her plaintive strain.  
Sweet bard ! whose wildly-warbled lay  
Soft dies along the curling breeze,  
While huddling brooks meandering stray,  
And whispering Zephyrs fan the trees.  
Ah ! how I feel thy pleasing power,  
As oft I view the church-yard's gloom,  
Where, in the fairy-haunted-hour,  
Wan spirits forsake the dazed tomb.  
When Phœbus fires the azure vault,  
Sequester'd in the breezy bower,  
I'll read the page with learning fraught,  
And wisely live "past ages o'er."  
Thus lonely in some mould'ring cell  
I'd far retire from busy life,  
Where no Ambition's mystic spell  
Should break my peaceful hours with strife.  
\* The Author of an *Ode on General Elliott*, lately published.

Here grant me, Heaven, to end my days,  
With heavy age to pain unknown,  
Here steal from life by slow decay,  
And drop to rest without a groan !  
T. T. R.

*Lines on the Death of a Girl of 12 Years of age ;  
intended as an Inscription on a Plaque of Marble,  
near the place where she was buried.*

WHY were thy tender years so rich in  
hope ?  
Leading thy parent's rapid prophecy  
On thro' the worth of a long future life ?  
Through lovely youth, winning all hearts to  
bless thee—

Up to the charmes of graver years, (Friend,  
Where shone, high-principled, the Wit, the  
The Mother, giving myth and good account,  
E'en to the mildness of thy pious hours  
In age, their soul prophetic spirit ran—  
Ah ! how in vain !—Death undid her gamb-  
ols walk'd.

And sternly, pointed to an early tomb.—

Ye who rejoice in equal pride of hope,  
"Rejoice with trembling"—Ye, who Anna's  
form

And sprightliest innocence have seen, forget  
How cold her grave below ; while to the  
host [bids her.  
Of mustering Angels gather'd, Faith be-

#### HYMN FOR CHARITY CHILDREN.

IF any pity dwell on earth,  
If any cries can call it forth,  
Let helpless Youth for succour plead,  
And bid, ah bid our with success !

No cranes of ours have brought us low,  
Our age too tender, crimes to know ;  
But, born in stern Misfortune's frown,  
With iron arm she keeps us down.

Nor deem the Wretch despis'd by God ;  
Our rugged path the best have trod ;  
The Son of God himself has said,  
He found no place to lay his head.

Oh, for his sake compassion show !  
In gratitude one mite bestow !  
He bids us hope, He bids us sue,  
Even He, that pleads in Heaven for you.

*LINES sent to a LADY, on returning a LADY'S  
PETTICOAT, which had been borrowed of  
her to make into a Mantle, to play the Character  
of MARC ANTONY.*

By DR. A. I. K. I. K.

(Never before published.)

THOUGH now in stately pride,  
Thou flow'rt, gay Mantle ! down an  
Emperor's side ; [grac'd,  
Yet, with what nobler honours wert thou  
When fondly clinging round fair Delia's waist !  
A charm within thy silken band was wr'd,  
For which thy present Lord well lost the  
World !

MR. URBAN,

February 11, 1788.

**P**ERMIT me to lay before you an Hebrew Epitaph on the late excellent Bishop Lowth, drawn up by a youth aged only sixteen years. Yours, &c. PHILIPAS.

ידד ביום שלישי עשתי החד חדר  
כה נחל מדות לתוך מות:  
אז ידד הזרע הכונה גאה קלו  
ואמר:

הלילי יסבת ציון

אבלי ובכי בת ירושלם

כי האיש גדול וקר כשל בקרב:

לבשו שק יסבי יהודה

ישבו באפרים בני ישראל:

בנות הזמרה נלחצו

השמחת הזמרת אמללה:

מי בעבר ידד כלו

ככלה פאר בתפארתיה

פארם בחתם המלך

כהוא בהכל ידד:

And it came to pass on the Third day of the Eleventh Month, Robert, Bishop of the Diocese of London, died.—Then John of the seed of the Priesthood lift up his voice and said.

How! O Inhabitress of Zion.

Mourn and weep, O Daughter of Jerusalem. For a man illustrious and honourable hath fallen in the midst of thee.

Bind on sackcloth, O ye inhabitants of Judah! Sit in ashes, O ye Sons of Israel.

The Daughters of Musick are brought low.

The joy of the Psalteries languisheth.

Who among the servants of Jehovah was like him?

As a bride decked in her ornaments,

As a Ruby in the King's Signet,

So was he in the Temple of Jehovah.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

**T**HE verses ascribed to Mary Queen of Scots, p. 63, do not appear to have been written in pure French, even if proper allowance be made for the lapse of time, and the errors of printing. Yet, in spite of all grammatical deficiencies, they seem to express the ideas of sorrow in so natural a language, that they gave birth to the following stanzas, which may, perhaps, be allowed the merit of a paraphrase, if they cannot claim the praise of a translation. Yours, &c. R. B. C.

SONNET, by MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,  
on the death of her husband Francis I.  
From the French.

WHAT was once a source of pleasure  
Now becomes the cause of pain;  
Day no more displays its treasure,  
Endless night o'er spreads the plain;  
Powers of nature, powers of art,  
Cease to charm a wounded heart.

Tho' by fate compell'd to range,  
Oft from place to place I roam,  
Vain, alas! the promis'd change;  
Grief is still my dreary home—  
Much of evil, nought of good,  
Springs from pining solitude.

If in some retreat I stray,  
Thro' the grove, or near the stream;  
Whether at the dawn of day,  
Or when evening slopes his beam;  
There my heart incessant finds  
All the pain of absent munde.

If perchance I turn my sight  
Toward the cloudy mantled sky,  
There, in mild reflected light,  
Still I view his radiant eye—  
Fleeting glance! the watery gloom  
Seems his emblematic tomb.

Should I court delusive ease  
On the dreaming couch of woe,  
Then his form my fancy sees,  
Then it hears his accents flow:  
Rack'd with business, sunk in rest,  
He's my ever constant guest.

Cease, my lyre, thy plaintive measure!  
Why in varied rhymes complain?  
Nought can tune thy chords to pleasure,  
Still recurs the sorrowing strain.—  
Fate may rob the soul of peace,  
Love will mourn—but ne'er decrease.

## ORATIO DOMINICA.

**N**OSTER qui Pater es supremus aternus  
Olympo,  
Sanctificetur ritè tuum venerabile nomen:  
O! regnum veniatque tuum; fiatque voluntas  
In laus tua terris, caelo est sicut in alto:  
Nostrum hodie panem da nobis quotidianum:  
O! remitteque nobis omnia debita nostra;  
Sic remittimus omnibus, ac nos debita vestra:  
Neve probato periculis nos malo at usque  
tuere. [ria summa,  
Namque tuum est regnum atque potentia, glo-  
Et fuit aeternum, sine fine, et semper in ævum.  
Amen.

T. BENTLEY.

Google The

The Committee of Shopkeepers, for the District of the Metropolis, have continued their Meetings from Nov. 2. (Vol. LVI. p. 1188) in pursuit of the Measure most proper to be pursued for obtaining a Repeal of the Shop Tax; amongst other Steps taken, previous to the Meeting of Parliament, they resolved on forwarding the following Letter to their Country Correspondents.

SIR,

THE Committee appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the cities of London, Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, have again the honour of addressing you, to acquaint you, that a motion will be made in the House of Commons about the middle of February next, for a repeal of that partial impost, the Tax on Retail Shops: previous to which period, you will be pleased to request or instruct your Representatives in Parliament to give that Support to the Motion which may render it in the present instance successful.

After the very decided part so many cities, boroughs, and towns, throughout the kingdom have already taken, in aid of the application to Parliament; the Committee cannot presume any argument or reason will be wanting to induce them to continue the same legal and constitutional exertions in behalf of the rights of a much-injured body of traders.

You will recollect, the present is no cause of party or clamour for power; it has been maintained in the House of Commons by gentlemen, whose connections were most intimate with Administration, upon the grounds of substantial Justice:—You will also remember, that the Retail Traders have never claimed any exemption from the burthens of the State, but merely pleaded the injustice of their being called on to contribute in a most unequal proportion to them. Above all, you must have observed, that the sole plea on which the Tax was imposed is now done away by three years' experience, which has effectually proved it to be not a tax on the publick, but the Shopkeepers.

The Committee flatter themselves, this will be the last time they shall have any occasion to call for your assistance. After the number of Members of the House of Commons who appeared in behalf of the Shopkeepers, and the opinion of others in their favour, who were prevented attending on the day the question was last agitated; there cannot be much doubt, if you think proper to further the endeavours which are at present used in other parts of the Kingdom, and in which the Metropolis has in a most unanimous and decided manner taken the lead, to throw conviction on the minds of the Members composing the Legislature, that a British House of Commons

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will be wanting in distributing justice to the merest of their constituents.

When you have advised your Representatives in Parliament, the Committee will be obliged to you to communicate the information to them; and as some places have wished for a form, the annexed may serve for a plan to be altered, or not, as circumstances occur. We have the honour to be,

Your obedient servants,

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| THO. SKINNER    | DAVID JENNINGS     |
| JAMES PALMER    | WILLIAM STOCK      |
| JAMES DAVIS     | JOHN NODIN         |
| THO. DENHAM     | WILLIAM SEYMOUR    |
| JOHN RATTRAY    | FRANCIS THOMPSON   |
| JOHN MABBERLY   | JACOB BIRD         |
| NAT. CHILD      | THO. VALLANCE      |
| JOHN PHILLIPS   | WILLIAM NAYSON     |
| JOSEPH STAFFORD | THO. JAM. LAWRENCE |

*Guildhall Coffee-House,*

*London. January 12, 1788.*

A small pamphlet is enclosed [the "Letter to the Minority, reviewed in our Vol. LVII. p. 1095.], which was lately published, and which the Committee apprehend may tend to suggest some new ideas on the subject.

The Committee have received a number of letters from their correspondents, all stating the partiality of the tax, of which the instances adduced are various, but tending to establish and support that principle which the Shopkeepers have ever maintained, that the Shop Tax is a House Tax levied on them alone.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I think the annexed Report has not yet been announced in your Magazine. If, however, you have already received it from another hand, you will readily overlook a trouble on that supposition unnecessary. If your next Magazine can admit of its insertion, it may advantageously diffuse a knowledge of the design, progress, and expectations of the Society.

For your medallic department, I enclose an impression of their seal, which may fill a corner of a plate another month.

Yours, &c. C. L.

*London, 15th January, 1788.*

At a Committee of the Society, instituted for the purpose of effecting the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE.

Resolved, That the following Report be circulated for the general information of the Society.

THIS Committee would gladly have availed themselves of the sentiments and inspirations of a General Meeting of the Society, in prosecuting the important objects of their appointment; but the remote situation of most of the subscribers creates a difficulty which cannot easily be obviated. The Committee, however, beg leave to assure them, that due attention will be paid to such communications

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tions as they may be favoured with from individual members, and which it seems impracticable to obtain from the collective body.

The information and arguments on this subject, contained in various publications, have fully evinced the injustice and inhumanity of the Slave Trade. The Committee have expended a considerable sum in printing and dispersing such tracts; but, as they are fully persuaded that no further arguments are necessary on that head, they have more particularly directed their attention to the plea of political necessity, which is frequently urged to justify, or at least to palliate, this traffick. For though it can by no means be admitted, that the greatest commercial advantages ought to preponderate, when opposed to the plainest dictates of religion and morality, yet the Committee are not insensible of the natural influence which interest has in biasing the judgments of men, and of how much importance it is to convince the publick, that the commerce of this kingdom, and even the interest of the Slave-holders themselves, will be advanced by the success of our endeavours.

With this view the Committee have been, and still are, engaged, at no inconsiderable expence, in promoting inquiries into the nature and conduct of the Slave Trade. These inquiries have not only produced fresh instances of the cruelties perpetrated on the wretched natives of Africa, but have established a fact, hitherto but little known, namely, the destruction of our own seamen; for it appears that the lives of a very considerable proportion of those engaged in this trade are annually sacrificed to the nature of the service, and the extreme severity of their treatment. To the abilities and unremitting assiduity of the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, in these researches, the Society are much indebted.

It must be acknowledged, that the amount of British manufactures exported to the coast of Africa, for the purposes of this commerce, is considerable; but there is room to apprehend, that the demand for these would be much greater, if, in the place of it, was substituted an amicable intercourse, which, instead of spreading distress and devastation amongst the unfortun'd inhabitants, would introduce the blessings of peace and civilization. The Committee find, that several vessels have, for some time, been solely employed in the importation of many valuable productions of that country, of essential advantage to the manufactures of this; and they are in possession of sundry specimens of its produce, which confirm their belief, that, the confidence of the natives being once established, a trade may be opened with them, which, without interfering with the principal staple commodities of our West-India Colonies, would speedily become of great national utility.

The Committee have several well-authenticated accounts of estates in the West-Indies, on which the number of Negroes has been not only supported, but increased, without any foreign supply, for many years; a circumstance which affords the strongest proof that the nature of the case will admit, that a proper attention to the principles of humanity in their treatment would preclude the necessity of any further supplies from the coasts of Africa.

The Committee feel it their duty to diffuse the information they have obtained as generally as possible, and more particularly to avail themselves of every opportunity (in which they earnestly request the assistance of every individual) of impressing on the minds of our legislators the necessity of entering into a serious investigation of the subject; and they have great satisfaction in reporting, that many very respectable Members of both Houses of Parliament have assured them of their disposition to promote our design.

The applications of the Committee have generally met with a cordial reception; and indeed persons of respectable situation in many parts of the kingdom have afforded unsolicited support. Several men of learning have espoused the cause in various publications. The Clergy of the Established Church, and the Ministers amongst the Dissenters, there is good reason to believe, are in general sincere friends to the undertaking. Members of both Universities have expressed themselves in terms of approbation of the plan; and, together with these, the spirited exertions of Manchester, Birmingham, and other principal Manufacturing Towns, afford ground to hope that a species of oppression, so disgraceful to the nation, will at length be abolished by general consent. And they trust, that, whatever difficulties may attend their progress, by a steady perseverance the Society will eventually be instrumental to the success of a cause, in which are involved the honour of this country, and the happiness of millions of our fellow-creatures.

During the attention of the Committee to the business, undoubted accounts have been received from North America, of the good conduct and capacity of many of the Negroes resident there, with specimens of their improvement in useful learning, at a school established in Philadelphia for their education, which satisfactorily prove the absurdity of the notion, that their understandings are not equally susceptible of cultivation with those of white people.

The Committee have likewise received information from France, that there is a probability of a Society being established there on the same principles as our own.

The present amount of Subscriptions received is 1367l. 8s. 8d.; and of our payments already made, 514l. 17s. 10d. Though it is foreseen that the future expences in this business will be considerable, it is impossible to ascertain

ascertain the amount; but the liberal contributions now reported leave no room to doubt that such further assistance will be cheerfully given as will be requisite to complete the purposes of the institution. The Committee trust it is unnecessary to add, that to these purposes only they shall be faithfully applied.

Signed, by order of the Committee,  
GRANVILLE SHARP, CHAIRMAN.

THE Manifesto's at large, having been omitted on the breaking-out of the present war between the Turks and Russians, to make room for the more important concerns of the Dutch Republic; we shall now, in this time of inactivity, when the armies of the powers at war are in winter quarters, supply that defect; and the rather, as the Russian Manifesto contains a brief recapitulation of the events of the former war, by which the became mistress of Crimea and the adjacent country.

MANIFESTO delivered to the Foreign Ministers residing at Constantinople, as soon as the late declaration of war was proclaimed.

THE Ottoman government, from the love of peace and the faith of nations, ever since the treaty of Kainardgi, concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia in the year 1787, of the Hegira [1774 of the Christian era], have inviolably conformed to the terms of that treaty, in manifest contradiction to the many fabricated reports of the Russians to the contrary.

The Court of Russia, during the same period, notwithstanding the most solemn stipulations, That for the future all possible care should be taken to avoid measures calculated to interrupt the good understanding that should reciprocally subsist between the powers in amity, ceased not to excite against the Ottomans the Khan of Tschits, a prince long dependant on the Ottoman empire, whose revolt she supported, and, by sending troops to his assistance, finally made herself mistress of his country. A conduct so diametrically opposite to good faith could not escape the notice of the Sublime Porte; but as often as complaint was made of these proceedings, instead of redress, they have been constantly repeated.

The mines of salt, which, by the express terms of the treaty, were to be held in common, and which from time immemorial have been open to the inhabitants of Oczskow, the subjects of Russia on the borders have of late disputed; and their resistance justified.

The Wywode of Moldavia, a prince confessedly the subject of the Ottoman empire, corrupted by the Russian Consul, having escaped, and having been reclaimed by his Sovereign according to the express terms of the treaty, the Russian minister at Constantinople had the hardness to return a categorical answer, "That his court would

not surrender him."

Many other similar instances might be produced, in which the court of Russia have given an arbitrary explanation to the Articles, in opposition to the direct sense of the treaty.

She has placed Consuls in Moldavia, Wallacia, the islands of the Archipelago, and other unnecessary places, with a view to corrupt the Mussulmen, to spread dissensions among the true Believers, to seduce some to enter into the Russian service, and to entice others to settle among the Russians in civil employments; and, by constantly interfering in the internal policy of the empire, she has assumed the privilege of dictating to the Porte, inasmuch that when the Pacha, the Judges, the Governors, and Hospodars, have displeased her, she has demanded their removal and punishment, particularly that of the Pacha of Caidir or Abiska, and the Hospodar of Moldavia.

All the world can witness the readiness with which the Sublime Porte agreed to an unrestrained freedom of commerce between the two Empires, and with what faith that treaty has been maintained on the part of the Ottomans. The merchants of the Sublime Porte had a right to expect the same indulgence in the ports and dominions of Russia. On the contrary, in order to monopolize all commerce to herself, the subjects of the Porte have been constrained to pay double, and in some cases treble duties to what the subjects of the most favoured nations were accustomed to pay, though in violation of the express terms of the subsisting treaties; and when complaint has been made, and redress demanded, as well on that account, as on other breaches of good faith, such as withholding payments for goods delivered on credit to Russian subjects, the same has been disregarded, and the Ottoman merchants forbidden to employ the legal means of recovering their just debts, and obliged to return uninc and undone by this unwarrantable treatment.

Add to all this, that the ships and vessels of the Sublime Porte, which by stress of weather have been forced to seek for shelter in the ports of Russia, have been fired upon; in like manner as those that from time to time frequent the port of Souglak have been exposed to cannonades.

The Russian Minister has represented the affair of Tschits as a circumstance of little consequence; and intitled that the Porte would do well to pass an act of oblivion of all that is past, and to conclude a new treaty; threatening, in case of refusal, to send the Russian General Prince Potemkin, with 60 or 70,000 men, to settle all difficulties, at the head of which the Empress is to appear in person: thus leaving the Sublime Porte to an open rupture. The actual march Prince Potemkin, with so considerable a force, is strictly conformable to the condi-

Russia, previous to the invasion of the Crimea. When this is considered, the whole world must acknowledge that no confidence is to be placed in the faith of Russia. And as every thing has been thrown into disorder by the seizure of the Crimea, and all security withheld, the Ministers of the Porte demanded of the Russian Minister, that things should be placed on the former footing; that the Crimea should be restored, and amity by that means strengthened and cemented. The Russian Minister gave for answer, "that he could not mention to his court the surrender of the Crimea, as he was well assured it never would be surrendered."

For all these reasons, and many other effects of a public and private nature, the Sublime Porte finds herself obliged by law to declare war, submitting the present Manifesto to the impartial judgment of her allies and the whole world. In the year of the Hegire 1201, the 11th of the month Rabi-ul-Hedi, answering to Aug. 20, 1787.

**Second Manifesto, published at large by the Empress of Russia at Petersburg, against the Porte, dated September 18, 1787.** (See some Extracts from the first, LVII. p. 4012.)

WE Catherine, &c. by these presents, make known to all our faithful subjects, &c. that, notwithstanding the most solemn treaties now subsisting, the Ottoman Porte has violated those sacred ties; and, not content with an open declaration of war against our Empire, has, contrary to the law of nations, caused our actual Counsellor of State, M. Bulgakow, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Court, to be arrested and imprisoned in the Seven Towers. The Ministers of the Imperial Court of Germany and of France have in vain interposed their good offices to prevent this atrocious proceeding. The contrary conduct, which we have observed towards the Porte, is notorious to all the world; but on this occasion we feel Ourselves obliged to recapitulate those circumstances that are still fresh in the memory of those who were engaged in the last war, which, in 1768, was with equal violence and injustice declared against us by the Ottoman Government; a war which brought upon their Empire misfortunes which they have to lament at this day. Our armies \*

\* In this action the whole Turkish camp fell into the hands of the Russians, with all their tents, equipages innumerable, and artillery consisting of 143 pieces of brass cannon, together with all their ammunition, and about 7000 carriages loaded with provisions. They lost also in the action 4000 of their best men, not including 2000 prisoners of war, of which the greatest part were officers. The Russians were commanded by the present Count Romanzow; the Turks by the Grand Vizir. See vol. XL. pp. 336. 440. 481. in which volume an excellent map of the present seat of war is inserted.

made themselves masters of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, and all the fortresses in those countries; possessed themselves of the passage of the Danube, and forced the enemy to take refuge in Bulgaria; nor were our naval forces less successful, who after having, by a decisive engagement, deprived the enemy of all power of resistance in the Mediterranean, attacked and conquered many islands in the Archipelago.

In the midst of all these triumphs, and while the Ottoman forces were daily diminishing, and unable to oppose the valour of our troops, yet such was our love of peace, that the Ottoman Porte, terrified by so many victories, no sooner supplicated peace, than we were ready to meet her on terms so moderate, as to convince the world that our motives to war had not been the love of conquest, but solely the restoration of peace, and the preservation of the tranquillity of our empire. In effect, we abandoned to the enemy the conquests we had made, reserving to Ourselves only the castle of Kinburn with its district, the country between the Bog and the Dniester, with the two forts of Jenicolo and Kertch, in the Crimea.—Such was the issue of the treaty of peace, to terminate the war, concluded in our camp near Kainardgi by our Field Marshal General Count Romanzow on our part, and by the Grand Vizir Mahomet Mussan Sade on the part of the Porte.

Observing, however, that soon after the ratification of the treaty, disadvantageous restrictions were put upon our commerce on the part of the Porte; we imagined that a particular treaty of commerce, for the reciprocal accommodations of both Empires, would secure, as by a new tie, the uninterrupted union between the respective subjects in this instance, by placing them on the same footing in point of trade in each empire with those of the most favoured nations. From this new treaty, a proof of our sincere desire to live in peace with the Porte, We promised Ourselves with vigour to all former treaties; but soon had reason to discover in what manner the Porte intended to answer our sincere and pacific dispositions.

Scarcely was the treaty of Kainardgi known abroad, before the artificial spirit of the Turkish policy began to operate strongly, in order to bring the Tartar nations again into their subjection. Incredible as it may appear, as contrary to all good faith, a conspiracy was soon secretly concerted, to drive from the Crimea the Old Khan Selim Ghezy, and to place the usurper San Dowlet Ghezy in his stead. To favour this conspiracy, the Turks not only refused to withdraw their troops from the island of Tamen at the time; but afterwards, at the very moment in which the revolt among the Tartars against their lawful Sovereign took place, the Captain Pacha brought his fleet to anchor upon the coast of Crimea.



On this occasion, in 1779, a convention was made for settling the misunderstanding respecting the rights of the Tartars. This convention, however, had only a temporary effect; a very short time convinced us, that it was not the fruit of sincerity on the part of the Porte.

The Ottoman troops and their chiefs having made an incursion into the country of Scharschuck and the island of Taman, the Tartars at the same time hazarded an irruption upon the confines of Our Empire. We foresaw the danger with which we were threatened by the increasing revolt of the Tartars, and were not blind to the proceedings of the Turks, by which it was fomented; nor could we have a stronger proof of their treachery than was manifested by the commander of their troops, in causing the Envoy of the Khan Selim Ghery, who was sent to demand the motives of his approach, to be beheaded.

At this critical moment we found Ourselves under the necessity of marching our troops into Crimea, where we suppressed the Revolters more by terror than by punishment; informing the Porte, at the same time, with the most scrupulous sincerity, of every step we had taken to frustrate their design.

This, however, proved no effectual remedy; and we saw no end of the expenses of keeping up an army merely for the purpose of defending our frontiers from the incursions of those marauding Tartars, encouraged and assisted by the Ottoman troops. We therefore found Ourselves constrained, by necessity, as the last and only means of obtaining a durable peace, to add to our empire the Crimea, the island of Taman, and the Cuban, by dislodging the nest of robbers, which for more than a year had committed the most cruel depredations on our frontiers. This was not done to enlarge the limits of our Empire, already sufficiently extensive, nor to indemnify the expenses we had incurred; but absolutely to root out and destroy the promoters of that enmity which had subsisted between the people who inhabited the borders of the Russian and Turkish Empires. The Porte herself felt the justice of this proceeding, and acquiesced in all we had done; obtaining on her part, by the convention made on that occasion, a district on the left of the river Cuban, which had always belonged to the country of Crimea.

It is here to be recollected, that when, by the treaty of Kainardgi, we condescended to yield to the Turkish Empire the principalities of Moldavia and Wallacia, it was upon the express condition, that the inhabitants of those distressed countries should, for the space of two years, be free from any taxes or impositions whatever; but two years had not elapsed, when the Porte began to levy arbitrary exactions by the most rigorous means. In 1777 she exhibited a glaring instance of perfidy, in ordering the execution

of Gika, Hospodar of Moldavia, without a trial, and even without an accusation. The intolerable burdens imposed upon the people, the oppression, under which they groaned, their cries and their sufferings were disregarded by the Mussulmans, who rejoiced in having it in their power to render miserable a people who in manners and religion differed widely from themselves. Their Hospodars were not less subject to be deposed, by their offices being confirmed to them by the highest authority of the State; those who were the most upright were often removed to make way for the most tyrannical; and it was not long since the Hospodar Alexander Mauro Cordale was driven to take refuge in the bosom of our Orthodox Church, to avoid the fate of Gika his predecessor, a capegi-bechi having been privately dispatched to take away his life; no intercession of ours, though expressly stipulated, having ever been attended with any effect.

By the Convention of Ainali Cowalski, it was agreed, that the Cossacs, who had fled from Saporog, should find no refuge beyond the Danube within the limits of the Ottoman Empire; but this stipulation was not only disregarded by the Porte, who continued to entertain those who had already fled, but increased their number by the addition of others who made their escape from the bordering provinces.

And although, by the treaty respecting the Crimea, the river Cuban was to be the boundary of the two empires, yet those who were settled on the Turkish side held no terms with those on the side of Russia; but in their incursions the most violent acts of robbery and plunder were committed; and, when complaint was made to the Porte of these depredations, no satisfaction could ever be obtained.

It is universally known, that, in the year 1783, Prince Heracius, Czar of Carthania and Cachat, voluntarily submitted himself to our protection and sovereignty, who, being wholly independent of the Porte, could on no account affect the engagement. We were under to their government; yet, without having any right to interfere in that transaction, she ceased not secretly to instigate the Leghis Tartars, by means of the Pacha of Alchanloki, to make incursions upon the territories of that Prince, to lay them waste, and to carry into slavery his Christian subjects, endeavouring at the same time, through the machinations of the Pacha, to persuade the said Prince to renounce his solemn engagements with Us, and to put himself under the power of the Porte. These instigations, added to the numberless insults and indignities to which our merchants and consuls have been exposed in their respective stations, were then sufficient to justify Our proceeding to extremities, had not our insatiable love of peace and abhorrence of war, inclined us to cherish in our bosom the



hope, that the Turkish government would not always have recourse to falsehood and treachery, but that the sanctity of oaths, upon which all nations found their most solemn engagements, would at length create in the Porte an internal sense of the obligation she was under to fulfill her engagement.

Thus conscious of the rectitude of our own proceedings, and of being able to inspire the Porte with the same desire for peace, at the time when we set out for Cherson, we ordered our minister Bulgakow to meet us in that city, and sent him instructions to adjust in an amicable manner all those differences which the Porte, as we now perceive, had sought in objects the most unjust and frivolous, merely to serve as a pretext to the rupture which she long had in view; informing, at the same time, the Courts of Vienna and Versailles of our pacific intentions, and of our extreme condescension in passing over many provocations for the sake of peace. These Courts did justice to our moderation; and showed themselves ready to employ their best offices to maintain a good understanding between us and the Porte. Upon his return to Constantinople, our minister no longer found the least inclination on the part of the Porte to an amicable accommodation. On the contrary, on the 15th of July he was summoned to a conference with the Reis Effendi, who opposed to our demands pretensions the most unjust, viz.

1. That We should renounce all our engagements with the Czar of Constantinople our subject; and that We should no more interfere in the transactions of Georgia.

2. That we should give orders for Mauro Condato, Hispodar of the Ormus, to be given up.

3. That We should recall from Jassy the Vice Consul Selonski, as having aided Mauro Condato to make his escape, and that he had secretly seduced certain subjects of the Porte to settle in Russia.

4. That We should appropriate to her sole use 30 salt pits in the district of Kinburn, yielded to us with all its appendages.

5. That We should admit Turkish consuls into every port of Russia, and into the trading cities of the Crimea.

6. That the Russian vessels should submit to the strictest search, to prevent their being navigated by Turkish sailors, or having coffee, oil, or rice, on board, though the most extensive freedom with respect to all those articles had been stipulated by treaty.

7. That the merchants of the Porte should

pay only 3 per cent. in lieu of all other customs in the ports of Russia.

To all these requisitions the Porte had the arrogance to insist on a categorical answer, on or before the 10th of August, which was rendered almost impracticable by the distance of our capital from Constantinople.

Our minister, however, found no difficulty in refuting these pretensions, as they were directly in the face of treaties, under which the Porte had acted with a settled resolution to proceed to war. For the same reason that the Turkish minister gave to Bulgakow, "That he held null and void all conventions that had been made since the treaty of Kainardgi;" he refused to pay attention to the representations of the Interauncio of his Imperial Majesty of Germany our ally, and to those of the Minister of France, who had interested themselves in the accommodation of the present differences for the preservation of peace. These were not only of no effect; but, in order to crown treachery with insult, the Porte summoned our Minister Bulgakow to council, and proposed to him the most humiliating terms, "That we should give up the Crimea; that we should annul all former treaties to the advantage of our empire; and that we should consent to a new treaty, in which the respective claims of the two Emperors should be discussed afresh, and adjusted; but, not being able to extort from our minister these absurd demands, contrary to all good faith and the custom of nations, she could him to be arrested, and committed to the Seven Towers.

From this impartial detail of things, drawn up with the most scrupulous regard to truth, the impartial world will do justice to our pacific sentiments, to our condescension, and to the pains we have taken to preserve a good understanding with the Ottoman Porte; and that this is the second time that we have been unwillingly drawn into war by the unmerited provocations of the enemy of the Christian name. As therefore we arm ourselves; not from inclination but from necessity, to defeat the malignant machinations of the enemy, we have commanded our armies to assemble, and have ordered our Field Marshal General Romanzow, and the Prince Potemkin, to proceed against the Ottomans, trusting that the righteous God, who has so long and so powerfully protected Russia, will continue to accompany our arms, and give us strength to render to the enemy according to his works.

*Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1787. CATHARINE.*

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY advices of unquestionable authority from Constantinople, the French appear to have been secretly practising with the Ministers of the Sublime Porte, to exclude the English from all trade and

intercourse with Suez through the Red Sea. This, it is said, they have effected, by assigning as a reason for their not opposing the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, "That the English

English were averse to it." (See p. 73.)—Be this as it may, an Order has certainly been issued, in the form of a Manifesto, and in the name of the Grand Signor, by which all English ships, and ships belonging to the East-India Company, are forbidden, after the first of December last, to approach the port of Suez, on any pretence whatever, on pain of having their ships seized, their goods confiscated, their crews imprisoned, and their commanders punished as pirates and rebels; the English Ambassador at Constantinople having declared, that all private ships were forbidden by his Court from presuming to enter the port of Suez after the day prefixed.

Other letters go farther, and say, That the French have obtained from the Porte the sole privilege of navigating the Red Sea; and that all intercourse from India with Europe, through that channel, is shut from all nations, the Turks and French excepted. If this be true, is it not time for the English to look to their affairs in India?

The report of the Greeks being massacred at Belgrade (see p. 72,) now appears to have had no foundation, any more than that of Mahmud, Pacha of Scutari, being restored to favour, (see p. 73,) the contrary of which is the fact, as appears by the following relation, said to be authentic.—“That by a well-timed and vigorous sally from the little fortress in which he was besieged, that celebrated rebel gained a most glorious and decisive victory over the Pacha of Bosnia, Albany, and Romelia. This action happened on the 5th and 6th of December, and on the field of battle remained upwards of 5000 Albanians and Romelians, either dead, or so wounded as to be unable to fly, among whom was the Pacha of Albany himself, whom the Sublime Porte had appointed successor to this victorious rebel, the Pacha of Scutari.

“Mahmud immediately cut off the head of his rival, and exposed it in public. The Pacha of Bosnia, who was not present in the action so fatal to his colleagues, was glad to fly with loss and precipitation from the borders of Scutari.

“The Ottoman Ministry having represented the rebel Pacha as in the utmost distress, and on the verge of ruin, were at the greatest pains to conceal this disaster at Constantinople; but the arrival of some soldiers, who escaped the carnage, rendered their endeavours inefficacious.”

The late Reis Effendi has been depos-

ed, and his place filled by the old Belitschi, called Ratcheld Effendi, a man of excellent character. The deposed Sulymian Effendi is represented of a ferocious disposition, despised by the Franks or Christians, and hated by the Turks themselves. He was the declared enemy of the Captain Pacha, as the Captain Pacha was of him; but, being a favourite with the Grand Vezir, it was with difficulty his removal was effected.

By the last Dutch mail it is said, that the Baron de Herbert, the Imperial Intendant at Constantinople, has received orders to declare war against the Porte on a day certain. This is now continued, and the Imperial Manifesto published in the foreign prints.

By authentic advices from Brussels, so late as the 25th inst, all was then in confusion, and it was apprehended that the same would spread farther. General Dalton, a man of distinguished ability and military knowledge, in consequence of orders from Vienna, surrounded the House of Assembly of Brabant with a squadron of horse and a regiment of infantry and artillery, while the States were sitting, and obliged the Members to subscribe to such conditions as he proposed. The particulars are not all publicly known, but the abolition of the seminary at Louvain is one. This is the General Dalton so celebrated for his mode of terminating the disturbances in Bohemia; and we are assured he threatens the refractory Members of the States of Brabant with being suspended from a gallows as high as that which he formerly had been obliged to have recourse to. His soldiers are accused of great and wanton cruelty.

By later advices, the face of affairs now said to change every instant; but the system of despotism does not alter; they cannot recede from the plan of taking away the sovereignty from the States; every day some fresh attempt is made for that purpose. In vain the constitutional party opposes the attacks made on the national privileges. Their only resource is in the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar.

Advices from Ghent, dated Jan. 16, say, “Five Abbots of the Abbeys of Western Flanders have within these five or six days held an assembly, in which they deliberated upon the order enjoining them to send their subjects to the General Seminary. The resolution was, that it was better to be suppressed by force by another, than to agree to their satisfaction themselves, by sending their young Monks to Schismatics.”

The States General of the United Provinces having appointed the Baron Van Rode, their Ambassador Extraordinary, to return thanks to the King of Prussia for the late assistance he gave to the Republic; upon this occasion the Ambassador had a public audience of his Majesty, and was received with

with great state. He likewise had an audience of the late Queen and Queen Dowager.

The Baron Thulomeyer, as Envoy-Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty, and Baron Alvensleben, as his successor in the said quality, had separately conferences, on the 16th of January, with the President of the States-General, the former to inform him of his departure, and to claim his audience of leave, and the other to present him with his letters of credit—in the Memorial presented by the former on this occasion, the following sentiment was particularly striking: "His Majesty, convinced that the support of the Stadtholderian dignity is the strongest bulwark of the constitution of the Republic, is pleased to show on every occasion the interest which animates him in favour of the august House of Orange, an interest cemented by those sentiments which attach that Monarch to a beloved sister."

Their High Mightinesses have suspended Mr. Paulus from the post of Fiscal of the Admiralty of the Maase; and have ordered M. Vander Pott to proceed against him, on account of a letter written by him to M. Casterus, Ex-Burgomaster of Woerden.

Gen. Ryffel, late in the service of their High Mightinesses, but, for his disobedience to orders during the late troubles, discharged, has obtained the command of a regiment of foreign infantry, raising at Bethune, from his Most Christian Majesty.

Col. Mather, who during the differences between his Imperial Majesty and the States-General raised a corps of volunteers for the Republic, but who afterwards entered himself into the service of the States of Holland, has likewise, since the revolution, received a commission from the King of France, with the rank of Colonel, and the Order of the Cross of St. Louis, with a pension of 6000 livres.

The city of Francken has been degraded, the gates taken away, and its annual allowance of 1000 florins for the support of its fortifications sequestered, on account of the part it took in the late rebellion. It was formerly celebrated for cultivating the liberal arts; but of late it degenerated into an asylum for rebels, and such as revolted from their lawful Sovereign.

The pretended Patriots, and those who had abandoned the Republic, and had taken up their residence in Flanders, have addressed themselves, to the number of 4000, to the States of Holland and West Friesland for liberty to return; but have received no encouragement.

The emigrants from Holland, who retired to Orleans, have petitioned the French government for the waste land between the cathedral and the statue of La Pucelle, to build and establish manufactures; which the King has granted them. Every thing at present

seems calm in their country; but the fire is only concealed under the ashes, and it is feared the least spark will light it again as violently as ever.

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., pursuant to advertisement, a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, to take into consideration the proceedings relative to the sending out of four of his Majesty's regiments to India.

The Court sat soon after eleven o'clock, and the business immediately commenced, by a recital from the Chairman of the different correspondences that had taken place between the Directors and the Board of Control, relative to the sending out regiments to India; of the perseverance of the Board, with his Majesty's Ministers; and also the resistance which the Court had unanimously made to a measure, which they considered to be wholly unconstitutional and directly contrary to the charter, particularly as the King's Officers were in certain cases to supersede and be set over those of the Company in India.

A prodigious variety of papers, letters of correspondents, petitions and memorials to the Crown, propositions, opinions of counsel, &c. were read, which took up above three hours; the last of which was a letter from Lord Sydney, of which the following is a copy.

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the India Company.

"Gentlemen, *Whitehall, Feb. 10, 1788.*

"I have his Majesty's command to acquaint you, that three of the regiments destined for India are in readiness for embarkation at Chatham, Dover, Deal, and Portsmouth; and to desire that you will inform me, whether any and what ships of the Company are ready for their reception, and at what ports it will be most convenient for these troops to embark.

"I am, Gentlemen, &c. *SYDNEY.*"

Such persistence alarmed the Directors, who resolved immediately on calling a General Court to lay these proceedings before them; which was accordingly done, and next day the Chairman took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Alderman Pickett began, by stating the evil consequences which in his opinion would arise to the Company, from their agreeing to send the regiments as proposed; and concluded with moving,

"That this Court do approve the conduct of the Court of Directors, in withdrawing their consent from the four regiments, proposed for service in India, on the 17th of October last, when this country was in imminent danger of hostility with France. That the change in public affairs fully justifies them in declining to send the troops at the

the expense of the Company; more especially as 86 new Officers would thereby be sent to India, whilst 600 Officers in the Company's service, inured to the climate, are out of employ; and upwards of 1800 Officers will be superseded in their respective ranks.

"This Court are further of opinion, that the Directors are legally authorized to raise the increase of their Military Establishment, and the sending the four regiments to India, without their consent, at the charge of the East-India Company; more especially in time of peace, after the establishment has been settled, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, in obedience to the Act of Parliament of the 24. h of his present Majesty, Chap. xiv. Sect. 41 and 42. And this Court do recommend it to the Court of Directors, to continue to maintain and support their opinions respecting the said four regiments."

Mr. Adair, in a short speech, seconded the motion—he was followed by

Mr. Lushington, who seemed to think, that, had a proper relief been granted to the Company's Officers in the first instance, it might possibly have been the means of preventing the calling of the Proprietors together on the present occasion.

Alderman Le Mesurier contended, that the Company could not raise a sufficient number of men by their present mode of recruiting.

Mr. Jackson wished to make an amendment to the present motion, which he thought might be more acceptable to the Proprietors than what had been offered.

Mr. Thomson said, Parliament had relieved the Company; and that it was reasonable to imagine they would expect the Company to defray a part of the expence in maintaining their possessions, by sending out the four regiments.

Mr. Beasley was afraid the resolution of sending the troops was adopted in an evil hour, and that he despaired of its being done away; but hoped the Proprietors would let their servants see that they had done every thing in their power to serve those who had gained the country, had protected the country, and were ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of the Company.

Mr. Warson was for sending the regiments; as Ministers, from their information, were the best judges of the exigency of affairs. How lately had it been seen, that France marched a large force into Holland, before any body knew they were on foot. Admitting the present motion to be carried, they must ultimately refer to the only place, where the point could be decided—Parliament. What would be the consequence? On which side would be the majority? The question answered itself; and they must submit at last. But he was inclined to rely on

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Ministers, not only because their information was most full, and their judgement, of consequence, most perfect; but because, when they did not deserve your confidence, they did not deserve their places, and dismissal from office ought instantly to follow a merited degradation from trust. On these grounds, he was decidedly for sending out the men.

Mr. Jackson was of the same opinion, and moved the following amendment to the original motion:

"That this Court return thanks to the Court of Directors, for their constant attention to their rights and to their interests; but that, relying on the opinions of the Right Hon. the Commissioners for the affairs of India, and on the opinion of a majority of their own Secret Committee, that an additional European force is necessary for the safety of their possessions in India; and apprehensive of the evils which may arise from the withholding such additional force; considering also in the repeated assurances of his Majesty's Ministers, of their attention to the complaint of their Officers, and sensible of the enormous expence daily incurred by the detention of their ships; do recommend to the Court of Directors, to accept the four regiments of troops offered by Government, and on the terms proposed; trusting in his Majesty's gracious disposition, that, upon the expected arrival of the dispatches from the Commander in Chief, he will be pleased to grant such relief to their Officers serving in India, as to the royal wisdom shall seem meet."

This having been regularly seconded,

Mr. Johnson rose, and stated, that it appears, by the last returns, the King's troops in India were 2,600 deficient, and the Company's about 2,400, and yet only 900 had been sent out to recruit those of his Majesty. It would have been prudent, he thought, to have completed those already there in the first instance, and then to have come forward and say, the establishment was not sufficient. He asserted, that the measure was intended for several months before it was brought forward, from which he thought it was not the necessity of the then moment.

Several other Proprietors and Directors joined in the debate; when the Court, after sitting till near six o'clock, called for the question, when the amendment proposed by Mr. Jackson was negatived without a division; and the original question, as proposed by Alderman Packett, after some alteration as to the day, was agreed to be decided by ballot on Wednesday the 27th instant. On that day the ballot commenced, and at eight at night closed, when the numbers on each side were 171. The question was then (conformably to the directions of charter) decided by lot, and terminated in the affirmative.

AMERICA

## AMERICA.

WHILE the British court are endeavouring in some measure to discourage the American trade, the French are pursuing the quite contrary policy, as appears by the following Edit, extracted from the Records of the Council of State at Paris, dated Dec. 29, 1787.

The King, desirous of encouraging the commerce of his subjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally useful; having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State and of the Royal Council of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance; his Majesty, being in his Council, has ordained and does ordain as follows:

Article I. Whole-oils and spermaceti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall continue to be subjected to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight; and, whale-fins shall be subject to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers the quintal, with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the 1st day of December 1790; his Majesty reserving to himself to grant further favours to the produce of the whole fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his Majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

Art. II. The other fish-oils, and dry or salted fish, the produce in like manner of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought also directly into France, in their or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of the Hanseatic towns, or of other the most favoured nations, are or shall be subject in the same case.

Art. III. The manufacture of candles and tapers of spermaceti shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

Art. IV. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, pease, beans, lentils, flax seed, and other seeds, flour, trees and shrubs, pot-ash and pearl-ash, skins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall not be subject but to a duty of one-eighth per cent. on their value.

Art. V. Vessels built in the United States, and sold in France, or purchased by Frenchmen, shall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United

Art. VI. Turpentine, tar, and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value; and, as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, shall be exempt from all addition of sous per livre.

Art. VII. The exportation of arms of all sorts, and of gun-powder, for the United States of America, shall be always permitted in French vessels, or in those of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one-eighth per cent. on their value; and gun-powder in that case shall be exempt from all duty, on giving a cautionary bond.

Art. VIII. Papers of all sorts, even paper-hangings and coloured papers, pasteboard and books, shall be exempt from all duties, on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and shall be entitled in that case to a restitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paste board.

Art. IX. The admiralty duties on the vessels of the United States entering port, or going out of the ports of France, shall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June last, in the cases therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the 10th of January, 1770, for the objects for which no provision shall have been made by the said edict; his Majesty reserving to himself moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the said duties shall be levied (whether in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels or otherwise), as also to simplify the said duties of the admiralty, and to regulate them as far as shall be possible on the principle of reciprocity, as soon as the orders shall be completed which were given by his Majesty, according to the twenty sixth article of the said edict of the month of June last.

Art. X. The entrepôt (or storing) of all the productions and merchandise of the United States, shall be permitted for six months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her colonies; and the said entrepôt shall be subject only to a duty of one-eighth per cent.

Art. XI. To favour the exportation of arms, hardware, jewellery, bonnetry &c, of wool and of cotton, coarse woollens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and other merchandises of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America, in French vessels, or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements, which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandises.

\* This term includes bonnets, stockings, socks, under-waistcoats, drawers, gloves, and mittens, as laid by the bonnetiers.

Art.

Art XII. As to other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States in French vessels, or to those of the United States, and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever; his Majesty will and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges, and exemptions, with the subjects of his Majesty, saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

Art. XIII. His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed, by the most favoured nations in his colonies of America; and, moreover, his Majesty affixes to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy, or shall enjoy, in Asia, and in the seas [or passages] leading thereto; provided always that their vessels shall have been fitted out and dispatched in some port of the United States.

His Majesty commands and orders M. le Duc de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the intendants, and commissaires de parti in the provinces, the commissary de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the officers of the admiralties, masters of the ports, judges des traités, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever shall be necessary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty present, held at Versailles the 29th of December, 1787.

(Signed) LE COMTE DE LA LIGNE.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin Castle, Jan. 17.* This day the Parliament having met, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Seton Bernard, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Commons, signifying his pleasure that they should immediately attend his Excellency in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to open the session with the following speech from the throne:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

HIS Majesty having been pleased again to call me to the Government of Ireland, I have received his Royal Commands to meet you in Parliament.

At the same time that I feel myself highly flattered by this repeated mark of his Majesty's confidence, I must lament with you the heavy loss which his service has sustained

by the death of the Duke of Rutland, whose public and private virtues had so deservedly conciliated the esteem and affections of this kingdom.

His Majesty is persuaded that you will share the satisfaction which he feels in the present situation of foreign affairs; and particularly in the restoration of the constitution and tranquillity of the United Provinces, favoured by the reasonable and vigorous exertions which were made by his Majesty, and by the brilliant success of the Prussian troops under the conduct of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick. The measures which his Majesty has adopted on this occasion have been productive of advantages, which, while they have added to the lustre of his Crown, have materially promoted the essential interest of his dominions.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have ordered the national accounts and the necessary estimates to be prepared and laid before you; and, with the fullest confidence in your zeal and loyalty, I obey his Majesty's commands in recommending to you to provide for the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

My former experience of the affectionate attachment which his Majesty's subjects of Ireland have borne to his person and government, and the very particular interest which I must feel in your welfare, will never fail to animate my endeavours in pursuit of every object which may promote his Majesty's paternal wishes for the happiness of this kingdom. With this view, I must more especially direct your attention to the support of that great staple of your commerce, the linen manufacture, to the protection and regulation of the Protestant Charter schools, to the security of the Church of Ireland, and to those principles which your wisdom and humanity have already pointed out for the advancement of education and of useful knowledge.

I have seen, with particular satisfaction, your rising prosperity, and the rapid increase of your commerce and manufactures; and I shall be anxious to co-operate with you in improving the advantages which the credit of the country must derive from the blessings of peace: But, while you are sensible of the value of these blessings, I am persuaded that you feel the warmest concern for the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the general interests of the empire; and that there is no part of his dominions from which his Majesty would have received a warmer or more zealous support, if he had judged it necessary to call forth into action the spirit and resources of his people.

The Address of the House of Commons to the King, a most animated and elegant composition, was as follows:

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to lay before your Majesty our unfeigned expressions of duty, loyalty, and attachment to your royal person, family, and government.

We cannot sufficiently deplore the heavy loss which your Majesty's service has sustained by the premature and much-lamented death of our late Chief Governor. The wise and steady course of his public administration had established the tranquillity and exalted the credit of the nation, whilst the amiable tenor of his private virtues had conciliated the love and esteem of every rank and description of the people. As long as the noble qualities of the mind, the benevolent affections of the heart, affability in deportment, and complacency of manner, shall continue to warm the feelings and engage the attachment of a generous and grateful nation, the memory of the Duke of Rutland will be preserved and cherished in the bosoms of Irishmen.

Amidst these effusions of our heartfelt regret, we acknowledge your Majesty's peculiar attention and regard to our situation in the re-appointing to be Chief Governor of this Kingdom a Nobleman who, during his former residence in Ireland, had exerted the most unremitting attention to its affairs and interests, and merited the simplest testimony of gratitude for the wisdom and energy of his government.

We fully participate in the satisfaction which informs to your Majesty from the present situation of foreign affairs. We are sensible of the beneficial consequences which have arisen from the restoration of the constitution and tranquillity of the United States, favoured by the brilliant success of the Prussian troops under the conduct of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick; and we acknowledge the wisdom of the sensible and vigorous exertions which were made by your Majesty during the course of these events, and which have proved so materially conducive to the lustre of your crown, and to the essential interests of your dominions.

Zealous for the honour of your Majesty's government, we shall cheerfully provide the supplies that may be necessary for the public service.

We entertain the highest sense of gratitude for the assurances which we have received from the throne of your Majesty's powerful wishes for the happiness of this Kingdom.

We shall cultivate with earnestness those objects which have been recommended to our care, by directing our attention to the further extension of our linen manufactures, the promotion and regulation of the various Charitable Schools, the security of

the Established Church, and to those principles which wisdom and humanity point out for the promotion of education and useful knowledge.

In reviewing the progress which our commerce, manufactures, and credit, have made under your Majesty's auspicious protection and influence, we are stimulated to cherish, with increased assiduity, the blessings of peace.

We repeat, however, with cheerfulness, our declaration to stand and fall with Great Britain. If the honour of your Majesty's crown, or the interests of your dominions, had obliged your Majesty to resort to the spirit and resources of your people, there is no part of your empire from which your Majesty would have received a warmer and more zealous support than from your loyal subjects of Ireland.

*R. Coote, Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.*

The following is his Majesty's answer to the above address.

"His Majesty has received with great satisfaction the Address of the House of Commons of Ireland; their expressions of loyalty and attachment to his royal person and government, and their assurance of zealously contributing to the support of the honour of his crown, and the general interests of his dominions, excite such emotions in his Majesty's breast as cannot fail to enforce an earnest attention to their prosperity and happiness, for the advancement of which it will always be his Majesty's desire to focus to his faithful and loyal subjects the blessings of peace, and to encourage their commerce and manufactures.

"His Majesty is highly pleased with the affectionate attention which has been paid by the House of Commons to the memory of their late Chief Governor, whose public and private virtues his Majesty does not doubt will long remain impressed on the minds of his people of Ireland: However sensibly his Majesty may feel the loss of so faithful a servant, he cannot but meet with much consolation in the satisfaction which his people of Ireland receive in the re-appointment of the Marquis of Buckingham to the government of that kingdom, whose diligence and zeal his Majesty is persuaded will be constantly exerted for the promotion of such measures as will best tend to their interests and prosperity."

*Dublin, Jan. 31.* This Day Robert Keen, Esq. was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for the murder of George August Reynolds Esq. The circumstances of this murder were the following: Those two gentlemen went out to fight a duel, and when Mr. Reynolds, previous to coming to action, was on the act of saluting Mr. Keen with his hat in his hand, wishing him a good morning, the latter fired his pistol, and shot him through the head. Upon this, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Reynolds,



Reynold's friend, called out, "A horrid murder!" on which Keon's brother replied, "If you don't like it, take that," and snapped a pistol at Mr. Plunkett, which luckily did not go off. The Jury found Mr. Keon guilty in November last; but his Counsel moved an arrest of judgment, and pleaded several errors in the different proceedings to stop the sentence. The Court, after the most solemn arguments, were pleased to over-rule all the objections, and passed sentence of death upon him according to the verdict.

Dublin, Feb. 14. Mr. Grattan, after a long preliminary account in the Irish H. of Commons, on the Riots which still prevailed in several parts of the Kingdom, moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the cause.

The Attorney General opposed the motion, as of a dangerous tendency, unless the Hon. Genl. had some plan to propose to quiet these disturbances.

Mr. Grattan said, that calling the complainants to the bar, to speak for themselves, was the only just mode of proceeding.

The Attorney Gen. said, that this mode of proceeding would tend to throw a reflection on the clergy, which they did not by any means deserve. It was not, he said, the modification of tithes, but the total abolition of them, that the deluded people, who were the objects of the motion, wanted. They wished to be exonerated from all tithes and all taxes. A very warm debate ensued; but in the end the motion was lost. A desperate riot ensued, in which many of the young students of the University bore a part.

Dublin, Feb. 16. This day Robert Keon, Esq. was brought out from the New Goal, and executed according to his sentence. He behaved with suitable decorum, and seemed resigned to his melancholy fate.

#### SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday Jan. 28. the Court of Session determined the very important question, "Whether the Members of the College of Justice have the privilege of being exempted from all impositions and assessments for the support of the poor within the city of Edinburgh."

Their Lordships delivered their several opinions at great length, and unanimously determined that the privilege of exemption from this assessment clearly and indisputably belonged to the Members of the College of Justice, both from custom and usage. Their Lordships spoke with much candour and liberality on the subject. They shew the delinquency of deciding a cause in which they themselves were parties; but, whatever might be the wish of some to wear a purple apparently ungracious, the immunities of an ancient and most respectable corporation were not to be infringed. They set as

Judges, not as Legislators; the interpreters, not the makers of the law. It was only for the High Court of Parliament to interfere in a matter of such magnitude and importance.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 19th instant a great riot took place at Cambridge, occasioned by a man of grotesque appearance going from shop to shop, pretending in great haste, and purchasing articles liable to the stamp-duties. Having thus canvassed the town, he went before a magistrate, and lodged informations against all who had been tardy in producing the stamps according to Act of Parliament. When this was known, the populace were so exasperated that they were determined to find him; and being informed that he was at the Rose Inn concealed, they assailed the host, broke the windows, and were proceeding to commit other outrages; when Dr. Farmer, the Vice Chancery, intervened, and by his presence dispersed the rioters, but not without reading the Riot Act thrice. The informer is said to have made his escape in the disguise of a Cambridge student.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The copies of 22,000 Hessians, for which the Longgrave receives a subsidy from the Court of London, is now (Jan. 7.) complete, and the cavalry mounted. They are raising besides a legion composed of one battalion of light infantry and one of chasseurs.

A treaty between Russia and Portugal has lately been signed for ten years.

The Magistracy of Holland appear still inclined to listen to French Councils. The leading power still lies with them, and they have begun already to oppose the Stadtholder's wishes for an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain.

The arrival of the last dispatches from Sir James Harris is said to have occasioned many meetings of the Cabinet within these few days; the result of which has been, an absolute refusal to make any alterations in the terms proposed, and to demand an immediate determination of the States of Holland on this critical and important business.

The Commissioners, appointed to change the Regencies of the cities of the province of Holland, met with a strong obstacle to their operations from the citizens of Haarlem, 200 of whom signed and presented a request in favour of the acting Regents, whom they strongly insisted should be confirmed and continued in the magistracy. This opposition has caused a serious alarm among the friends of the Orange party. The press is stopped, and no channel of public intelligence but by private hands.

On the 4th instant their High Mightinesses received the following friendly letter from the King of France.



*"Most beloved Friends, Allies, and Confederates,"*

"Our Ambassador, the Marquis de Verac, having requested us to recall him, we readily complied therewith, and thereupon ordered him to take his leave of you in writing, as his stay at Paris prevented his doing it in person. The repeated assurances he gave us of his zeal for what was of moment to our service, convinces us that he will accomplish the last transactions of his embassy with equal ardour: he cannot acquit himself in our opinion better, than by giving you the strongest assurances of our friendship towards you, and the great concern we have ever taken for the welfare and prosperity of your Republic; we make no doubt but that the Marquis de Verac will, upon this occasion, give fresh proofs of the confidence we have reposed in him; and with which, Most High and Esteemed Friends, Allies, and Confederates, we pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

*"Done at Versailles the 30th Dec. 1787,  
Your good Friend, Ally, and Confederate,  
Signed, LOUIS.*

*Under it, L. C. DE MONTMORIN."*

In France every thing at present seems to be in a stand. Nothing is talked of so much as reform. The reductions in the army are said to be already begun. The regiments of cavalry and dragoons were raised with four squadrons of 155 men; they are now to be three squadrons each, of 160 men.

Of the 24 regiments of dragoons, the first 18 remain as they were; the six last, as well as the six hussar regiments, are to be light dragoons, with hussar accoutrements.

The gens d'arms are reduced to four squadrons of 160 men each.

Les gardes du corps have the same reduction; 60 men in routine to serve on foot.

The uniform of the cavalry white; of the dragoons sky blue. The infantry to be in short jackets.

The French King's Edict, concerning Protestants was registered on the 29th of January. It consists of 37 articles; of which 24 respect the necessary detail of marriages, births, baptisms, and burials; the others specify, that Protestants are to contribute to the Clergy of the French Church—that the police and municipal regulations are to be obeyed—that the established officers of the French shall never be interrupted,—and that the Protestants shall be incapable of any act as an incorporated community.

Marriage, according to this Edict, may be solemnized by declaration before the Civil Magistrate, as well as by the Vicar. One or two of the witnesses of the house may be dispensed with. In the first instance, the different fees amount to ten livres 10 sous; in the second, they are four livres 10 sous; both including a certificate.

The French are arming at Brak two men of war, l'Ilustre and l'Achille, of 74 guns each, two frigates, and a sloop. It is given

out, that they are to replace the small frigates at the Windward and Leeward Islands.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*January 7.*

The Medical Society of London held their meeting at their new house in Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street. The meeting was opened with an address to the Society, by Dr. Lettsom, on the present state of medical knowledge, and the improvements it has of late years received from the establishment of medical and literary societies. [See p. 97.]

At the same meeting Mr. Andrew Gillespie, surgeon, of Carey-Street, and Mr. Grantham Apothecary, Brownlow Street, were elected fellows. And the following gentlemen were elected corresponding members; viz. Dr. John Parrell, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin; Dr. John Charles Flury, Lecturer in Midwifery, in the University of Dublin; Dr. Joseph Clarke, Dublin; Dr. Scott, Winchester; Dr. Charles Wade, Lisbon; Dr. Alexander King, Armagh; Dr. Alexander Halliday, Belfast; and others. [*Memo in our next.*]

*January 18.*

The Court of King's Bench was moved for a rule, obliging Messrs. Williams and Jonas Robinson (two of the Magistrates in the Tower Royalty) to shew cause why an information should not be filed against them, for admitting some of the performers of the Royalty Theatre to bail after commitment in execution. The rule was granted.

*January 19.*

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guild-hall, at which the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and 16 Aldermen, were present. The price of bread was continued as before.

The Court returned thanks to the Rev. Mr. Harrison for his excellent sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Serjeants at Law, and Aldermen, at St. Paul's, on Sunday last, (being the first in Term,) for his seasonable exhortation for keeping the Sabbath holy, and for promoting piety and virtue. The Court desired him to print it, and send a copy to all the Corporation.

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the proper attendance necessary to be given when the Judges attend the Lord Mayor at St. Paul's, and in what manner the procession was formerly conducted.

The same Committee was desired to inspect into the right (by charter) of the Lord Mayor, or Court, to appoint a Justice for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and to report.

The Law Officers were ordered to enquire and inspect into all Charters, Patents, or Grants from the Crown; or if there are any Acts of Parliament constituting Trustees for Greenwich-Hospital; and report if in any of them the Lord Mayor or any of the Aldermen are therein mentioned to be of such trust.

*Jan.*

Jan. 30.

Were apprehended in a garret in Golden-lane, by the officers belonging to the Public-office, Shoreditch, a father, mother, and three sons, in the act of counterfeiting the current coin of this realm called shillings and sixpences. On the officers breaking open the door, they detected two of the sons at work, who immediately threw a quantity of shillings and sixpences into the fire. There were found in the room a great quantity more, with bottles of aqua-fortis, sand paper, cork, a polish ng-board, and implements to finish with, which were secured, and the people committed to Newgate for trial.

Friday, Feb. 1.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor and twenty-two Aldermen present.

After the minutes, &c. were read;

Mr. Deputy Risch, with much spirit and exact intelligence, argued against the Slave Trade. He apostrophised, in the true tone, Britain, cease to be cruel—He called on Commerce, and said—Condescend to be just. He then moved substantially,

That this Court petition the House of Commons on the Slave Trade—and to reform it as their wisdom and humanity shall find best.

Mr. Goodbehere seconded with proper force

Mr. Deputy White spoke, from his (on-island's) local knowledge of the islands, on the treatment of the Negroes being generally just, and often kind.

Alderman Watson, Mr. Dornford, Alderman Pickett Deputy Lincoln, and, above all, Mr. Box—all spoke well, in favour of the motion; and Alderman Le Mesurier, on the same side, in his argument, gave the following fact—"That 130 slaves were once thrown overboard, to lighten a ship, and save a cargo;" for which enormity the Underwriters were sued. He might have added, that the Captain and his crew should in *foro conscientiarum* have been indicted for murder.

The Petition was agreed to, and six Aldermen and twelve Commoners drew it. It was read, and ordered to be signed.

Crosby, Halifax, Clarke, Pickett, Sanderson, Watson, were the Aldermen; Birch, Merrey, Lerkey, Smith, Dornford, Brewer, Goodbehere, Wadd, Slade, Lincoln, Boak, and Dowling, were the Commoners.

Against the Shop-tax, the Court agreed to another Petition.

Alderman Pickett gave notice, that he would move against Temple-bar. And Deputy White, respecting St. George's-fields.

Alderman Crosby presented several reports; and Mr. Powell, in a very able manner, moved and carried, most properly, the following standing order to be inserted in the next summons: "That no person shall be eligible on any Committee, who shall have defrauded in weights or measures, compounded with

creditors, or, being a bankrupt, has not paid 20s. in the pound."

Wednesday 13.

The House of Lords met at their own house at ten o'clock; and, after prayers, Ld. Kinnoul took the oaths, and afterwards his seat at the table.

Ordered, the petitions to be heard relative to the last election in Scotland for one of the 16 peers in Parliament, on the 10th of March next; and the Ld. Advocate to attend.

At eleven o'clock a message was sent to the Commons, that the House was immediately going to adjourn to Westminster Hall, to proceed upon the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. The message was immediately returned, that the Commons were ready to substantiate their charges. The Lords were then called over by the Clerk, and arranged by Sir Isaac Heard, Principal King of Arms, when upwards of two hundred proceeded in order to Westminster Hall. The Peers were preceded by The Lord Chancellor's attendants, two and two.

The Clerks of the House of Lords.

The Masters in Chancery, two and two.

The Judges.

Serjeants Adair and Hill.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Two Herald.

The Lords Barons, two and two.

The Lords Bishops two and two.

The Lords Viscounts, two and two.

The Lords Marquisses, two and two.

The Lords Dukes, two and two.

The Mace Bearer.

The Lord Chancellor with his train borne, (All in their Parliamentary Robes.)

The Lords Spiritual seated themselves on their Bench, which was on the side on which they entered; as they passed the Throne, they bowed to it, as if the King was seated on it.

The Temporal Lords crossed over the house, and each made a respectful bow to the seat of Majesty.

In this procession, the juniors of each class of Nobility walked first, and the seniors last; of course the last held the most honourable station.

The further proceeding, on this great and momentous trial shall be faithfully preserved hereafter.

Saturday 23.

At midnight, a terrible fire broke out in the corn-mill belonging to Mr. Wyhart, or in the kitchen of the house adjoining, in Tottenham-Marsh, near Hilliard's Ferry, which in a short time destroyed the same, together with an oil-mill on the opposite side of the bridge, late Sir Bernard Turner's. Both mills were insured to a considerable amount, but it is feared not equivalent to the hazardous stock on the premises.

Vol. LVII. p. 1196. The Rev. R. Ekins was brother to John E. esq. whose death is announced in the page following.

Should not the name of the Baroness, whose death is mentioned in the same page (1196), be written "Erskine," instead of *Eves*?

Vol. LVIII. col. 1, l. 13, r. "anxiety."

Ibid. l. 14, r. "anxiety."

Ibid. col. 2, l. 53. Thomas Douglas, esq. of Gresham, died Dec. 23.

P. 83, col. 1, l. 10, r. "Ardena."

Ibid. l. 18. Mrs. Margaret de la Bouchardiere died Dec. 26, 1787;—and, on the same day, died, at her house in Great Ruder-street, St. James's, and was buried Jan. 3, 1788, at St. Anne's, Westminster, Mrs. Catherine Chevaliers de Bostignon, daughter of the late Lewis C. de B. lieutenant-colonel in Col. de la Bouchardiere's regiment of dragoons, and aide-de-camp to Henry de la Moignon, Marquis of Ruvigny in France, Viscount and Earl of Galloway in Ireland, and commander in chief of the British forces in Portugal, and of Louis Repond Deschamps. She was born Dec. 3, 1702, having survived her brother Alexander, late an officer in the 10th regiment of foot. She was half-sister to the late Major Henry B. of the 8th regiment of foot, who died at Wexford, Feb. 8, 1784, and of Major Charles B. late of the 53d regiment of foot; also to the Lady of Dr. Leyard, physician to the late Princess-dowager of Wales, and to the first Lady of the late Dr. Matthew May, principal physician to the British Museum; children of Lord Col. B. by his second marriage with Mary-Henrietta Rambouillet, sister to the late Anthony de B. gentleman-usher and secretary to the late Princess of Orange, and to the late Charles de B. lieutenant-colonel in the first regiment of foot.—Mrs. Catherine B. likewise retained all her faculties to her last moments.—The singular event of two ladies dying on the same day, who were well acquainted in early life, has occasioned the above particulars being recorded.

P. 86, col. 2, l. 51. The late Sir Philip Jennings Clark was one of the most persevering of men in any business which he chose to undertake. Of this pertinacity his Bill for excluding Contractors from the House of Commons affords a striking instance. Once it was rejected by the lower House; but this did not discourage Sir Philip. He moved for leave to bring it in the next session; and, having obtained it, he had the good fortune to carry it through the House, and up to the Lords, who were pleased to reject it. He then introduced it a third time, in the ensuing session, when it again met with a similar fate, being passed by the Commons, but thrown out by the Lords. Soon after, a change of Administration took place; when the Opposition, which had always supported the Bill, having become the Majority, Sir Philip introduced his Bill for the fourth time, obtained the support of Government, and he had the satisfaction to see it receive the royal assent.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 14. Count de Grasse was buried at St. Martin, without much ceremony. The hearse and the funeral were carried before him, and about six carriages followed the funeral. He was 65 years old, and the following were his names and titles: François-Joseph-Paul, Comte de Grasse, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, Seigneur de Pluv, Mondreville, la Jarrois, Preffort, Jolaphat, Chambrier, and other places; and commander of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis. His marriage with Mal. de Thery, daughter to the first Valet de Chambre of his present Majesty, was the origin of his brilliant fortune, and the cause of his promotion to the command of the fleet in the late war.

Ibid. l. 43. The late Mr. John Mort was the last male representative of an ancient and highly respectable family: a man equally distinguished for his piety, his benevolence, and the guileless simplicity of his manners. The leisure he enjoyed from the avocations of business was principally devoted to the study of the Scriptures; and, unlearned in the subtleties of scholastic divinity, his enquiries were directed by the light of a clear understanding and the dictates of an upright heart. As the truths of Christianity opened on his mind, he was charmed with the majestic simplicity which marks the religion of the Gospel; and, while he felt its superior influence, in enlightening his understanding, enlarging his views, and regulating the affections of his heart, the anxious and unceasing zeal with which he endeavoured to propagate his principles in that circle through which his influence could extend, speaks a lesson of instruction to those who are devoted to theology by profession. He had been for many years a zealous, an active, and a truly useful member of the Society of Unitarian Christians at Chesham; and was remarkably successful in his endeavours to promote free enquiry, and what he esteemed to be unclouded views of Christianity. But his religion did not terminate in mere speculation; it was fasted in his honest heart. The uniform piety he maintained through life was equally the result of principle and affection; the regularity of his devotions, and the cheerfulness of his temper, were equally remarkable. He was open as the day to making charity; and plain-hearted hospitality was ever found beneath his roof. The poor blessed him. Every public-spirited design, which lay within the reach of his abilities, he was ever forward to support. By the force of personal character he retained a patriarchal authority in his neighbourhood to the last. In every emergency his opinion was consulted, and his advice followed, as it was always the dictate of integrity and a sound understanding.—It is remarkable, that old age had not, upon his mind, the same effect as upon the generality of men. His mind was the same, in the decline of life, as in the meridian: there was the same cheerfulness,

The same humane sensibility, the same devotional fervour, the same ardour in the cause of liberty, of truth, and of religion.—Healthy by temperance and exercise, his life, though long, was untroubled by sickness; his death was almost instantaneous, and without a groan. Go, worthy man, and enjoy a station in a happier world, suited to the virtues which adorned thy life in this.—The following lines were written by a celebrated Lady, when upon a visit to Mr. Moore, about fifteen years ago:

"Happy old man! who, stretch'd beneath  
the shade

Of large grow-up trees, or in the rustic porch,  
With woudbine canopies (where linger yet  
The hospitable virtues), calm enjoy'st  
Nature's best blessings all, a healthy age,  
Ruddy, and vigorous, native cheerfulness,  
Plain-hearted friendship, simple piety;  
The rural manners and the rural joys  
Especially to life. Though rude of speech,  
yet rich

In genuine worth, not unobserv'd shall pass  
Thy beauteous virtues; for the Muse shall mark,  
Detect thy charities, and call to light  
Thy secret deeds of mercy; while the poor,  
The desolate, and friendless, at thy gate,  
A numerous family, with better praise  
Shall hallow, in their hearts thy spotless name."

P. 86, col. 2, l. 12. Mr. Moore, of Moore-place, was by Nature formed for industry. His soul was restless till he obtained the objects of his pursuits. By unsweated and unintermitting application to business, he raised himself, from a small and obscure beginning, not with the rapidity of a Nabob, but by regular gradations, to wealth and respectability in life. His art in manufacturing carpets and tapestry has, on long and deservedly admired, and brought to so great perfection as to need not our commendation. In his stature Mr. M. was rather below the common size, but of a manly aspect. Easily accessible, without that alloy of pride too common to wealth and affluence; to his nearest employers he was as attentive as to his richest friend or acquaintance. His address was pleasing, if not completely polished. The natural smile on his countenance had an effect on his customers. His mind was enlarged by strong natural abilities: and he might have filled a place of public station with honour to himself, and advantage to the community; more so than many who aspire at and obtain situations which neither Nature nor Education presented them to fill. In the decline of life, the same spirit (with perhaps too straitened an economy for his then situation) continued to possess him. He was one of the original projectors of the Magdalen Hospital, and a liberal supporter of that charity. At his death his fortune was large, and the distribution of it to his numerous

surviving relatives does credit to his memory: no pique could divert his good intention from any of them.—*Hic jacet ab q. a. f. a. n.*

*Ibid.* l. 47. The late John Elliott, esq. of Binfield, Berks, has bequeathed 100l. to each of the Royal Hospitals, and has not forgotten the Infirmary of his native county, Gloucester, to which he has left 100l. The bulk of his immense fortune, after the death of his sister, he has left to his nearest relation and heir at law, Capt. Elliott Overu, of the 57th regiment, now in Nova Scotia; and, in failure of his male issue, to the Rev. Mr. Glasse, rector of Hanwell, co. Middlesex.—He was buried under St. Paul's, near his uncle, the late Alderman Nash, on the 14th instant, attended by six mourning coaches and six, and as many gentlemen's coaches.

#### BIRTHS.

7<sup>th</sup>. **M**RS. Henry Drummond, a daughter.  
31. **M**rs. . . . Lady of John Edwards, esq. of Middleton, Hants.

9. Lady of Thomas Smith, esq. M.P. for Nottingham, a daughter.

10. Lady Caryfort, a daughter.

15. Mrs. Nichols, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

1787. **A**T Gloucester, Mr. Cha. T. Crane, OS. 8. A merchant of London, to Miss Anne Willman, of Brentford Bucks.

1783. **L**ady, in Dublin, Rt. Hon. Lord Vise. Jocelyn to Miss Bligh, of Merriam-buildings, eldest dau. of the Dean of Elphin.

At Llanowryn, co. Montgomery, Howel Gedorhir, esq. of Llwyn Balog, to Miss Aulad, of Pont y Carchin.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Isard, mercer at Ludlow, to Miss M. Yates, of Bridgnorth.

At Hollar, co. Worcester, Jacob Turner, esq. of Park-hall, to Miss Anne Farley, dau. of Mr. Alderman F. of Worcester.

Falkner Hope, esq. to Miss Lee, both of Piddington.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. Bourke to Miss Bradshaw, both of the Royalty Theatre.

Thos. Wiggins, esq. of Walbrook, to Mrs. Brown, of Thame-street.

Jan 23. At St. Giles-castle, co. Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Deakin, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Weller, of Deptford, Kent.

Henry James Jolly, esq. of Flud-er-st. Westminster, late of Quebec, barrister at law, to Miss Anna Maria Howes Lyon, sister to the Earl of Strathmore.

At Springfield, Scotland, Claud Alexander, esq. of Ballanyle, to Miss Elanora Maxwell, eldest dau. of Sir Wm. M. of Sp. Inkeil, bart.

29. Capt. Cowell, of the Coldstream regiment, to Mrs. Haad, relict of the late Francis H. esq. of St. Andrew's Hall, co. Norfolk, and sister to Sir John Stejneger, bart.

31. Major Darby, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Miss White, of Percy-st. London.

Mr. John Brownie, of Westerham-court Lodge, Kent, to Miss Berry, of Foster-Lane.

• Alluding to a natural impediment in his speech.

GENT. MAG. February, 1784.

Feb. 1. Mr. Beni. Stacey, wholesale linen-draper in King-street, Cheap-side, to Miss Frances Blander, of B. Kewell, co. Derby.

Thos. Bodlam, esq. of Bull's Cross, Epsfield, to Miss Palmer, daughter of Samuel P. esq. solicitor to the Post-office.

1. By special licence, at Lady Bridget Tollemache's, Lord Viscount Wentworth to the Countess Ligouri.

3. Mr. B. Chippindale, of Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Bolton, of New Bond Street.

4. Rich. Fife, esq. of Antigua, to Miss Hannah Blunkell, of the Isle of Wight.

John Sucker, esq. of Windsor, to Miss Hart. At Little Langford, co. Wilts, T. M. Biggs, esq. to Miss Adlam, daughter of J. A. esq.

5. Rich. Croft, jun. esq. of Pall Mall, to Miss Davroiles, daughter of the late Sam. D. esq. of Great George-st. Hanover-square.

James Jacques, esq. of Mary-le-Bone, to Miss de Wesselow, of St. James's.

At Maresyn Rdware, co. Stafford, Rev. St. George Bowles, of the royal regiment of horse guards, and chaplain to the L. of Warrington, to Miss Hannah Robinson.

7. Mr. Wotham, of Roydon, Herts, grocer, to Miss Adams, of the same place.

8. By special licence, John Thomson, esq. of Gutter-lane, to Mrs. Reeves, relict of Geo. R. esq. of Drury-lane.

9. At Kingstale, co. Gloucester, Mr. Tho. Edwards, merchant of Bristol, to Miss Jane Wathen, eldest daughter of Tho. W. esq.

Mr. Samuel Francis, banker and woollen-draper at Cambridge, to Miss Canham.

10. At Presbury, near Macclesfield, co. Chester, Matth. Andrew, esq. lieutenant in the Chester militia, to Miss Royle, of Wallgrange, near Leek, co. Stafford.

11. Rev. Geo. Brington, son of the late Gen. B. and nephew to Ld. B. to Miss Eliz. Adair, dau. of Rob. A. esq. of Stratford-place.

Mr. Daniel Sharpe, of Great Oakley, to Miss Mary Slogrove, of the same place.

13. Tho. Iaman, esq. of St. Oyst. co. Essex, to Mrs. Turner, of Margaret-street.

14. At the Earl of Huntingdon's, in St. James's Place, the Earl of Aylebury to Lady Anne Rawdon.

Mr. Peter Duthoit, of Highbury-place, Mington, to Miss Jane Lam.

Mr. Geo. Bailey, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Hawes, of Loddington, co. Suffolk.

John Twycross, esq. of Bath, to Miss Harford, dau. of Trueman H. esq. of Bristol.

16. Mr. Abel Rigall, of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, to Miss Lapierre, of Old Broad-st.

At L. witham, Kent, Martin Morrick, esq. of Greenwich Hospital, to Miss Beall, of L. witham, youngest daughter of Edward R. esq. late master shipwright of the royal yard at Jamaica.

18. Alex. Davison, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Gilling, daughter of Robert G. esq. of Fleet Street, banker.

At Margate, Mr. George Striker, to Miss Sackett, dau. of Mr. J. S. both of that place.

29. Mr. Falwards, surgeon at Melford, co. Suffolk, to Miss Bridget Stewart, 4th dau. of the late Giles S. esq. of that place.

21. Mr. Morgan, of Chigwell, Essex, to Miss Jane Jenour, of the same place.

22. Mr. Keys, of Broad-street Buildings, to Miss S. Greenhill, of Ashford, Kent.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Alex. Anshute Cotton, Ch. Canon, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy, son of Sir John Hynde C. bart. of Maddingley, co. Cambridge, to Miss Rowley, eldest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Joshua R. bart.

#### DEATHS.

1789. **A**T his estate on the Lake of Constance, near Frankfort, in his 6th year, Count Anthony of Montfort, the last heir male of that ancient family. The House of Austria, some years ago, purchased the manors of Montfort.

15. At Montpellier in France, Mr. James Macnamara, eldest son of James M. esq. of Hammer-smith.

19. At Madrid, in his 78th year, his Excellency Don Charles, of Hauregard, lieutenant-general of the King's armies, and lieutenant-colonel and director of the regiment of Royal Walloon Guards. He began his military career in the 5th corps in quality of a cadet, and has been in all the wars and most considerable actions sustained by Spain since that time.

At Paris, in France, aged 52, M. le Tourneur, the celebrated translator of Young's Night Thoughts, Clarissa, and Shakspeare.

At Ladbarn, Ireland, aged 83, Edw. Smyth, esq. many years M.P. for that borough.

At Tallow, Ireland, Capt. Clarke, of the 9th regiment of foot.

In Dublin, Sir Hopton Scott, late barrack-master of that city.

At Waterford, Hugh Wallace, esq. many years an eminent merchant at New York, and one of his Majesty's council.

1788. Jan. 14. At Vienna, after a long illness, aged 61, his Excellency Philip Count of Saxe-Lauenburg and Thurnhausen, burgrave of Rheineck, &c. hereditary treasurer of the holy Roman Empire, privy counsellor and chamberlain, &c. and commander and grand cross of the equestrian order of Malta.

16. At Liege, the Hon. Thomasine Barnewall, Viscountess Dowager Gormanston.

19. In the parish of Bryngwyn, co. Radnor, aged 103, Mr. Edw. Gower.

22. At Edinburgh, Alex. Robertson, esq. one of the principal clerks of session.

25. At Hockley, co. Leicester, Mr. Stevenson, a Quaker.

23. At Edinburgh, James Home Rigg, esq. of Murton.

24. In France, the Cardinal de Luyne, archbishop of Sens, primate of both Gauls and Germany, abbot of Corbie in Picardy, &c. commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, member of the French Academy, and

of that of Sciences. His body, after lying in state one day at St. Sulpice, the parish church where he died, was conveyed to the metropolitan church of Sens. He was born Jan. 5, 1703, and made a cardinal in 1751. His hat is given by his Holiness to M. de Brienne, who changes the see of Toulouse for that of Sens, for the purpose of being nearer the capital. The revenue of Toulouse is more considerable than that of Sens; but the addition of the abbey of Cîteaux will make about 4000l. sterling a year in the principal Minister's favour. It is thought that the Bishop of Autun will succeed to the archbishopric of Toulouse, and the vacant ribbon be given to the Archbishop either of Paris or of Aix.

In Adam-stre. Portman square, aged 105, Mrs. Pocklington.

At York, Rev. Rob. Evans, prebendary of Apesthorpe, in that cathedral, and rector of Beaford and Lonsborough, both in that county.

25. At Bulcock-park, near Farringdon, Berks, Mrs. Lovelace, wife of Edward Lovelace L. esq. M.P. for Abingdon, and daughter and heiress of the late Jn. Darker, esq. M.P. for Leicester, and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In the Abbey at Edinburgh, aged 5, Mr. Harry Prentice, who first introduced the culture of potatoes into Scotland. In 1784 he sunk 140l. with the managers of the Canongate Poor-house, for a weekly subsistence of 7s. and has since made several donations to that charity. His coffin, for which he paid two guineas, with 1703, the year of his birth, has hung in his house these nine years; and has the undertaker's written obligation to screw him down with his own hands gratis. The managers are bound to bury him with a hearse and four coaches at Restalrig.

26. At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Dyson, relict of Mr. Ely D. late of Waltham.

At E. Shulton, Leic. aged 90, Mr. A. Cames.

27. At his house in Upper Grosvenor-str. sincerely lamented, Lieut.-General Tryon, colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, late governor of the province of New York, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces there. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Twickenham. The importance of his character in the annals of this country precludes the necessity of expatiating on the eminent services that distinguished his life. Illustrious as a legislator, he suppressed the rising seeds of revolt in North Carolina, during the time of his administration in that province. Calmed to peace under his mild and beneficent sway, the people relinquished every other ambition than that of looking up with filial attachment to their friend and protector, whose jurisprudence breathed as much of paternal tenderness, as of legislative authority. Called to the government of New York, a wider field of action opened to this accomplished statesman, whose superior powers of wisdom and philanthropy were

unceasingly exerted for the real welfare of the colonists. His princely munificence extended to the most inconsiderable of the people; and the heartfelt gratitude that pervaded every branch of the community, will make the name of Tryon revered across the Atlantic while virtue and sensibility remain.— In private life the benevolence of his heart corresponded with the endowments of his mind, diffusing honour and happiness in his extensive circle, and obtaining permanent advantages for those who, being in early youth elected to his patronage, now live to pour the tear of sorrow over his honour'd dust.

In Portman-street, Portman square, Miss Sawrey, daughter of the late John Gilpin Esq. of Brighthelm Tower, co. Lancaster.

At the lodge of King's Coll. Cambridge, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Dr. C. provost of King's College, and dean of Ely.

28. At Uxk, co. Monmouth, Mr. Jas. Davies, attorney there, who for 50 years kept the courts of the Duke of Beaufort and his ancestors in that county.

Lady of the Rev. Jonathan Shutt, rector of North Witham, co. Lincoln.

In the Broad-way, Westminster, Mr. Jas. Thorn, only son of the late Mr. John T. of Brantree, Essex.

29. Rev. Mr. Garner, master of Crypt-school, in the city of Gloucester.

30. Mr. Stephen Stringer, attorney, of Somerton, many years clerk of the peace for the county of Somerset.

In Whitechapel, in his 103th year, Daniel Prim. He was a native of Colchester, and was bound apprentice, in K. William's reign, to a weaver in London, where he continued to the time of his death, and followed that business till he reached his 90th year.

Jn. Luxmore, esq. of Oakhampton, Devon. At his seat at St. Julide Lodge, in Ireland, Right Hon. Hugh Baron Maffey. He is succeeded in title and fortune by the Hon. Hugh M. M. P. for the county of Limerick.

Sir Ashton Lever, late possessor of the Museum in Leicester-fields. He was taken ill as he sat on the bench at Manchester on the 23d, and died in about 18 hours after.— The loss of Sir Ashton may be considered as a loss to the whole kingdom, as a naturalist, a gentleman, a scholar, and a philanthropist. His vast knowledge of the assemblage of created beings, as well as of the beauties, perfections, prodigies, and irregularities of nature; his politeness and elegance, his talents and abilities, and, above all, his humanity, render his death a truly national loss.

31. At Rome, about half past nine o'clock, Prince Charles Edward Lewis Calmar Stuart. Since the death of his father, in the year 1765, he assumed the title of King of England. He was commonly known on the Continent by the name of the Chevalier de St. George, and in England by that of the Young Pretender. He was just 67 years and 2 months old on the day of his death, being born on the 30th



of November, 1710. He was son to James-Francis, Prince of Wales, son to James II. who was said to have been carried in a warming-pan into Queen Mary's bed-chamber, and afterwards imposed upon the nation as the son of her Majesty and King James. This idle story, however, has long since been consigned to the nursery, or the assemblies of doating old women. The title of the reigning successor to the crown is not founded upon the certainty or uncertainty of the birth of King James's son, who, while he was in England with his father, was, in all intents and purposes, Prince of Wales. It stands upon much better ground, an Act of Parliament, a succession established by the consent, and supported by the affections, of the people. The son of James II. was recognised by many Courts of Europe as King of England, immediately after the death of his father. As such, he received kingly honours; had his palace and his guards, and enjoyed the privilege allowed by the Pope to Catholic Kings, that of bestowing cardinal's hats. But his son, Prince Charles, who lately died, did not enjoy these honours. He was, indeed, called Prince of Wales, during the life of his father; but, after that event, he would no longer bear that title, as the Catholic Courts would not style him King; so that his situation was more agreeable before his father's death than it has ever been since. His mother was the greatest fortune in Europe; she was the Princess Maria-Clementina Sobieski, grand-daughter of the famous John Sobieski, King of Poland, who beat the Turks near Vienna and made them raise the siege of that capital, and thus saved Christendom from destruction. She had a million sterling to her fortune; a great part of which was lost in the fruitless attempt made by her son, in 1745, to place his father on the throne of England. She had two sons by her husband: Charles, who lately died, and Henry-Benedict, who by his father was created Duke of York, and who, having been promoted to the purple, has been generally known by the name of Cardinal York. The elder son married, some years ago, a Princess of Saxe-Coburg, in Germany; but by her, who is still alive, he has no issue. He has left, however, a natural daughter, whom, by his pretended royal power, he lately created Duchess of Albany, and in whom he has bequeathed all the property he has in the French lands, which was very considerable. She is about 25 years of age, and much respected for her good nature, piety, and politeness. To his brother, the Cardinal, he has left his employments to the Crown of England. It is thought his Emancipation will change his title, and assume that of the King-Cardinal. His brother was a bachelor, and in his 63d year; yet, before the day of St. James will be proclaimed the day of the Stuarts, as before King Charles I. from whose young it descended, the nation will be celebrated; he is celebrated;

the issue of her elder sister having become extinct in the person of King William III.—The remains of Prince Charles will be buried in the church of Freston, of which also his brother the Cardinal is bishop, who will go in person to attend at his mass, and perform the last duties at his funeral.

At *Lamburgh*, in his 65th year, John Luis, esq. a much-respected burgomaster there.

*Lately*, at *Exeter*, Rev. John Steech, M.A. (see our Poetry, p. 157). He was educated at Eton, and became a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1729. (Cath. Alumni.) He was collated to the vicarage of Cornwall on the death of Charles Allinson, M.A. and, as it is intimated, in 1741. In March 1746-7 he was elected a canon residentiary of Exeter; and in August 1769 presented to the first prebend of Gloucester, by his fellow-fellow, Lord Chancery Camden. August, 27, 1741, he preached, in Exeter Cathedral, the anniversary Sermon for the foundation of the Devon and Exeter Hospital. A second edition of it was soon published. The parable of the Good Samaritan was the subject of his discourse. His son, the Rev. Charles S. died in December 1781. See our vol. LIV. p. 81.—[Qu. W. was not the Archbishop the elder brother of Henry S. formerly under-master of Eton School, and who died fellow of that college, March 13, 1784? See vol. LIV. p. 216.]

At *Lupset*, in his 73d year, Sir Michael Pilkington, bart.

At *Ryton*, in her 92d year, Mrs. Blicket, relict of John B. esq. and mother of Sir Edward B. bart. of Marton.

At *Little Ashby*, co. Leicester, Mr. Tho. Goodacre, brother to the present high sheriff for Berkshire.

Mr. L. Holmes, brazer, of *Spelling*.

T. Jennings, esq. in the 60th year of the peace, and senior alderman of *Doncaster*.

At *High-Lath*, co. Chester, (the seat of her son-in-law, Henry Cornwall Legh, esq.) aged 71, Mrs. Dorothy Hopkinson, of Heath, near Wakefield, co. York.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude, resignation, and piety, Mrs. Johnston, of *Rugby*, co. Warwick. The tenderness of her heart, and humanity of her dispositions, induced her to feel, in a peculiar manner, for the distresses of others; and the firmness of her judgement led her to bestow the most reasonable advice. In private life, as an affectionate wife, tender mother, and sincere friend, her loss will be severely regretted.

At *Graveland*, Thomas Dale, esq. many years mayor of *Fabius Fort*.

At *Delwiche*, Mr. Sulkeley, formerly a procurator in Chancery, then a solicitor at law in London, and lately a speculator in land and timber in England. Chace, upon the late division, where he held under the Crown a court for the allotment, and in building houses in Church-paths, near *Blackburne-bridge*; on all which he was

He had taken up near 40,000*l*. He was buried at Chester, where his father resides.

Mr. Israel Levin Solomon, of Clapton-house, Clapton.

John Reynolds, esq. admiral of the fleet.

1. New North-street, Middle-temple-square, Rev. David Davies Morgan.

Feb. 1. At his house in Leicester-square, at a very advanced age, the celebrated James Stuart, esq. commonly distinguished by the appellation of "Athenian Stuart." (See page 5.)

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, John Dawes, esq. of Highbury, near Islington. He was a very eminent broker and money-scrivener; and had been in a droptical habit for some time, but of late found himself so much better that he frequently rode out in his carriage, and occasionally transacted business. On the morning he was going to make a transfer at the India-house, when stepping into the necessary at the Stock Exchange, he suddenly dropped down dead. Mrs. D. received information of the event as she was waiting for him in the carriage at the 'Change door. He has left one son and a nephew. The son is a banker, and M.P. for Hastings in Sussex; and, by being residuary legatee to his father's will, it is said, will inherit to the amount of 60,000*l*. Mrs. D. is to have 600*l*. per year. All his property in land and houses at Highbury, which was very considerable, is directed to be sold.

At Bath, Jn. Mackenzie, esq. of Delphington, son-in-law to the late Chief Baron Ord.

At Chatham, Mr. Crowhurst, an eminent carpenter there. His remains were interred on the 4th in great funeral pomp in Chatham church-yard. The Free and Accepted Masters accompanied the corpse in procession to the ground, with a band of music, which played most solemnly, amidst some thousands of spectators. While prayers were reading in the church, the doors were obliged to be shut, owing to the vast concourse of people assembled on this occasion.

At Walsbrook, co. Suffolk, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Mayen. She was accidentally burnt to death by her cloaths catching fire.

At Lisbon, aged 24, Jn. Belwick Greenwood, esq.

3. Eldest son of Gen. Cherry, esq. first commissioner of the Victualling-office.

At Gurney, co. Leicester, aged 79, Rev. Richard Wynne, M.A. many years rector of that parish, and of Rushden, co. Northampton. He was formerly of Trin. Coll. Camb.; son of Sir R. W. serjeant at law; was a bright example of benevolence, and well justly lamented.

Mrs. Willis, wife of Capt. Thomas W. of Duke-street, Southwark.

Mrs. Dexter, of Barn-hill, Stamford.

4. At Theobalds, Herts, after six months confinement of the dropsy in her chest, Mrs. Keck, relict of Anth. K. esq. late junior serjeant at law.

At Bridport, co. Dorset, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Rev. Jn. Hesketh, M.A. fellow and tutor of Saintry Coll. Camb. and junior proctor, 1784, A.B. 1778, A.M. 1786.

In Queen Anne's-ter. West, Mrs. Hayton, relict of Wm. H. esq. of Ivinghoe, Bucks.

Agnes, Henry St. John, esq. uncle to the late Lord St. John.

At Bath, Jn. Collins, esq. a man of keen penetration, solid judgement, and retentive memory. He had a strong and liberal mind, a generous heart, and agreeable manners. He was formerly in partnership with Mr. Cox, and afterwards with Mr. Heard, as an Exchange broker; in which employment he gained an handsome fortune with a fair reputation. But Nature had qualified him for a higher sphere than that of multiplying figures, and calculating chances. He therefore took his leave of business, and applied himself to the study of the learned languages at a period of life when others have forgot them. By the force of his own natural genius, and the ardour of his pursuit, he soon became such a proficient as to be able to read the most difficult of the Greek and Roman Classics with as much ease as his own native tongue. He not only understood their meaning, but tasted their beauties, distinguished their merit, and formed a critical judgment of their excellences and defects; so that his opinion upon some of the most disputed passages has been consulted and approved by scholars of the first character. He was also a total judge of the fine arts, acquainted with ancient and modern history, and conversant in most branches of philosophy and literature. He had for some years fixed his residence at Bath, and was a member of the Society instituted for the Improvement of Agriculture and Natural History. In this place he spent his time in critical conversation and learned luxury; enjoying the friendship of persons of taste and sentiment congenial to his own. Towards the end of life he suffered almost a total loss of sight; which, if it was occasioned by his studies, was also compensated by them in furnishing him with ample stores for reflection, which afforded him entertainment in solitude and consolation under the languor of a tedious decline. If he has not left behind him any composition by which the publick might estimate his abilities, I can only impute it to that modesty and diffidence which always accompany true merit, and for which he was as eminently distinguished.—He married one of the daughters of Mr. Tong, who, with their mother, formerly kept a ladies' boarding-school in Hatton-garden.

5. Aged 68, of an abscess in his liver, at his house in Great St. Helen's, Wm. Harris, esq. treasurer of the East India Company; which place he had held in the highest respect 53 years. He was, in every sense of the word, a worthy man. Dying a widower without issue, his fortune, which is considerable,



able, will be divided among his nephews and nieces. He was buried at Ware.

Thos. Johnson, esq. of Canterbury-place, late of St. Neot's.

Mr. Tho. Smith, an eminent attorney at Dartford in Kent. He was elected one of the esquires for that county in 1755, but resigned that office a few years ago.

6. Rev. Mr. Snow, rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes within Aldersgate; which living, for this town, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

John Stabler, esq. an eminent wholesale linen-draper in Waring-street.

8. Mr. Daniel Mildred, banker, of Whitehart-court, Gracechurch-street.

10. At Edmonton, aged 27, Miss Sarah Yates, second daughter of the late ... Y. esq. who died very lately. She was taken suddenly ill on the Thursday preceding, and was to have been married, the week following, to Mr. Dale, the husband of her elder sister, who died last year.

11. In Charter-house Square, of an inflammation in his bladder, aged 81, Rev. Mr. Pope, many years minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Hatton-wall.

12. In Lombard-str. opposite Whitehart-court, Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Mr. G. perfumer—Mr. G. his wife, and daughter, were packing up sundry articles of his business, which he had sold, in a small back room, when one of the bottles burst by the heat of the fire, and set Mrs. G's clothes on fire. She rushed into the street, and a watchman meeting her, threw his great coat over her; but she was so much burnt that she expired next day: and Mr. G's recovery, or that of his daughter, is doubtful.

14. At Chesham, aged 58, Mr. Morris, many years master of an academy there.

15. In his 75th year, at his house in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, John Whitehurst, esq. F.R.S. This ingenious gentleman was born at Congleton in Cheshire, in April 1713, and, after such an education as boys intended for mechanic trades generally receive in a country town, was taken by his father to his own business, that of a clock-maker. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he made a short excursion to Ireland, with a view of improving himself by working in different shops; but not finding that country in a state likely to encourage a man determined to apply with assiduity to become eminent in his business, he returned, and shortly after settled at Derby, where, besides a most extensive connection in his own particular business, that of a clock and watch maker, he soon became so eminently distinguished as an universal mechanic, as to be almost generally consulted in every undertaking where machinery of any kind was necessary, in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicestershire, &c. At length, from frequently travelling these counties in pursuit of these extra avocations, his active mind began to suggest to

him the utility of an enquiry into the causes of those stupendous alterations which the strata of the earth had, at some period, undergone in their neighbourhoods. This enquiry he first engaged in, partly as matter of amusement, and partly with the hope that continued observation might furnish facts of infinite use to the natural interests of his viceroy. At length he was not disappointed. New and extraordinary facts so rapidly occurred to him, that he began to put his observations on paper, as he found that his enquiries had already rendered him so far useful to society, as to be thought worthy of being consulted in a variety of mineral projects, in which, only a few years before, people would have mainly engaged themselves without the least consideration of their theoretic probability. But his enlarged mind had yet another object in view. He thought that repeated observation of these wonderful phenomena, which every where surrounded him, might at length lead to a more rational explanation of the original state and formation of this our globe, than any which had yet appeared. With this intention he continued assiduously collecting new facts and materials, with a hope of some day furnishing, not altogether unworthy of the public eye, a work on this obscure and uncultivated subject. He was, however, diverted from publishing, by being appointed, in 1775, to superintend a necessary department under the bill for the regulation of the gold coin; and in consequence of this removed to London. Here a new field opened to his genius; he became courted and sought after by every man who wished to cultivate natural science in its most extensive sense. Of this the number of eminent men, both foreign and domestic, who cultivated his acquaintance, will be the best testimony—of more useful, the number of noblemen, gentlemen, or public bodies, who were ever seeking his assistance in their mechanic, hydraulic, or vending improvements will leave no doubt. In 1778 he published his book, the fruits of so many years actual observation, on the Derbyshire Strata; was soon after elected F.R.S. and from that period, becoming more generally known, he became more generally sought, so that it may with truth be asserted that there was hardly an ingenious man, or an useful improvement in mechanics, with whom he was not personally acquainted, or on which he was not personally consulted. In 1786 he published a second edition of his work, with many new facts, tending to establish his former theory; and in 1787 published his *Essay on Universal Measure*, deduced from actual experiments, in which he has left the best possible information to enquirers after his moral character; by liberally acknowledging that the first hint of the machine, which he had at length brought to perfection, was derived from another person, in a paper addressed to the Society of Arts and Sciences. He is said to have

have left some papers behind him, on the useful subject of ventilation; which it is much to be hoped his nephew (who we understand to be his executor) will in no great length of time oblige the world by publishing.

20. After a few hours illness, at his house in Uxbridge, the Rev. John Lightfoot, M.A.

\*. \* Promotions, Preferences, &c. are unavoidably postponed for want of room.

F.R.S. rector of Gotham, co. Nottingham, and author of the "Flora Scotica;" well known for his proficiency in botanical and natural knowledge, and the companion of Mr. Pennant in his tour through Scotland.

26. At Greenwich, Mrs. Standert, widow of Frederick S. esq.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 11, to Feb. 16, 1788.

|                  | Wheat    | Rye   | Barley | Oats  | Beans |
|------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|                  | s. d. s. | d. s. | d. s.  | d. s. | d. s. |
| London           | 5 9 3    | 3 2   | 9 2    | 0 1   | 10    |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |          |       |        |       |       |
| Middlesex        | 5 10 0   | 0 2   | 9 2    | 4 1   | 0     |
| Surry            | 6 2 3    | 0 2   | 11 2   | 4 3   | 11    |
| Hertford         | 5 10 0   | 0 2   | 9 2    | 1 3   | 5     |
| Bedford          | 5 5 3    | 4 2   | 7 1    | 11 2  | 11    |
| Cambridge        | 5 7 3    | 2 2   | 6 1    | 9 2   | 6     |
| Huntingdon       | 5 4 0    | 0 2   | 5 1    | 9 2   | 5     |
| Northampton      | 5 6 2    | 10 2  | 5 1    | 8 2   | 7     |
| Rutland          | 5 4 0    | 0 2   | 6 1    | 10 2  | 6     |
| Leicesters       | 5 9 3    | 6 2   | 7 1    | 9 3   | 8     |
| Nottingham       | 5 6 3    | 5 2   | 8 2    | 1 3   | 4     |
| Derby            | 6 1 0    | 0 2   | 10 2   | 1 4   | 3     |
| Stafford         | 5 9 0    | 0 3   | 0 2    | 3 4   | 8     |
| Salop            | 5 9 3    | 10 2  | 11 2   | 0 5   | 7     |
| Hereford         | 5 7 0    | 0 3   | 0 2    | 0 2   | 8     |
| Worcester        | 5 8 0    | 0 2   | 10 1   | 11 3  | 3     |
| Warwick          | 5 8 0    | 0 2   | 9 1    | 10 3  | 7     |
| Gloucester       | 5 5 0    | 0 2   | 8 1    | 10 3  | 7     |
| Wales            | 5 6 0    | 0 2   | 6 1    | 11 1  | 10    |
| Berks            | 5 7 0    | 0 2   | 8 2    | 0 3   | 0     |
| Oxford           | 5 5 0    | 0 2   | 7 2    | 3 3   | 2     |
| Bucks            | 5 6 0    | 0 2   | 8 1    | 11 2  | 11    |

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|                |        |      |      |      |    |
|----------------|--------|------|------|------|----|
| Essex          | 5 8 0  | 0 2  | 8 2  | 1 1  | 12 |
| Suffolk        | 4 2 3  | 2 2  | 7 2  | 0 8  | 9  |
| Norfolk        | 4 3 3  | 0 2  | 5 1  | 11 0 | 0  |
| Lincoln        | 5 3 2  | 11 2 | 5 1  | 10 2 | 11 |
| York           | 5 6 3  | 6 2  | 12 1 | 11 3 | 9  |
| Durham         | 5 5 4  | 0 2  | 10 1 | 11 3 | 10 |
| Northumberland | 5 4 3  | 5 2  | 7 1  | 11 4 | 8  |
| Cumberland     | 5 8 3  | 6 2  | 6 1  | 11 0 | 0  |
| Westmorland    | 6 1 0  | 0 3  | 9 1  | 11 0 | 0  |
| Lancashire     | 6 1 0  | 0 3  | 1 2  | 3 4  | 2  |
| Cheshire       | 5 11 3 | 9 3  | 1 2  | 3 0  | 0  |
| Monmouth       | 5 10 0 | 0 2  | 10 1 | 9 0  | 0  |
| Somerset       | 5 8 3  | 0 2  | 6 1  | 10 3 | 0  |
| Devon          | 5 7 0  | 0 2  | 8 1  | 6 0  | 0  |
| Cornwall       | 5 8 0  | 0 2  | 9 1  | 5 0  | 0  |
| Dorset         | 5 11 2 | 8 2  | 7 1  | 11 3 | 8  |
| Hampshire      | 5 6 0  | 0 2  | 7 2  | 0 3  | 5  |
| Suffex         | 5 9 0  | 0 2  | 8 2  | 1 3  | 9  |
| Kent           | 5 8 0  | 0 2  | 10 2 | 1 2  | 9  |

WALES, Feb. 4, to Feb. 19, 1788.

|             |       |     |     |      |   |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|------|---|
| North Wales | 5 9 4 | 3 3 | 1 1 | 10 4 | 5 |
| South Wales | 5 3 3 | 5 2 | 8 1 | 5 4  | 2 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DURY LANE.

1. Merchant of Venice—The Humourist.
2. Fate of Sparta—Comus.
4. The Heiress—Selima and Azor.
5. The Fate of Sparta—The Defetter.
7. The Commite—Selima and Azor.
8. Redemption.
9. The Fate of Sparta—Comus.
11. School for Scandal—Harlequin Junior.
12. The Fate of Sparta—Selima and Azor.
13. Messiah.
14. The Fate of Sparta—The First Floor.
15. Redemption.
16. The Fate of Sparta—The Defetter.
18. Richard the Third—Harlequin Junior.
19. The Fate of Sparta—Selima and Azor.
20. Alexander's Feast.
21. Love in a Village—Harlequin Junior.
22. Act and Galatea.
23. The Fate of Sparta—The Humourist.
25. Love in the East—The Humourist.
26. Dito—High Life below Stairs.

27. Judas Maccabæus.

28. Love in the East—The Humourist.

29. Redemption.

Feb. COVENT GARDEN.

1. The Man of the World—The Farmer.
2. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
4. Conscious Lovers—Maid of the Oaks.
5. Love in a Village—Comus.
7. The Beaux Stratagem—The Farmer.
9. The Duenna—The Positive Man.
11. Conscious Lovers—Maid of the Oaks.
12. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—St. Patr. Da.
14. Love makes a Man—The Dumb Cake.
16. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.
18. The Miser—Dumb Cake.
19. The Recruiting Officer—The Farmer.
21. The Careless Husband—Dito.
23. The Lady of the Manor—The Citizen.
25. The Capricious Lad—The Dumb Cake.
26. Robin Hood—Midnight Hour.
28. The Recruiting Officer—The Citizen.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb 5, to Feb 16, 1788.

| Christened.                               | Buried.     |
|---|-------------|
| Males 705                                 | Males 823   |
| Females 634                               | Females 514 |
| Whereof have died under two years old 485 |             |

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

|           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| 2 and 5   | 123 | 50 and 60  | 150 |
| 5 and 10  | 61  | 60 and 70  | 161 |
| 10 and 20 | 77  | 70 and 80  | 101 |
| 20 and 30 | 123 | 80 and 90  | 36  |
| 30 and 40 | 139 | 90 and 100 | 9   |
| 40 and 50 | 169 | 101        | 2   |



# The Gentleman's Magazine ;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

LONDON GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
St. James's Chron.  
Whitehall Even.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Lloyd's Evening  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Public Ledger  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Post  
Morning Herald  
Gener. Advertiser  
The Times  
The World  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Bristol 4  
Bury St. Edmund's  
CAMBRIDGE  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Coventry  
Cumberland

Derby  
Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford  
Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
Leicester  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford  
Winchester  
Worcester  
YORK 3

For MARCH, 1788.  
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Remarkable SEALS; a SILVER COIN, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1788.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Mar. 1788. | D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Mar. 1788. |
| Feb                                 | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       | Mar.                                | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       |
| 27                                  | 41            | 45   | 43              | 29.35           | cloudy                | 13                                  | 30            | 32   | 31              | 29.85           | fair                  |
| 28                                  | 41            | 44   | 43              | 29.35           | cloudy                | 14                                  | 31            | 40   | 38              | 29.52           | fair                  |
| 29                                  | 43            | 50   | 41              | 29.26           | rain                  | 15                                  | 38            | 45   | 40              |                 | rain                  |
| M. 1                                | 35            | 48   | 41              | 29.4            | fair                  | 16                                  | 39            | 40   | 36              | 29.48           | cloudy                |
| 2                                   | 41            | 41   | 37              | 29.54           | showery               | 17                                  | 33            | 35   | 33              | 29.52           | cloudy                |
| 3                                   | 36            | 41   | 37              | 30.             | cloudy                | 18                                  | 32            | 40   | 36              | 29.7            | cloudy                |
| 4                                   | 35            | 47   | 37              | 30.2            | fair                  | 19                                  | 36            | 43   | 35              | 30.             | fair                  |
| 5                                   | 32            | 44   | 39              | 29.96           | fair                  | 20                                  | 40            | 45   | 42              | 29.87           | fair                  |
| 6                                   | 41            | 37   | 32              | 29.35           | showers of snow       | 21                                  | 43            | 50   | 44              | 29.79           | fair                  |
| 7                                   | 34            | 42   | 31              | 29.44           | fair                  | 22                                  | 45            | 47   | 40              | 29.57           | fair                  |
| 8                                   | 27            | 37   | 32              | 29.55           | fair                  | 23                                  | 39            | 38   | 38              | 29.36           | rain                  |
| 9                                   | 32            | 40   | 30              | 29.61           | fair                  | 24                                  | 38            | 55   | 46              | 29.64           | fair                  |
| 10                                  | 32            | 37   | 33              | 29.9            | fair                  | 25                                  | 46            | 53   | 40              | 29.54           | fair                  |
| 11                                  | 28            | 38   | 33              | 30.8            | fair                  | 26                                  | 42            | 52   | 44              | 29.63           | fair                  |
| 12                                  | 28            | 39   | 33              |                 | fair                  |                                     |               |      |                 |                 |                       |

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| April Days. | Barometer. Inch. 10ths. | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in April, 1787.             |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1           | 29 16                   | 50       | E     |                 | overcast, with wind a               |
| 2           | 29 14                   | 49       | E     |                 | overcast and gloomy                 |
| 3           | 29 10                   | 45       | E     | . 24            | small rain                          |
| 4           | 29 10                   | 51       | N     |                 | fair and pleasant                   |
| 5           | 29 13                   | 51       | E     |                 | overcast                            |
| 6           | 29 11                   | 52       | E     | . 4             | overcast and windy, rain b          |
| 7           | 29 14                   | 48       | E     |                 | sun and blustering wind             |
| 8           | 29 12                   | 45       | NE    |                 | sun and clouds, brisk wind c        |
| 9           | 30                      | 50       | N     |                 | sun and brisk wind                  |
| 10          | 30                      | 54       | NE    |                 | sun and wind d                      |
| 11          | 29 17                   | 53       | E     |                 | white frost, bright and still e     |
| 12          | 29 17                   | 55       | N     |                 | sunshine through haze, still f      |
| 13          | 29 14                   | 48       | N     |                 | ice, bright and still               |
| 14          | 29 22                   | 47       | NE    |                 | heavy clouds, and sun g             |
| 15          | 29 14                   | 55       | S     |                 | bright and pleasant h               |
| 16          | 29 18                   | 53       | E     |                 | clouds and sun i                    |
| 17          | 30 2                    | 43       | ■     |                 | sun and clouds, harsh wind          |
| 18          | 29 19                   | 54       | NW    |                 | overcast with wind, stormy night    |
| 19          | 29 19                   | 50       | NE    |                 | clouds and wind                     |
| 20          | 30 3                    | 45       | N     |                 | overcast, harsh, drying wind        |
| 21          | 30 4                    | 52       | N     |                 | bright k                            |
| 22          | 30                      | 58       | NW    |                 | heavy clouds and wind l             |
| 23          | 29 19                   | 60       | W     |                 | thin clouds, fair m                 |
| 24          | 29 17                   | 58       | NW    |                 | fair and pleasant                   |
| 25          | 29 8                    | 53       | S     | . 46            | rain and wind n                     |
| 26          | 29 9                    | 54       | W     |                 | overcast and lowering               |
| 27          | 29 7                    | 58       | SW    |                 | heavy clouds and rain o             |
| 28          | 29 2                    | 47       | NW    | . 19            | rain, heavy clouds, blustering wind |
| 29          | 29 2                    | 50       | NW    |                 | hasty showers and blustering wind   |
| 30          | 29 8                    | 47       | NW    | . 27            | ice, rain and wind p.               |

## OBSERVATIONS.

- Wrenneck (*jynx torquilla*) returns and pipes.—b Standard pear-trees in bloom.—c Pastures yellow with bloom of dandelions.—d *Phillyrea media* in bloom.—e Leaves of forward horse chestnuts half expanded.—f Some swallows appear one hundred miles north of London but none seen here yet.—g Minute pasture-smith (*juncus campestris*) and stitchwort (*stellaria holostea*) in bloom.—h Elder (*sambucus nigra*) in leaf. Cuckoo heard.—i Laughing wren (*regulus montanus cristatus* meus Rau) laughs.—k Tur lark (*alauda pratensis*) and black cap (*motacilla atricapilla*) sing.—l Redstart (*motacilla phoeniceus*) and some swallows appear.—m Apple-trees and lilac in bloom. Fuchsias still pull off the blossoms

T H E


## Gentleman's Magazine:

For MARCH, 1788.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.


 My father (says Tristram Shandy) had such a skirmishing, cutting kind of way with him in his disputations, thrusting and ripping, and giving every one a stroke to remember

him by in his turn; that, if there were twenty people in company, in less than half-an-hour he was sure to have every one of them against him. Somewhat, perhaps, of this characteristic is discernible in the correspondence of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson.

In two of his letters, published by Mrs. Piozzi, are the following strictures; and on each of these I shall trouble you with a few remarks, extracted from an explanatory note I have just received from a friend, who thinks (like Falstaff) that such *snaps* should not be undergone without reply.

Vol. I. p. 326. *Steevens seems connected with Tyrwhitt in publishing Chatterton's Poems; he came very anxiously to know the result of our enquiries; and, though he says he always thought them forged, is not well pleased to find us so fully convinced.*

"That eagerness in Mr. S. which Dr. Johnson construed into anxiety, was merely the effect of haste. When he called in Bolt-court, he had little time to spare; and being kept waiting till the Doctor could be prevailed on to leave his bed, might reasonably be allowed to urge the questions he came to propose, with some degree of earnest-

ness and impatience. Mr. S. was that morning to set out for the country, where he expected to meet Mr. Tyrwhitt; who, having heard of Dr. Johnson's peremptory decision in the business of Rowley, very naturally wished to be acquainted with the particular circumstances on which that decision was founded. To obtain such intelligence for Mr. Tyrwhitt, was the sole object of Mr. S.'s early visit and precipitate enquiries."

That Mr. S. always thought the Poems forged, is certain. That he was not pleased to find Dr. Johnson so fully convinced, is by no means a fact. It might rather be observed, that Dr. Johnson himself was piqued at finding Messrs. T. and S. resolved to make their own eyes and understandings their judges in the Chattertonian controversy, instead of expressing complete acquiescence in his decrees. On his determinations, however, he wished them to repose, strove to laugh Mr. S. out of his intended journey to Bristol, and finally dropped this stroke of satire on him, because he persisted in his design to accompany Mr. T. and look at manuscripts, of which the Doctor himself could be no competent examiner, for want of eye sight keen enough to trace the weak vestiges of almost evanescent ink. On the score of knowledge in ancient hand-writing, his qualifications for the same task were equally disputable. Had Mr. S. however, been the first to declare against the genuineness of these verses, was it not possible that

blossoms of the polyanthus.—This gentle rain soaked into the ground, and much encouraged vegetation; hasty showers in larger quantities are not so beneficial, as they run off, and feed rivers only.—*Saxifraga granulata* in bloom.—*Alyssum saxatile* and evergreen candied toft (*ibis sempervirens*) in bloom.

his friend the Doctor, to whom the cause of the Savage or the Citizen\* was indifferent, for the sake of mere contradiction, might have stood forth the champion of the counterfeited Rowley?

"But this sarcasm on Mr. S. is of little moment. What follows is of importance, because it may, perhaps, be considered as some oblique reflection on the literary integrity of Mr. T. which, to those who enjoyed the happiness of his personal acquaintance, can want no justification."

Vol. I. p. 337. *Catcot has been convinced by Barret, and has writt n his recantation to Tyrwhitt, who still persists in his edition of the poems, and perhaps is not much pleased to find himself mistaken.*

"As Mr. Tyrwhitt (unfortunately for the publick as well as his particular friends) can no longer vindicate himself, that office must devolve on one who honours his memory, and, knowing all his gradations of belief as to the authenticity or illegitimacy of the pieces in question, thinks he ought not to suffer the most remote insinuation to his disadvantage (and especially from the pen of a writer so eminent as Dr. Johnson) to pass without proper notice.

"Before Mr. T. published his *Chaucer*, the productions of the fictitious Rowley were only known to him through the medium of partial transcripts, and extracts of very doubtful authority. When he was first favoured with these specimens, he was sufficiently willing to have supposed them genuine, but soon discovered reason enough for wavering in his opinions concerning their value, if considered in the light of ancient compositions. Till he visited Bristol, however, he had not seen the smallest fragment of their boasted archetypes. His judgement, therefore, might be allowed to fluctuate till the means of complete decision were in his reach. No sooner had he examined the many-coloured "Rolls," (those *smie velupatis*) than his sentiments became immutably fixed. Nevertheless, he resolved to proceed in printing the *Poems*, which had been already purchased (as curiosities of dubious character) by his recommendation. Still he forbore to obtrude on the publick a single hint of his own concerning their spuriousness or originality; though he reserved to himself a right of delivering his undisguised opinions of them on some future occasion. Of this privilege he availed himself, in an Ap-

pendix, about a year afterwards; and, had Dr. Johnson been acquainted with the gentleman whose conduct he undertook to censure, he would never have urged against him, either as a weakness or as a fault, that he *persisted in his edition of the Poems, and was not much pleased to find himself mistaken*. Mr. T. was wholly uninterested in the result of the publication. He was equally content whether he was employed to enlist a poetical recruit, or to detect an impostor who strove to disguise himself in the uniform of one of the oldest regiments of Parnassus. Mere truth was the object of his researches; and, in the present instance, he discovered it by his own sagacity, his judgement being alike uninfluenced by the recantations of Catcot, the disquisitions of Barret, and the decretals of Johnson.—And yet, had the Doctor's representation of this matter been strictly just, could it have been amiss if the visitant of Fanny the phantom had been disposed to manifest a little more indulgence to a quondam sceptic in the cause of the Pseudo-Rowley?"

MR. URBAN,

London, Carling  
Sunday, Mar. 9.

I HAVE long threatened to trouble you with some of my grandmother's saws; for, what we catch in our youth, we rarely lose. At the distance of nearly half a century, the tag of many a monkish rhyme still rings in my ears.

Born and educated in a Northern county of England, and therefore remote from the capital, their sayings, and their customs, which still favour much of Popish superstition, are not to be wondered at.

In a former volume of this valuable work\*, you make mention of the Sunday fortnight before Easter being, in Nottinghamshire, called *Careing Sunday*:

Careing Sunday, care away;  
Palm Sunday, and Easter-day.

We have in Northumberland the following coupler, which gives name to every Sunday in Lent, except the first:

Tu, and Mid, and Misera,  
Carling, Palm, and Good-pas-day.

What the three first mean, or whether they mean any thing, some of your correspondents may inform us.

Pas-day is obviously an abbreviation of *Pasque*, the old French spelling for Easter. *Pas-eggs* are still, I am told, sent as presents for young folks in the

\* See Mrs. Piazzi's Collection, vol. I. 115.

\* Vol. LV. p. 779. LVL p. 420.

Easter-holidays. They are merely the eggs of our domestic fowl boiled, and ringed of various hues, by adding to the water, when boiling, logwood, rose-leaves, the yellow blossoms of the whin or furze, or other dyes, and are written on, figured, or ornamented, by an oiled pencil, or any greasy matter, drawn lightly over the shell, before they are boiled, according to the boyish taste of the artist. A pecuniary present, at this season, has the same name given to it.

Of the more social customs still kept up in this county, is this of, the Sunday fortnight before Easter, feasting together on Carlings\*, which are choice grey-pease, of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for 12 or 15 hours, till they are soaked or macerated; then laid on a sieve, in the open air, that they may be externally dry. Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of vegetating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring. They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle: when they begin to burst, they are ready to eat.

On this memorable Sunday, the Carlings are every where regularly introduced among the genteeler sort, after dinner, *faire la bonne bouche* to a glass of wine, as we would here a napkin of roasted chesnuts, to which they are no bad substitute, being in taste not exceedingly unlike them. While the honest peasant resorts to the best home-brew'd, and there freely quaffs his *Carling-grout* in honour of the festival.

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

IN addition to the alphabetical list of monumental inscriptions in the Abbey church at Bath (see vol. LIII. p. 213), I send you the following names of persons for whom monuments have been erected in that abbey since the year 1782:

|                                      | Died A. D. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Boothby, Sir William, bart.          | 1787       |
| Buck, Dame Anne                      | 1764       |
| Canning, Letitia, Ireland            | 1786       |
| Chotwick, Jane                       | 1786       |
| Enys, Dorothy } C. m. Cornub. }      | 1784       |
| Enys, Maria } }                      | 1775       |
| Gresty, Sir Nigel, Staff. adjt. gen. | 1787       |
| Grenvill, Hon. Henry                 | 1784       |

\* I have endeavoured to find the etymology of the word *Carling* to little effect; it can have nothing to do with the Carle-Carling, or *snail-cake* of *Manx*.

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Houston, Sir Patrick, Scotland | 1785 |
| Jones, Loftus, Ireland         | 1782 |
| Leigh, Michael, Ireland        | —    |
| Millar, Lady, Bath Easton      | 1782 |
| Murray, John, Scotland         | 1785 |
| Nagle, Mary, Ireland           | 1784 |
| Rowe, Elizabeth, Somersetshire | 1779 |
| Stonor, Lucy, Bath             | 1782 |
| Temple, Sir Richard, bart.     | 1786 |
| Wharton, William, Jr. Kir's    | 1784 |
| Webb, Mary, Yorkshire          | 1786 |

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

IN the Wardrobe Account of the 18th year of King Edward the First (A. D. 1300), published last year by the Society of Antiquaries, among the entries of money issued for the use of his son Prince Edward in playing at different games, is the following item:

"Domino Johanni de Leek, capellano domini Edwardi fil' ad *creag* et alios ludos per vices, per manus proprias apud Westm. 10 die Aprilis 100 s." p. 157.

It is remarked in the preface, p. xlii. that there is no word in the Glossaries that comes near this sense of a game in which *creag* could have been used; but, as I apprehend, light will be thrown upon it by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Maurice, jun. to Mr. Roger Gale, dated May 13, 1743, and printed in Biblioth. Topog. Britan. No. II. Part III. p. 393.

"On discourse of plays, observing that the instrument used thereat generally gives the denomination to the game; and, on recollecting all I could of the ball plays used by the Greeks and Romans, and consulting Ballinger de *Ludis Vet.* Rouse, Godwyn, and Kennet, find nothing of cricket there, a very favourite game with our young gentlemen, I conceive it a Saxon game called *crucce*, a crooked club, as the bat is wherewith they strike the ball; as billiards, I take to be a Norman pastime from the billart, a stick so called, with which they do the like thereat."

The variation of *creag* from *crucce* is certainly not very great; and, considering the long lapse of time, *cricket* cannot be deemed an extraordinary corruption of either of those words. It is not, therefore, a probable conclusion, from the above-cited article in the wardrobe account—that *cricket* was an old English game—that almost 500 years ago it was nearly so denominated—and that then it was a favourite pastime with



the Prince of Wales? Nor is it unlikely but that John de Leek, his Highness's chaplain, might be his playfellow.

From cricket to whist, otherwise whist, another game supposed to have been invented by the English\*, is in these days no uncommon transition; and I offer the latter as a topic of discussion to your many ingenious correspondents, with the view of prompting them to ascertain which is the proper word; it being extremely mortifying that a game, which so much ingrosses the attention of numberless polite assemblies, should not be correctly pronounced.

In the well-known passage of Swift, as cited by Mr. Barrington in his Essay on Card-playing (*Archæol.* VIII. 143), it is spelt *whist*, and that is the reading of the word in my copy of the works of that humorous author. But Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, though he quotes the same sentence, writes it *whist*, and says that *whist* is a vulgar pronunciation. Whisk is manifestly far better adapted to hazard, as well as to unlimited loo, and many other games of cards, in which the largest stake can be more expeditiously swept or swabbered† off the table than it can at *whist*. This is, besides, a game that requires deli-

\* Mr. Barrington has suggested, that in a proclamation of Edw. III. A. 1363, cricket is alluded to under two Latin words, denoting the ball and bat sport; as also in a stat. of 17 Edw. IV. A. 1477, by the pastime of handyn and handon. (*Archæol.* VII. p. 50; and Observations on the more ancient Statutes, p. 378).

† According to Mr. B. this game seems never to have been played upon principles till about 50 years ago, when it was much studied by a set of gentlemen who frequented the Crown coffee-house in Bedford-row. Before that time he thinks it was confined to the servants'-hall with *all-fours* and *pat*, being then played with what was called *swabbers*.—Qu. In what year did Swift publish his Essay on the Fates of Clergymen? If many years previous to the time Mr. B. has specified, the probability is, that it had been the amusement of persons of ranks superior to servants; an archbishop considering it to be pardonable in a clergyman to play now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, though his Grace could not digest the wicked swabbers. Possibly it may be within the recollection of some of your ancient readers, whether, whilst they were young academicians, whist was one of the games played in the College halls and combination rooms during the Christmas holidays.

In 1728. *Edw.*

beration and silence, which is a word synonymous with *whist*. It is doubtless on this account that the ladies have almost universally, and with the utmost willingness, sent to Coventry the tattling and prattling game of quadrille; and that taciturnity which, when expedient and desirable, is their characteristic, is one of the circumstances that contributes to their excelling at *whist*.

Though Mr. Barrington admits that the word is commonly thus written, he repeatedly styles it *whist*. Very great deference is due to this gentleman, both as a lawyer and an Antiquary, in interpreting a modern act of parliament, and in illustrating the more ancient statutes. But, in the point under enquiry, he will not, I trust, be hurt at an invendo, that his opinion will not carry equal weight with that of Lord Chancellor Hoyle, who, in his admirable Code and Digest of Laws, Rules, and Cases, uniformly terms it *whist*. W & D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

IN Massée's *Verona illustrata*, p. CII. is a military inscribed with the name of Trajanus Decius, which may be compared with that found at Devil-cross, given in your vol. LVII. p. 565:

IMP. CAES

G. MESSIVS Q

TRAIAN. DECCIVS

P. F. AVG. P. M. TRIB. POT.

II. COS. II. P. P.

XVIII

Another inscription to this Emperor, in the same Collection, CCXLIX. 10, runs thus:

IMP. CAES. C.

MESS. QVINTO

TRAIANO

DECIO. AVG.

P. M. TRIB. POT.

II. COS. II. P. P.

RESTITVTO

RI DACIARVM

COL. NOVA APVLS.

In both these he is named *Trajanus Decius*, but in yours *Decius Trajanus*; and in neither of the Italian is he styled *Pius Felix*. As to the transpositions of his name they have been shewn on his coins, p. 659, in one of which the nominative and dative cases are also blended.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

*March 4.*

PASSING the other day through Shifnal, a very pleasant market-town in Shropshire, while my horses were

were feeding, I walked into the church-yard, and, observing the church door open, curiosity led me in.

Upon two small boards, affixed to a pillar opposite the pulpit, were recorded two very remarkable instances of longevity of a man and woman of that parish.

I have taken the liberty of sending you correct copies of them, and beg the favour of you to insert them in your truly instructive and entertaining Magazine. S. A. M.

"William Wakeley was baptized at Idish, alias Shiffnal, May the first, 1590, and buried at Adbaston, Nov. the 18th, 1714. His age was 124, and upwards; he lived in the reign of eight kings and queens.—D. P."

"Aug. 14, 1776, died Mary Yates of Shiffnal, aged 118. She lived many years entirely on the bounty of Sir Harry and Lady Bridgeman. She walked to London just after the fire in 1666. She was hearty and strong 120 years, and married a third husband at ninety-two."

*An extraordinary Cure of a CANCER by the Rev. Dr. BACON, by the Use of CLEAVERS, or CLIVERS, in a Letter to a Friend.*

**A**N aged woman in my parish, who had, what she called, a bloody cancer, continuing to eat away the flesh several years, had a relation at Abingdon, to which place she went for the sake of a surgeon, who could not come over to her. His visits were an act of charity; and, while she was near him, he often called on her, and gave her his medicines, without any good effect: when, at last, despairing of a cure, she was sent home with the comfortable assurance, that she would be eased of misery in a fortnight or less. On her return to my parish, I was sent for to pray by her, and never met with a more deplorable object in my life: nothing could be so offensive as the smell, and nothing so terrible as her shrieks! Just at that time I had been desired to write Dr. Dillenius's diploma, our professor of botany: and, to acquaint myself with some botanica! expressions, referred to some books of that kind in our library at Magdalen-college: and, after I had finished my complement, I amused myself for some time with reading the virtues of several plants, and particularly Cleavers, and the manner I recommended, and which was strictly followed by the patient, was as follows: She first took a common mercurial purge; was charged to abstain from

salt-meats, and to use only thin diet, and twice a-day, between meals, to drink about a quarter of a pint of the juice of Cleavers, which she got by pounding and squeezing them. At the same time, I directed her to take of the same juice boiled, and mixed with hog's-lard, so as to make a very soft green ointment, and constantly apply it to the wound, laying also the bruised Cleavers over it, and to refresh it so often as it dried, taking particular care to keep the wound clean. This was immediately put in practice, and continued six months, partly by compulsion and importunity; for the benefit was so gradual, that I could hardly persuade the woman she was better for it. Indeed, I should have been doubtful myself, but that the offensive smell abated, and her being still alive, were convincing proofs to me that a cure would in time be effected. Accordingly, I pressed and insisted on her continuing the same practice; and, it being a very mild winter, the Cleavers were procured in warm hedges, the same course was pursued, and, in three months after, the wound was perfectly healed. I advised her to take them every spring after, which she did, and thus prevented a return of her disorder.

Mr. URBAN, March 2.  
**I**N the parish of Hartingfordbury, about two miles from Essenden in the county of Hertford, is a spring of water, known by the name of *Aquatile-hole*, vulgò, *Akerley-hole*, now in the tenure or occupation of Samuel Wharbread, esq. of the most copious or singular nature in the island, supposed to deliver a quantity of water at the mouth or opening sufficient for the discharge of a pipe of the bore of three feet and a half in diameter. This spring arises within 100 yards of the river Lea, into which it disembogues; and, in that short space, actually furnishes a greater quantity of water than what is contained in the river itself, which is well known to take the aggregate springs from Lea-grove-marsh, near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, to that place. What most astonishes me is, that none of your historians, geographers, or noters of antiquity, have noticed this extraordinary natural curiosity, or that none of the mechanical geniuses of the present day, considering its contiguity to the metropolis, and considering its unbounded ability, should not have thought it, long ere

ere this, an object of serious attention and experiment.

For the contemplation of the curious, however, and of the Antiquary in particular, this communication is meant; and, if noticed by the mechanic, so much the better; not but that I could wish that some of your valuable and intelligent readers, whose time may be more their own than mine, and whose inclination is constantly tending towards the information and benefit of mankind, would favour the publick with the exact quantity of water issuing therefrom; and, at a future period, with a comparative table of the productions of other large springs throughout the kingdom; and, if it were not too arduous an undertaking, with the quality as well as quantity of each. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Bushblada's Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mar. 5.*

I HAVE taken the liberty of communicating the following account of a person's escaping with life after falling down a coal-pit.

Yours, &c.

J. BUDDLE.

John Boys, a collier, employed in the coal works belonging to the hon. the late Lady Windsor, and the late Mr. Alderman Simpson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, at Lanchester common, in that neighbourhood, going to his work very early one morning in the year 1763, and, according to custom, on his turn to descend the shaft, in waiting to take out the ascending hook, in order to his making a loop to introduce his thigh for that purpose, the pit, casting up very strongly a thick dense vapour, deceived him in the attempts of laying hold thereof, and, by his throwing his center of gravity, unsupported, too far over the mouth of the shaft, he unfortunately fell to the bottom; a depth of 41 fathoms, or 84 yards.

Immediately on his falling, a cart was sent for, to convey the body home, as no person had ever been known to survive such an accident to such a depth; but, to the great surprize of the other colliers, on his being sent *so-bast*, or drawn out of the pit, in a coffin, and after having recovered in some degree from the violence of the fall, he was found, on examination, neither to have a broken or dislocated bone or joint, nor any external wounds, or even marks of contusion; yet the delicate compages of the human frame had received such a shock and derangement, from the

momentum of his striking the bottom, that he was never able afterwards to walk without the assistance of two sticks.

He was a pretty jolly man at the time of the accident, of about 12 st. weight; and survived it about 20 years, getting his livelihood by *cobbling* old shoes, not being able to work any more in the coal-pit.

Many people have attributed this very remarkable escape to the resistance he met with in falling from the force of the strong *up-cast* current of air in the pit, having retarded the acceleration of his descent: but I think that reason of little consequence; it ought rather to be attributed to his having fallen perpendicularly, and without having been dashed and reverberated from side to side in the shaft (as generally happens when any thing is dropped down a pit), and from his having struck the bottom in the most favourable position for the preservation of his head, &c. &c. and the consequent saving of his life.

It is very remarkable, that he broke the strong chain on the rope at the bottom of the pit, consisting of links, made of round iron, near three quarters of an inch diameter. On his being asked concerning his sensations during the fall, he said he descended very smoothly; but, as his descent was confined only to a few seconds, it cannot be supposed that he could, during so short a space of time, employ the power of perception in any considerable degree.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 5.

I HAVE mislaid your last Magazine, in which, I think, Mr. Herbert Croft invites chimneysweepers, and other adepts in and out of black, to communicate the terms of their several professions, that his intended Dictionary may be rendered as complete as possible. It occurs to me, that there is a language spoken in our Universities, which is no where else intelligible, and perhaps he will do well to collect and recollect as much of it as he can. Gentlemen Commoners, Fellow Commoners, Senior Wranglers, Bed-makers, and all others *keeping* within college walls, are the persons to be consulted; who, by the ready communication of their technical words and phrases, will be entitled to *long thanks* from Mr. Croft and the publick. Wishing success to his arduous enterprise, I remain, Mr. Urban, his and your most obedient servant,

GIF.

"O4

"*Od vas tu Pambanquet ? regagne les rivages,*  
 " *Cette mer où tu cours est cachée au nau-*  
 " *frages."* BOILEAU.

TO DOCTOR PRICE.

SIR,

I AM an old woman, who live in a village, and who, having received the first rudiments of a pious education in the old-fashioned school of the Christian religion, have been accustomed to read my Bible with all those prejudices in favour of its authorities that are usually entertained by Christian believers — I have heard with concern of the new-fangled doctrines that Dr. Priestley is spreading abroad in the world; but to Dr. Price I have been taught to look up, as to a promoter both able and willing to defend our ancient faith. In this thought I was comforted, and on this hope I depended. How then shall I express my astonishment, when I find you, Sir, complimenting Dr. Priestley on the *magnanimous openness* with which he rejects the authority of Moses and St. Paul, and still which he denies the story of the miraculous conception, and the immaculateness of our Lord's character? For a while I doubted the evidence of my senses, and suspected the fallibility of my understanding: I fancied myself mistaken in the meaning I had affixed to the word *magnanimous*, or that perhaps our language, like our Bible, was undergoing various alterations, and that probably, in some modern Dictionary, it may be used to convey the idea of *dar- ing, presumptuous, confident, shameless, diabolical, wicked, &c. &c.* I therefore consulted my oracle, Dr. Johnson, who informs me, that *MAGNANIMITY* is *gratitude of mind, bravery, and elevation of sentiment.* And can a word, Sir, comprehending so much praise, be applied with justice to the act of publishing such opinions as have an undoubted tendency to the subversion of the Christian religion? And by whom is it applied? A professor and teacher of its doctrines.—Now, Sir, as I think it impossible you can approve of such sentiments coming abroad into the world as must offend the pious prejudices of every true believer, and such as every zealous Christian (and surely Dr. Price ranks in this class) would wish to "vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind;" I am at a loss to account for the motives that induce you to the practice of so much adulation: if these blandishments could assist you in

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winning the race of your controversy; —if the Doctor could be turned out of his way by them, as Atalanta was by the golden apples (a story I remember to have read in my youth); your stratagem might answer as well as that of Hippomenes: but know, Sir, your profound respect and flattering words, though they may smooth the rugged road of opposition, will not divert your opponent one moment from his object, nor retard him in his career:—though he stoop to pick up your golden apples, the Socinian Racer will redouble his huge strides to overtake you; and, if you do not run as fast as you can, he will win the prize of your faith. I should expect, from your character as a gentleman, that you would conduct the business of controversy with the manners of a gentleman; but I expect likewise, that, as a Christian, you conduct it with the spirit of a Christian, using no hypocritical language to your adversary (even though he be your friend), giving him no undue praise:—not calling him *magnanimous* for endeavouring to invalidate the evidences of Christianity; not hoping he will further favour us with shewing "how much *less* we ought to believe (in particular points of Scripture) than is commonly believed." The drift of this complaisance may be, to draw matter out of the Doctor for yourself to work upon. You would not "pluck," but you would "wheedle out the heart of his mystery:" but you are not aware, that the matter you are thus gently extracting is full of dire contagion, by which numbers may be infected. Let me advise you then, Sir, (and would to heaven you would pay that deference to my opinion that Moliere paid to his *Old Woman*!) to relinquish all religious disputes: for be assured, however well you may mean, and however well you may write, the good that you will do will be found light in the balance, compared with the mischief that will be done by your learned friend. Let the next favour, then, that you ask of Dr. Priestley, be, that he would meddle no more with our religion, but that he will be (if you must use courtly language) *graciously pleased* to grant us the continuance of our present faith, that he will permit us to tread the path our fathers trod,—it may be a dark one, but we do not wish to give him the trouble to light us out of it: assure him, that we Christians entertain the highest reverence for those authorities which he has the *magnanimity*

my to object to. Alas, Sir, what evidences does every day produce of the truth of the wise man's observation, "that all is vanity and vexation of spirit!" Even that most perfect workmanship of the creation, a man endowed with superior rational powers, proves but too often an instrument of mischief, turning the glorious gift of reason against the God that gave it. France had a Voltaire, England has a Priestley. Such men say not with the Psalmist, "Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart;" but rather, "Give me understanding, and I shall despise thy law; yea, I shall pervert it with my whole heart." I know, Sir, your reply to me would be, that I mistake the good Doctor's intentions, and am not able to see the light he is daily throwing into the world, owing to the clouds of my own ignorance. But surely, Sir, women are happy in this darkness,—under this shade we repose; here we are sheltered from the storms of religious controversy, nor liable, through such tempests, to be driven on the fatal rocks of infidelity. The sequestered vale of retirement serves as an asylum to our faith—here we read our Bible with full confidence in its divine truth—we are out of the reach of Dr. Priestley's Commentaries—his volumes we should consider in the light of a body of sacrilegious banditti, making various depredations on the property of the sacred historians.—Yet, Sir, though secure myself from the intrusion of a new system, the heart of a philanthropist interests itself in the happiness of mankind, even after its own palpitations will be at an end. And I cannot but reflect with concern, that, if Dr. Priestley is thus encouraged, thus courted to let loose his principles, and as he is training up disciples in his own school, who will probably favour the world likewise with their *enlightened* opinions; the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion in the next century may be nearly obliterated. I could shed a tear over an old Family Bible that now lies before me, whose margin bears testimony to the piety of its former owners, when I consider, that in some future day, these notes may be effaced, and the following very different ones substituted in their room: "*These chapters of St. Matthew are all spurious, and the whole story of the miraculous conceptions a fable, no more to be believed than the account which Moses gives of the crea-*

*tion of the world. These have long ago been given up as idle tales, having been discovered, by a celebrated divine of the 16th century, to be entirely devoid of any credible authority.*" And in another place: "*St. Paul is a weak and inconclusive reasoner, he has never been held in any estimation since this same period*" And in another: "*This text of St. John must not be depended upon, the correctness of his recollection being very doubtful: he was supposed (by another learned contemporary writer) to have been an Evangelist with the worst memory of the age.*" Thus, Sir, I tremble for the fate of my beloved Bible. You will allow for the zeal of an old woman on this occasion: but what am I talking of? In the enlightened century to which I am looking forward, an old Bible will be found to contain so many fables, so many idle stories, so many spurious chapters, so many questionable authorities, and the whole of its defects amounting to so vast a magnitude, that, when it has undergone the plainings necessary to reduce it to a *system of faith fit for the creed of a philosopher*, it will scarcely form the size of a Primer; and the respectable venerable quarto, of which I have been speaking, will either be consigned to culinary purposes, or be banished to the shelf of an unhabited lumber-room. I will shortly, Sir, release you from my importunance; but I must have one word with your friend before I go. In the first place, as I have taken the liberty to advise you to avoid all controversy with him, I will make no apology for recommending to him (as that animated and zealous writer Mr. Malan does) to burn his books: I wish he would commission me to employ some poor old woman to pick up sticks for the purpose of erecting a funeral pile for their reception. I verily think I could even give my countenance to the breaking the halberds of the Lord of our village for the occasion.—Having thus disposed of his books, I have conceived the following whimsical contrivance for the security of his person: I would have him, Sir, shut up in a large receiver, surrounded by an atmosphere of whichever air of his own he gives the preference to, whether *phlogisticated*, *inflammable*, or *fixed air*, this matter I leave to his own decision; I only insist on his remaining in this state of imprisonment till he has made ample restitution of all he has taken away from the Sacred Writers: by this stratagem, I think, St. Matthew

Matthew may recover his *chapters*, St. Paul his *reasoning faculties*, and Moses his *veracity*. And now, Sir, I take my leave of you, praying that you may be strengthened in all holy resolutions, that, if you will fight (which, I have told you, I had rather you would not do), you may *fight the good fight of faith*.—Your best friends, you say, wish you were a *Socinian*!—alas, Sir! you have worse friends than even Job had: for though Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, were more irritating to him than all his boils, they were less dangerous than yours. I think, therefore, I cannot conclude with a better wish, than that *you may be preserved from your friends!*

I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
*Sarbiton.* EVANGELICA.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.  
**P**ERHAPS some of your many correspondents may not dislike the following articles, transcribed from the blank leaves of a book which once belonged to Dr. Ducarel, EUGENIO.

"Aug. 18, 1783. Dr. D. told me this day, that he very much wished he had known that Dr. L. was gone to travel into Brussels, Friesland, and Holland. Not calling upon Dr. D. as he promised, the Doctor has lost an opportunity of acquainting Dr. L. (who means to see Friesland, which he has once before seen), that he might, by canals in that country, have easily reached a place, which lies but a very few miles from Drenther, in which there is a Stonehenge, of which Stonehenge Dr. D. has a complete account, in a very scarce and uncommon Dutch book, written at the beginning of the present century, by one Picardt, a minister of the parish where it lies; together with engraved views of the said Stonehenge, and of many antique monuments, and a particular map of that part of Friesland. The Doctor has an English translation of that part of Picardt's account; and, if he knew of any Antiquarian adventurer that would go there to take a drawing of it, would not only lend the said book, but would give five guineas to the said person towards his travelling charges. The book is filled with accounts and engravings of Druidical Antiquities in that part of the world, where the names of the places appear to be Saxon, and very nearly allied to our pronunciation, having much affinity with names of several towns in this kingdom.

"When the late Mr. Lye of Yardley Hastings had nearly finished his Dictionary, he complained to some of his friends, that the expence of printing that work would not suit

his circumstances. A subscription being proposed, he said, he feared his friends would be too few to defray the charge.—This being mentioned to Abp. Secker, he immediately promised to subscribe 50*l.* and paid that sum into Mr. Lye's hands the first time he saw him; by which generous subscription the publication of that curious work took place. A. C. D."

Original Letter from the Duke of Albemarle, directed, "For Sir Anthony Aucher, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Kent, at Canterbury; (Duke of Albemarle, France, New Hall.)"

"SIR, Cockpit, Oct. 26, 1665.  
 "I received yours of the 24th instant, and hearing the Dutch fleet are gone off the coasts, the Trained Bands may return to their homes; and I believe the Dutch will scarce trouble you again this winter. I remain  
 "Your very assured friend and servant,  
 "ALBEMARLE."

Mr. URBAN, Mar. 9.  
**I**N your Obituary for last month, p. 182, is the death of a lady who was on the point of marriage with the husband of her deceased sister. Such marriage, by one of those remnants of Papal tyranny, I presume, which still so much disgrace our ecclesiastical polity, is expressly prohibited; and by the civilians is, I guess, termed voidable, though not void. Can, therefore, any parson, knowing such affinity, safely publish the banns of the parties, grant a licence, or perform the marriage ceremony, in which he solemnly exhorts them, knowing any impediment, openly then to declare it? Can there be a stronger proof, I speak it with all humility, of the absolute necessity of an immediate relief against such an open, serious prevarication; and yet, without which, a connection the most natural, and, from the state of families, the most promising of conjugal felicity, cannot be completed?

"Yours, &c. CONSISTENCY.

One more CONJECTURE concerning the NINE of DIAMONDS.

**T**HE CURSE OF SCOTLAND must be something which that nation hate and detest; but the Scots hold in the utmost detestation the Pope: at the game of Pope Joan, the Nine of Diamonds is Pope, therefore the Nine of Diamonds is the Curse of Scotland.

CRUELTY. D.

Letters

*Letters to the People of Great Britain, on the Cultivation of their National History.*

## L E T T E R II.

**I**F our National History be not neglected, these letters would be absurd; and it is therefore proper, in the first place to shew that it is neglected, and to a degree capable of exciting surprise and regret in every mind at all interested in the glory of the nation.

To evince this neglect, it is proper to turn our eyes upon foreign countries. Were the neglect general, there would be no occasion to complain; but this is so far from being the case, that Britain, a country from its wealth, free government, and superior abilities of its natives, entitled to take the lead of most countries, is here about a century behind all; nay, yields to Russia, a country where literature was unknown till the present century! That this is no bold assertion, will appear from a slight deduction of what has been done, and is doing, for their history, by some other countries; for to dwell upon all, would occupy more room than these letters will admit.

Let us begin with France, our great rival in sciences, arts, and arms:—but, alas! in this all rivalry ceases. Next to the glory of national arms, is that of national history; without which the greatest actions are as if they had never been. Britain, which ought to have led the example, is so far behind France in the cultivation of her history, that the utmost exertion will hardly compensate for the inglorious remission. In poetry, philosophy moral and natural, mathematics, divinity, medicine, law, the belles lettres, and the arts, Britain is, it is believed, superior to France. But so fatal is the term *History* to this island, that we have no Natural History anywise comparable with Buffon's. Our Gibbons and Robertsons perhaps exceed any modern French historians, though no Frenchman will allow this. But historiography is foreign to our subject, which concerns the foundations of historiography, the publication and illustration of the original writers and documents.

One would have imagined that, upon the invention of printing, the first care, in every nation, would have been to publish their historical documents. For the very nature of history demanded this; inasmuch as every other science recover its materials, when its history alone. In poetry

perish, as good may again appear: if natural or moral philosophy, mathematics, divinity, medicine, the belles lettres, the arts, &c. were lost, they may be recovered, nay exceeded, as nature and man remain the same. BUT IF ONE HISTORIC FACT PERISH, IT IS LOST FOR EVER. Yet this irrefragable consideration was, as usual, forced to yield to the fashionable writing of the day; and near a century elapsed, after the invention of printing, before any attention was paid to the publication of the original historians of modern nations. France distinguished herself among the first; and Du Chesne's *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, published in 1619, contains a list of published historians, which England cannot exceed at present. Since that time France has been constantly proceeding in that noble pursuit; and hardly a learned man of France can be mentioned, who did not contribute somewhat to illustrate the ancient history of his own country, while our literati were lost in the antiquities of Greece, Rome, India, China; and, in short, of every country but their own.—But, not to dwell on this, it is sufficient to observe, that in the year 1735, half a century ago, that magnificent collection of all the old French historians was begun, of which twelve or thirteen large volumes in folio have now appeared; and, compared to which, all our historic labours put together, appear as nothing. Every volume contains original writers and documents, generally for one century; and the elegance, accuracy, and completeness of the work, excite all praise. It must also be added, that our polite scholars and men of genius, our Lowthes, Wartons, Joneses, Gibbons, Jortins, Warburtons, &c. never think our history worthy notice; whereas in France, Du Bos and Montesquieu, to name no more, have deeply examined the early history of their country.

To avoid prolixity, let us pass the great labours of Leibnitz, &c. in German history; of Muratori, &c. in Italian; and let us turn our eyes upon kingdoms which in other matters of science we infinitely exceed. Yes, let us shew that Denmark, a remote and unwealthy state, and Russia, whose sciences are of yesterday, excel Britain in attention to national history! Denmark, in fact, rivals France, by the elegant edition of her ancient historians, published by Langebek, and now going on. Why mention the Society appointed by the King



King to publish all the Icelandic monuments of Danish history? Why mention the expences of the Princes of the Blood in Denmark upon such publications, and institute odious comparisons? For who does not know, that the whole study of the Danish nobility, gentry, and literati, is bent upon their history? And surely no stronger proof of a solid and manly mind, and of true patriotism, can be given, than this pursuit.

If we pass to Russia, we shall find the present Empress the patroness of history, as of other sciences. Let the works of Muller, the publications of Nestor's Chronicle, and that of Sylvestre in 1767, under the title of, *Leslois Nostres*, Stritter's *Memoria Populorum*, &c. and other works, speak the present attention of Russia to her history.

And what is Britain doing? Nothing.—Her published historians are lost in slovenly-printed editions; and many remain unpublished. Bold assertions! But where are the proofs? The proofs are to be found in every bookseller's shop; and in the catalogues of the Bodleian, Harleian, Cottonian, and other libraries. Yet, after a prefatory remark or two, one instance shall be given, which will of itself prove, that our history is neglected to a degree exceeding all belief.

Ever since the time of Thomas Hearne, of black-letter memory, *carbone notandus*, the publication of our old historic writers has been discontinued. The names of Saville, Camden, Selden, Gale, are most respectable in this line; but such is the effect of weakness, that it dishonours all it touches; and surely a weaker man than Tom Hearne never existed. as his prefaces, so called, lamentably shew.

Pox on't, quoth Time to Thomas Hearne,  
Whatever I forget you learn.

Instead of manly erudition, thought, and elegance, such as became a publisher of important works, his prefaces shew the most trifling and abject pursuits of antiquarian baubles. We are forced to despise the man to whose labours we are obliged; and it is suspected that the notorious character of Hearne has not a little contributed to the contempt into which our history has lately fallen, for great events often spring from small causes. This remark was thought necessary here, as those very publications of Hearne, which might be urged as a proof that our history is not neglected,

on the contrary afford a lamentable proof that it is, and has long been. For in no other country would he have been forced to publish a few copies, by an extravagant subscription, of books important to national history, and of course interesting to all. Old plays, and dead pamphlets, are greedily fed on, perhaps in other countries as well as this; for it is not to be conceived that literary disease, and mental sickness, are confined to Britain: in other countries virtuosi and collectors of toys also abound. Yet it seems certain, that the curse foretold by Dr. Browne, in his *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*, has come to pass; that we are not vicious, but insignificant; that we are incapable of that exertion in which either vice or virtue consists, and that our taste has, as he foretold, become trifling even to childishness; and so weakened, as to be incapable of wholesome gratification. Hence our greediness for the silliest literary baubles; and our neglect of the manly and austere provinces of literature. Such, indeed, are the effects of great wealth and luxury in all countries, enervating both body and mind. Herodotus finely calls poverty, "the nurse of Greece;" and the effects of wealth on Roman literature may be seen in the dialogue on the causes of the decline of eloquence, ascribed to Tacitus, tho' most probably by Quintilian.

Let us now proceed to the instance formerly promised, to shew at once that our history is neglected to a surprising degree. It is well known that Italy, France, and Germany, are the only countries in Europe which exceed England in the series of early historians. From Gregory of Tours, who wrote A.D. 591, France has historians of every century. England, on the contrary, has no historian after Bede, who wrote "in 731, till the year 1100. For Ethelwold certainly did not write till that time; and his work is a mere translation of the Saxon Chronicle: and Ailmer gives only the life of Alfred. I say, no English historians are found from 731 till 1100, EXCEPT the Saxon Chronicle. Nay, Bede, who alone precedes, is merely an ecclesiastical historian, as his title, *Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum*, and his whole work, declare. So that the Saxon Chronicle is, in fact, the ONLY civil history of England preceding the year 1100: and without it we should know nothing of English his-



very for SEVEN centuries. The English historians, who begin to be numerous after the year 1100, borrow all their intelligence of preceding times from it, as Gibson shews; who also deservedly remarks, that no nation can boast of so valuable a monument of their ancient language.

This noble monument is therefore chosen as an instance of the shameful neglect shewn in publishing our ancient historians. It was natural to expect, that our best literati should exert themselves in translating and collating this work. But how has it been done?—Gibson confesses, in his preface, that he was not much versed in the Saxon language. This may be modesty; but—if true! supposing him quashed, how has he executed his work? He only used five manuscripts.

1. The Laudian, a fine one upon vellum.
2. The one he calls foolishly *Cantuariensis*, also formerly belonging to Laud, on paper, and very bad in all respects.
3. One in Bennet college, Cambridge.
4. One in the Cotton library.

These two were transcripts of one another; and Gibson used them not, but tells us, he copied Whelock, who, at the end of his Saxon Bede, published a *Chronologia Saxonica* from these imperfect MSS.

5. Another in the Cotton library, also never seen by Gibson, but only various readings which Junius had taken from it.

Thus we see, that Gibson, living at Oxford, publishes the most valuable monument of our history from two MSS. left by Archbishop Laud to that university; and is too lazy, to go to Cambridge or London to collate MSS. but quotes them at second-hand! So much appears from the face of his book, from his own preface! But this is nothing.

There are other MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, never seen by Gibson, tho' most easily accessible. In the Cotton library there are four: Tib. B. I.—Tib. B. IV.—Tib. A. VI.—Dom. A. VIII. The two last, and worst, are those he mentions. The two first he never heard of, as appears from his edition. Upon collating these two with Gibson, and extracting the additions they have, they were found to amount to FIFTY pages; and his book has only 244! Both are written in the eleventh century; and superior to the Laudian in antiquity. It need not be mentioned,

that these fifty pages contain at least as many facts in our ancient history, either unknown, or narrated with new circumstances.

Moreover, in Corpus Christi or Bennet college at Cambridge, is the AUTOGRAPH of the Saxon Chronicle, from which all the rest are taken; begun in 891, by King Alfred's orders, as would seem, and written up to that year by one hand; continued by divers to 924; and after to 1075. See Wanley's Catalogue, (Hicke's Thesaurus.) I know not if this be the one in Bennet college published by Whelock. But certain it is, that this invaluable autograph of the chief monument of our history should be published *literatim*, by itself, without any additions from other copies; and illustrated with fac-similes of every various hand-writing in it.

It need hardly be mentioned, that a precious part of the Saxon Chronicle is published in Lie's Saxon Dictionary, from Mr. Astle's library, which much illustrates the history of the eleventh century. Instead of Saxon Chronicle, we should indeed say *Chronicles*; for the copies are written in different places, and vary in dates and events. The two fullest copies, which vary most, should be published apart; and the differences of the others thrown into the notes.

PHILISTOR.

#### BRIEF MEMOIRS OF DR. H. DE JUSTEL, (See Plate I.)

HENRY DE JUSTEL, born at Paris in 1620, and secretary and counsellor to the King, was a man of distinguished learning himself, as also a remarkable encourager of it in others. His house was the usual resort of men of letters, amongst whom we find Mr. Locke and Dr. Hickes; which shews, that it was open to men of all complexions and principles\*. In reality, Mr. Justel always professed a particular respect for the English nation, and had an acquaintance with many great men there. He foresaw the revocation of the edict of Nantz, several years before it happened; and foretold the time to Dr. Hickes.—There is something so remarkable in this affair, that the reader must needs be pleased with the following account of it, from a letter of Dr. Hickes to a friend. This gentleman, who, upon his travels abroad, made a considerable stay at Paris, set apart one day

\* Locke's Life, by Dr. Clarke.

in the week for visiting Mr. Justel. In one of these visits, after some discourse about the Protestant churches, observed by Dr. Hickes to be in many places demolished, notwithstanding the edict of Nantz; "Alas, Sir," says Mr. Justel, "as I am wont to talk in confidence with you, so I will tell you a secret, that almost none of us know unless myself: our expropriation is decreed; we must all be banished our country, or turn Papists. I tell it you, because I intend to come into England, where I have many friends; and that, when I come to see you amongst the rest, you may remember that I told it you." Upon this, I asked him how long it would be before this sad persecution would be put in execution? He answered, "Within four or five years at most: and remember, says he again, that I foretold the time."—After he had been some time in London, he made a visit to the Doctor, at his house on Tower-hill; where, presently after the common forms of congratulating one another (it was about the time that the bill of exclusion was thrown out of the H. of Lords), he said, "Sir, don't you remember what I told you of the persecution we have since suffered, and of the time when it would begin? and now you see all has accordingly come to pass." He sent Dr. Hickes the original MS. in Greek of the "Canones Ecclesie Universalis," published by his father, and other choice MSS. to be presented to the university of Oxford: upon the receipt of which benefaction, that learned body conferred on him the degree of LL.D. June 23. 1675\*. He left Paris in 1681, upon the persecution of the Protestants there; and, coming to London, was, some time after, made keeper of King Charles the Second's Library at St. James's, to which was annexed a salary of 200l. per annum. He held this place till his death, Sept. 1693, and was then succeeded by Dr. Richard Bentley. Our author wrote several books, the titles whereof may be seen in the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library.

His disorder was that dreadful one the Stone; of which one was taken from him of an ounce weight, and another of the surprizing weight of five ounces and a half. He was buried at Eaton near Windsor; and left one son, named Christopher. His successor in the Royal Library was the famous Dr. Bentley.—His portrait and family arms are here

given, from private plates engraved in his life-time. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicestershire, Feb. 17.*  
Knaptoft in this county having of late been the topick of discussion with some of your correspondents, I send you an extraordinary instance of natural history there. Three springs originate, or take their rise, in that Lordship or its environs, and proceed to three rivers, which empty themselves into the sea at three different parts of this kingdom.

The first takes its direction for, or is one of the heads of, *The Soar*, which running N. W. by Leicester, directs its course northwards for the Trent, which proceeds to the Humber, and falls into the sea at or near Patington in Yorkshire.

The next passes to a small, but rather rapid stream, called *The Swift*, which runs S. W. by Lutterworth; after which it joins the Avon, which proceeds to the Severn, and empties itself into the British Channel.

The last takes its course for *The Welland*, which runs nearly S. by Harborough, and passes to the Nen, or Nine; which falls into the German Ocean near Lynn in Norfolk.

Knaptoft, now depopulated, is a valuable rectory; and was disposed of a few years since, by the late duke of Rutland, to Dr. Watson the present very excellent Bishop of Landaff. It is situated 10 miles South of Leicester, and nearly in the center of this kingdom. T. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Mar. 6.*  
IN the "extracts from a file of records which appear to have belonged to one Hamlet Clarke," in your valuable Magazine for last month, we read, "Item, one payre of rayed silver hangers and girdles of rugged purple," and two similar items. In the margin is a query, *What are these?* The following extract from the Tragedy of *Hamlet*, Johnson and Stevens's edit. 1778, vol. X. p. 397, appears to me a full explanation of the terms "hangers and girdles."

*Or.* The King, Sir, hath wagered with him six Barbary horses, against the which he has impon'd, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle, hangers, and so: Three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the hilt, most delicate carriages, and of very liberal conceit.

*Ham.* What call you the carriages?

*Or.* The carriages, Sir, are the hangers.

Note. —*hangers.* It appears from several plays, that what was called a

\* Wood's Fasti, vol. II. under that year. Dr. Hickes returned from Paris in 1674.

*case of hangers, was anciently worn.—*  
So, in the *Birth of Merlin*, 1662:

"He has a fair sword, but his hangers are  
fallen."

Again,

"He has a feather, and fair hangers too."

Again, in *Rhazes and Iris*, 1631:

"——— a rapier

Patch'd with gold, with hilt and hangers of  
the new fashion."

STEVENS.

The extracts having belonged to *Hamlet* Clarke, should not pass unobserved by one who produces an extract from *HAMLET* in explanation thereof; nor should it be forgot, that one of the witnesses to Shakspeare's will was named *Hamlet Sadler* \*.

F. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

PLEASE to inform your correspondent D. R. (p. 28,) that the second medal which he speaks of was certainly struck on the following occasion.

When the Princess Clementina Sobiesky was travelling from Poland to Italy, to meet the Pretender, to whom she was affianced, she was seized, by order of the Emperor, through part of whose dominions her route unfortunately lay, and imprisoned in one of his castles. This step, equally base and foolish, was said to be taken at the instance of the ministry of George I. Some gentlemen, I believe natives of Ireland, who espoused the cause of the exiled family, very gallantly determined to attempt the rescue of an injured lady, whom they looked upon as their future Queen. For this purpose they contrived to engage a young woman in the suite of the Princess to favour their design, and to assist in the execution of it. One night, when every thing was concerted, and in readiness, the Princess feigned herself ill, went early to bed, and gave orders not to be disturbed in the morning. Having dismissed her attendants, she rose, and got herself conveyed very dextrously without the gates of the castle, where the gentlemen were waiting to receive her. The young woman immediately took her lady's place in the bed, and acted her part so well, that it was late the next day before she was discovered; and she hereby gave the Princess time to get so far on her way as effectually to baffle

\* The editor of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica*" also has lately picked out the few following articles from *St. Bride's Register*, London, for the use of future commentators: "1590. xviiith of May, Isabell the wife of *Hamlet* Panketman was buried.  
22. *Hamlet* Evans buried iusth of Nov."

her pursuers. After several untoward accidents, and many difficulties which usually attend a long journey in the middle of winter, she arrived safe in the Venetian territories, and was soon after conducted to her husband. I give the above as what I remember to have read, very many years ago, in an interesting and well-written pamphlet, intitled, *A Narrative of the Seizure and Escape of the Princess Clementina Sobiesky*, and which came from the pen of one of the gentlemen who effected her deliverance. I am sorry I cannot recollect the place of her confinement, nor how long she was confined: I particularly well remember, that the name of one of the gentlemen was Tool; and I think another of them was called Mission.

I beg R. O. P. (vol. LVII. p. 971,) will please to consider, whether he hath not mistaken the construction of the passage in Milton,

"——— as one whose draught  
Yet scarce alloy'd still eyes the current  
stream."

I apprehend *one* is the nominative to *eyes*, and not *draught*; and that the clause *whose draught yet scarce alloy'd* is put absolutely. Thus the impropriety which he complains of will vanish. P. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Mr. 19.

ON reading the following passage in the will of King Henry VI (see "*Royal and Noble Wills*," ) "Item, the space between the wall of the church and the wall of the cloyster shall containe 38 fette, which is left for to set in certayne trees and flowers, behovable and convenient for the service of the same church," it occurred to me, that it has often been asked, and, I think, never satisfactorily answered, "For what purpose were yew-trees anciently planted in church-yards?" In times when it was considered as a matter of importance that the churches should at certain seasons be adorned with evergreens; and to strew branches in the way, and to scatter herbe and flowers into the graves, were practised as religious rites; was it not "behovable and convenient for the service of the church," that every church-yard should contain at least one yew-tree? Several reasons may be assigned for giving this tree a preference to every other evergreen. It is very hardy, long-lived, and, though in time it attains to a considerable height, produces branches in abundance so low as to be always within reach of the hand,—and at last affords a beautiful wood for furniture.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 18.

WHEN the writers of antiquity are disposed to moralize, there are few subjects which they introduce so frequently as complaints of Human Misery. That mixture of natural Evil with Good, which pervades our whole system; that instability, by which all our concerns are affected, that succession of adversity and prosperity, which we all more or less experience; that close connection of pain with pleasure, which we all feel; that insufficiency of man to procure or preserve his own happiness; these incidents, to which human life is unavoidably and irremediably exposed, suggest melancholy reflections to poets, historians, and philosophers.

The consideration of the divine decree, that ALL men should suffer affliction in a greater or less proportion, is urged by Achilles as a consolatory argument to the weeping Priam, and gives occasion for the beautiful allegory of the two urns (which so much resembles the Cup mentioned by Isaiah, and in the Psalm):

Ὅτι γὰρ ἐκλάσθη θοὶ διχασί βροτῶν,  
Ζῆνι ὀχνημύς· αὐτοὶ δὲ τ' ἀκρίβη; ἴσσι.  
δοῖσι γὰρ τὸ πῶν καὶ αἰσῶναι ἐν Διὶς ὑδῖ,  
Δωρῶν, οἷα δίδωσι. κακῶν ἥτορ δὲ, ἔπον.  
Ἴλι μιν καμύχας δῶν Ζεὺς τριτύνειαντος.  
Ἀλλότῃ μιν τε κακῶ ὅγῃ κερταί, ἀλλότῃ  
δ' ἰσθλῶν. *Il.* 24. 525.

Such is, alas! the Gods severe decree:  
They, only they are blest, and only free.  
Two urns by Jove's high throne have ever stood,

The source of evil one, and one of good:  
From thence the cup of mortal man he fills,  
Blessings to these; to these distributes ill:  
To most, he mingles both—

Pope's inadequate Translation.

It is a gloomy representation of life which Solon exhibits to repress the insolence of Cræsus: "Do you enquire (says he) concerning human affairs of me, who know every divine power to be envious, and disposed to the perturbation of man's happiness? In a length of time, one may see and feel many things he would not. I lay it down, that the term of man's life is seventy years; but, of all the days in these seventy years, not one resembles another exactly in any circumstance. And, from this mutability, is man calamity itself; *παν ἐν ἀθροπῶς συμφορά*. You appear to be very rich, and king of ma-  
BENT. MAG. *March*, 1788.

ny people: yet as to what you ask me concerning who is the happiest of men, I cannot say that you are so till I shall have heard that you have ended your life happily!—We must observe the end of every thing, how it ultimately terminates; for the Deity hath utterly overthrown and destroyed many, to whom the prospect of wealth and happiness had been shewn." Lib. 1. of that admirable, because ethic and dramatic historian, Herodotus.

The same history, which records the words of Solon, relates also a conversation which happened between Xerxes and his uncle Artabanus. When that insatuated king had collected his vast army near the Hellespont, he at first surveyed the amazing forces with exultation; but, soon after, he wept. Artabanus asked the cause of this sudden change. "Upon reflection (says Xerxes) I pitied the brevity of human life, since not one of these men, who are so many in number, will live to his hundredth year." Artabanus replies, "We suffer in life many things more pitiable than this; for, short as life is, there was never yet any man, either among these or others, so happy, as not, on many occasions, to wish for death rather than life. For the calamities which befall it, and the diseases which disturb it, make life appear long, though in reality it be short: so that, as life is full of anxiety, death is to man a refuge most eligible." Herod. lib. 7. f. 46.

Whether it be that the mind has a natural love of truth, or that man is prone to be querulous, the fact is, that sentiments of despondency are gratifying to the people of all countries. The maxim of Solon, which teaches us to pronounce no one happy till his life be finished, passed into a proverb among the Greeks, and became a popular saying. Hence the chorus in Sophocles, reflecting on the changed and fallen state of Oedipus, concludes,

Ὅτι, δὴ τοι ἐγὼ, κείνῃ τῇ τελευτῇαι ἰδὼν  
Ἡμῶν πιστοπῶντα, μηδὲ ὀλβίζω, πρὶν αὖ  
Τίμα τῷ βίῳ σπράσῃ, μηδὲ ἀλγύνει σπῶν  
θαί. *Oed.* 7. 1528.

i. e. "waiting therefore to see that last day, call no man, who is mortal, happy, till he has passed the limit of life without experiencing any sorrow."

In the same strain speaks Deianira, in the Trachiniae of Sophocles, ver. 1; Hecuba, in the Troades, ver. 509, and Andromache,

Andromache, in the play so called, ver. 100, by Euripides.

The complaints of human misery made by Euripides are frequent; but none more commonly cited than the following:

Θνητὸν γὰρ ἄνθρωπος οὐκ εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ  
Ὀλβὸν δ' ἐπιφύεσθαι, εὐτυχισμένος  
Ἀλλὰ γίνεσθαι αἰ ἀλλος, εὐδαίμων αἰ σ.  
*Med.* 1237.

No mortal man is happy: if the tide  
Of wealth flows in upon him, one may be  
More fortunate than others, happy never.  
*POTTER'S Transl.*

To this writer particular allusion is made in the fragments of two comic poets. Thus, by Nicostratus, a passage of Euripides is repeated, and to it a remark is added:

“Οὐκ ἔστι τις πάντ' Ἀνὴρ εὐδαίμων.”  
Νη τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς συντομας γὰρ, φάταί τε  
Εὐριπίδῃ, τοῖ βίῃς ἰσχυρὰς μὲς γίχον;  
i. e. “My favourite Euripides, in this  
one verse, there's not a man who is in  
all things happy,” in good truth, you  
have briefly comprised human life.

Among the fragments of Pheidippus, we find,

Ὅταν ἀλοχίῃ σοι συμπίσῃ τι, δυσκολία,  
Εὐριπίδῃ μνησθήῃ σὺ, καὶ ῥᾶσι ἴσῃ,  
“Οὐκ ἔστι τις πάντ' Ἀνὴρ εὐδαίμων.”  
Εἰπαι δ' ὅτε λαβὴ καὶ σὶ τὸν Πολλὸν ἴσῃ.  
i. e. “When it happens to you, O  
Master, to be at all unfortunate, do but  
remember Euripides, and you will be  
more easy; ‘there's not a man who is  
in all things happy.’ Conclude your-  
self to be one among the general num-  
ber of mankind.”

The genius of lyric poetry, and per-  
haps his own natural disposition, led  
Pindar to introduce many serious reflec-  
tions, as on other subjects, so also on  
the vicissitudes of life. Of this kind are,

Ἄνθρωποι δὲ κυλιόμεναις  
Ἀμφοῖς ἀλλ' ἄλλοτ' ἐξ-  
αλλάξου.  
*Isth.* 3. 29.

i. e. “Life, as our days roll on, at dif-  
ferent times brings different changes of  
affairs.”

Δι' ἡμᾶς μοῖρα χροῖται  
Ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοιαι διαθυσσύναι ἀνθρώποις.  
*Olymp.* 7. 21.

i. e. “In the same hour the events of  
life are changed, as suddenly as the  
gates of wind unexpectedly take a dif-  
ferent direction.”

“How strange a thing (said Socra-  
tes) is that which men call pleasure! how  
wonderfully constituted is its na-  
ture with respect to its apparent con-  
trary, pain! inasmuch as that both of  
them will not accompany a person at the  
same time; but if any man pursue and  
obtain the one, he is almost always  
compelled to receive the other after-  
wards, as if the two were tied together  
from one head-point.” *Phæd.* Pl. p.  
162, Forst. ed.

In such terms do the best and wisest  
of the Greek writers complain of human  
affairs. What shall we say then? shall  
we assent to the assertion of Homer?

Ὅς μιν γὰρ τί πῦρ αἰὲν οἰζυροῦντο Ἄνθρωποι,  
Παῖδες, ὅσους τε γαστρὶ σπένονται τε καὶ ἰσχυρῇ.  
*Il.* 17. 446.

For ah! what is there, of inferior birth,  
That breathes, or creeps upon the dust of  
earth, [kind,  
What wretched creature, of what wretched  
Than man more weak, calamitous, and  
blind? *POT.*

Shall we allow that the child newly  
born into the world does right to begin  
his life with tears and loud lament,

ut æquum est  
Cui tantum in vitâ restet transire malorum—  
according to the impious Lucretius? *lib.* v. 227. Are we then the mere  
sports of chance or fortune? Are we  
sent into the world as into a prison, and  
are malignant spirits appointed to wrack  
and torture us with tribulation and  
woe? is it sufficient ground for wretched-  
edness, is it abundant cause for despond-  
ency, to be told “we are men?” (see  
Gray). That “to each his sufferings”  
are assigned, we must allow; but the  
impartial reasoner on human life will  
not hence complain; he will rather  
consider the ends for which Providence  
ordains that the condition of man should  
be mixed with evil. And in this ap-  
pointment the Deity hath consulted for  
the prepolent happiness of his most fa-  
voured creature. The love of variety  
is predominant in the human mind.  
Hence it is we are pleased with new  
scenes, new objects, new company: on  
the other hand, there is nothing so  
beautiful, nothing so agreeable, which,  
by continual view and uninterrupted  
intercourse, will not create a degree of  
weariness at least, if not of disgust. We  
should be strangers to the animating  
influence of a genial day with a serene  
sky, if we were not occasionally depress-  
ed by the weight of a clouded atmo-  
sphere.

sphere. We should perceive no beauty in a calm sea, if we never experienced the horrors of a storm. It is the general intermixture of lands and waters, hills and vallies, plains and mountains, one with another, that creates a fine landscape in the prospect of any particular country: and, in the extensive survey of the universe at large, it is the wonderful contrast of vast deserts and peopled cities, of seas and islands, oceans and continents, which makes the world an admirable and stupendous whole. In the scale of beauty in animated nature, the graceful dignity of the human shape rises higher from a comparison of that with the deformity of many other creatures: and if the whole race of mankind could be surveyed at once, perhaps from the very inequalities of complexion and strength, of body and mind, of habits and manners, which are visible in the several parts of the globe, the general system of our species would appear more excellent than if all men, and all states of men, had attained to the same degree of perfection. Thus many things which, taken singly, appear to a disadvantage, and are disagreeable, do yet, upon a relative view of them with other parts, or objects, or circumstances, with which they are connected, contribute to heighten satisfaction. Let but this principle be applied to human life, and it will be no paradox to assert, that, from the variety of events, some good and some evil, which befall us, life itself is rendered more agreeable than it would be, did we experience no interchange of sorrow with joy.

That evils are worse in expectation than in feeling; that they tend to excite industry; that they humanize the disposition; that they bring the mind to a right frame of recollection, and to new purposes of acting; these are truths so obvious as to need no enlargement: one reflection, however, on the different manner in which heathens and Christians consider afflictions, should not be omitted. The former, in their state of uncertainty concerning the soul's immortality and the attributes of the Deity, bewailed the afflictions of life as the greatest of evils: but Christians, who are assured of a future state, and have formed just conceptions of God's providence, have a consolation which no philosophy could impart; they cherish a pious and firm hope, that "those who sow in tears, shall reap in joy;" that "blessed are they who

mourn, for they shall be comforted;" that "ALL things work together for GOOD, to them that love GOD."

Yours, &c.

H. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Feb 6.  
RESEARCHES into the obscure history of parent nations, though not likely to have much influence on the sum of happiness, may, if they be conducted with a spirit liberal as well as penetrative, reward the labours of the student, and gratify those who by exercise have increased and extended the energies of that curiosity which Nature has created in every bosom. But if the investigator of a subject, so distant from the vulgar topics of malignity, pursue his enquiry with spleen, and deliver his instruction with contempt of those who are to receive it, there can be but little hope that the knowledge of Truth will be much propagated by his endeavour.

This observation I hope to illustrate by some remarks upon a learned treatise lately published, under the title of "A Dissertation on the Goths and Scythians," by Mr. Pinkerton,

The spiteful and unqualified invectives contained in this book against all the Gallic nations, I forbear to recite or refer to. Examples of such unaccountable enmity against so large a portion of the human race, and which has so long ceased to exist, may provoke merriment in the perusal, but are surely unworthy of a serious discussion. I shall confine myself, therefore, to a notation of the effects of the author's enmity on his judgement.

Having fortified himself with the invincible axiom, that *authorities are facts in history*, and recommended himself to the reader's veneration, by intimating the time and labour which he had devoted to the acquisition of materials for his book, he declares with defiance, by "the authority of Tacitus, Bede, and all Antiquity," that the Caledonii and Picti came originally from Germany, Scythia, and Scandinavia; that the Romans were not a Gallic, but a Gothic, people; that the natives of Cisalpine Gaul were not Celts, but German Gauls; that it is like a Celtic understanding to derive Latin from Celtic, that the Latin words found in this language were introduced by the clergy, and are relative only to religious

\* *Viz.* eight hours a day of sedulous study continued for a year; 2920 hours of his life!

things, or the arts of civil life where-with the clergy made them acquainted, &c. &c.

That these assertions are erroneous or false, it is my present purpose to shew.

Instead then of adopting his first principle, I shall, without argument, controvert it by another, in which I shall be followed by all those, at least, who have ever employed their intellects in abstract enquiries; and that is, *that from all human testimony there is an appeal to reason*\*; and to reason I am disposed to appeal, from the authority of Tacitus, Bede, all antiquity, and Pinkerton.

The rational admirers of Tacitus will not be disgusted at my observing, that he reported of the natives of Caledonia more than he knew. He relied of necessity upon the representations of others, and gave mankind what information he could himself obtain of a few barbarians, in the most remote corner of the known world, secluded from observation by an impenetrable country, by a ferocious passion for independence, by a detestation of strangers, and who never met those who were to be their historians but with menaces and hostility. The increase of civilisation and social commerce, and the accidents of political connection, have rendered us as intimately acquainted with the descendants of those men as with one another; and all the observation which such advantages afford us, demonstrates the circumstances on which Tacitus grounds his opinion of their origin to be either false or futile.

The affinity of their language to the Teutonic, their red hair, and tall figure, are the only adjuncts which persuade the historian, or his father-in-law, from whom he derived his intelligence, that the Caledonians were a Teutonic race. That some Teutonic words were adopted into their language, probably from their intercourse with the nations of Scandinavia and the Cimbrian Chersonese, I do not deny, since

\* Our author himself is inclined to this opinion when it promotes his purpose; for, in p. 163, he observes, that "if errors be admitted into any branch of science, they commonly remain for centuries, owing to the intolerance of mankind, who are ever ready to resign their minds to any guide; and would rather sleep and go wrong, than examine and go right; whereas they have only to trust themselves more, and others less."

those skilled in the Erse find in it some yet remaining; as there are in the other Gaelic dialects, from similar causes. This circumstance might easily have seduced Agricola to indulge himself, as others have done, in forming hypotheses and conjectures not founded on facts; and to gratify his vanity by appearing the oracle of novel truth. Thus a modern dabbler in languages, having discovered a few Ptolemaic words in the Irish dialect, which had crept into it through commerce with those universal traders, in defiance of all moral, historical, and physical evidence, ascribes to them the derivation of the Irish people. The truth is, the dialects of Ireland, of Wales, and of the Northern extremity of Scotland, however interpolated with foreign words, are specially the same; Gaelic fundamentally and in their structure; as will be demonstrated to whomsoever will be at the pains of an examination. But of the people who are particularly the subject of this discussion it may be further urged, that, were so much of their language Teutonic as to render its character ambiguous, yet the name whereby they have ever designated themselves (*Galls*), and their country (*Caledonia*), might be deemed sufficient to determine the question. But since other arguments are adduced, they also must be examined.

Redness of hair is not peculiar to the Germans and Caledonians; it is common to all Northern nations; it is frequent among the indigenous people of Ireland and Wales; and it will not be said that they are of Germanic race. But the Germans being the first red-haired men known to the Romans, they were thought, by the quacks of the time, to be the progenitors of all others of that description afterwards discovered. What was the precise height of the Caledonians, at the time of the Roman invasion, it would certainly now be very arrogant to pretend to determine; but it may be observed, that the Romans frequently represented of gigantic stature hostile barbarians, who, once subdued, appear to possess no remarkable quality. It is the practice of fear to magnify its object, and of vanity to report the delusion; and it is not improbable that, under the influence of these sentiments, their enemies contemplated "the free-born warriors, who started to arms at the voice of the King of Norway." Whatever was their configuration, that of their posterity has nothing



thing Germanic in its character; for those men are short, broad, honey, and muscular, with tight articulations, and small extremities. Nor is the national difference less definitively marked in their visages; which, though broad, are rigid and lean, with small eyes, and prominent cheek-bones, a feature which is still remarkable among the Gallic nations of the Continent, notwithstanding their commixture with the Goths and Scythians. But, though there existed nothing to invalidate the authority of Tacitus in this case, his report should not be received but with caution, since, notwithstanding his philosophic spirit in moral things, his contumacious wit, and the sententious elegance of his diction, his sincerest votaries must confess, that he sometimes betrays ignorance where knowledge was within his reach, and often the puerile ambition of raising a stupid admiration in the reader at the expence of truth and probability. What Tacitus wrote of the Caledonians, Beda reported, as did that elegant and intelligent geographer D'Auville, without meriting obloquy; for their business being narrative, not speculation, they could only deliver information as they received it. The "evidence of all antiquity," which Mr Pinkerton boasts in favour of his thesis, is too indeterminate an expression to merit refutation.

That the countries of Cisalpine Gaul and Italy were not inhabited by Gauls but Goths, he is convinced, "because ancient fables are silent concerning them." Not only the voice of history, but the silence of fable, is made to contravene moral and geographical evidence. He himself establishes the facts, that the Gallic nations occupied not only the Western side of Europe, but that their Eastern limits were considerably extended beyond the Rhine and Danube, and that the Scythians or Goths expelled them from those territories, and compressed them within the rivers. Italy, therefore, must necessarily have been one of the regions which they previously possessed; and if, when compelled to retire from the East, the rivers formed a barrier sufficient to stop the progress of their enemies, how much more formidable a one must the Alps have been! But, granting that they surmounted this obstacle, destroyed the natives, and occupied their country, is it most probable that they would assume the name of the people whom they exterminated, or that they would, in confu-

minity to the universal practice of men in colonising, have been true to their own?

But for Mr. Pinkerton there is the authority of Polybius, who testifies, in the second book of his General History, that "the Cisalpine Gauls derive their origin from the common stock with the rest, and obtained that appellation from their situation only; and that, when they were threatened with a war by the other Gallic nations, they pleaded consanguinity to avert it, and to engage their enemies to unite with them their arms against the Romans."

I induce the foregoing arguments, only to shew the folly of learning when it is misapplied; and the citation, to demonstrate how a writer, when he has started a fantastick system, will trample on the rules which he has instituted for his own government, as well as on reason and analogy, in pursuit of the illusion. The necessity of the whole is superseded by the proof of the Latin being fundamentally a Gaelic dialect\*.

Mr. Pinkerton, though he affirms the Caledonians to be Goths, seems to allow that their language is Gaelic. This inconsistency becomes more apparent by his dogmatical assertion, that the few Latin words found in the *Erse* were introduced in the middle ages by the ministers of religion.

That the priests with new things introduced their names there can be no doubt; but that they prevailed upon a whole people to change the names of the great objects of Nature, nay of almost all substances and qualities, their familiar and household words, their radical verbs, and even the indeclinable parts of speech, is hardly to be admitted. Yet it is well known to those acquainted with the Latin and Gaelic, that the most of these terms are common to both languages. I need not say that, from the number of Greek colonies settled in the Southern division of Italy, much of the foundation, as well as a greater part of the fabric, of the Roman

\* I am aware that the termination *man*, *ben*, of the name *Roman*, indicates a Gothic or Scythic origin; since the word is not only of the language of these nations, but is generally used by them in the composition of Gentile names both in Asia and Europe; as *Turkoman*, *Mussulman*, *Englishman*, &c. It was, however, adopted by the Romans, as by many other Gaelic people, of whose origin there is no question; as the *Ardians*, *Arabians*, *Sequans*, and many others.



language, became Grecian; but I will affirm, that the roots of all the words of that language, which cannot be found in Lexicons, are in the Gaelic. Whoever doubts this, may obtain satisfaction, either by consulting living information, or the vocabularies which are published.

SECUTOR.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

I HAVE been your constant reader about forty years, and now commence a correspondent. If you think the contents of this letter worth inserting, I may, perhaps, take the liberty of addressing you again upon such topics as may fall in my way. I am now induced to do it by a letter, signed a Subscriber, in your Supplement, p. 1155, respecting Defoe's transactions with Alexander Selkirk, of whom, though little is there said, yet it is so vague and inaccurate, as to make me suspect that the circumstances of his singular adventure are much less known than is usually supposed. What strengthens this suspicion is, that, a short time since, an impudent attempt was made, in a respectable Evening Paper\*, to impose upon the publick an ode, written by the ingenious Mr. Cowper, as an original composition of Selkirk during his solitude. The person who attempted this literary cheat prefixed a short account of Selkirk, containing almost as many errors as lines. This is not wonderful; those who attempt to deceive are generally ignorant. The imposition was immediately detected, and properly exposed, but no notice taken of the mistakes in matter of fact. As this man's adventure was very remarkable and uncommon, I have thought it worth while to extract the following summary of it from those original narratives which still exist, and some of which are only to be found in books not very commonly to be met with. I beg leave to refer such of your readers, as may wish to consult them, to Funnell's "Voyage round the World," Woodes Rogers' "Voyage round the World," Edward Cooke's "Journal of Rogers' Voyage," and to N° XXVI of "The Englishman," by Sir Richard Steele. Alexander Selkirk was born at Largo, in the county of Fife, about the year 1676, and was bred a seaman. He

went from England, in 1703, in the capacity of sailing master of a small vessel called The Cinque Ports Galley, Charles Pickering, captain, burthen about 90 tons, with 16 guns and 63 men; and in September the same year sailed from Corke, in company with another ship, of 26 guns and 120 men, called the St. George, commanded by that famous navigator, William Dampier, intending to cruise on the Spaniards in the South Sea. On the coast of Brazil, Pickering died, and was succeeded in his command by his lieutenant, Thomas Stradling. They proceeded on their voyage round Cape Horn, to the island of Juan Fernandez, whence they were driven by the appearance of two French ships, of 36 guns each, and left five of Stradling's men there on shore, who were taken off by the French. Hence they sailed to the coast of America, where Dampier and Stradling quarrelled, and separated by agreement, on the 19th of May, 1704. In September following, Stradling came again to the island of Juan Fernandez, where Selkirk and his captain had a difference, which, with the circumstance of the ship's being very leaky, and in bad condition, induced him to determine on staying there alone; but when his companions were about to depart, his resolution was shaken, and he desired to be taken on board again. Happily for him, the captain then refused to admit him, and he was obliged to remain, having nothing but his cloaths, bedding, a gun, and a small quantity of powder and ball; a hatchet, knife, and kettle; his books, and mathematical and nautical instruments. He kept up his spirits tolerably, till he saw the vessel put off, when (as he afterwards related) his heart yearned within him, and melted at parting with his comrades and all human society at once.

"——— Yet believe me, Arcas;  
Such is the rooted love we bear mankind,  
All ruffians as they were, I never heard  
A sound so dismal as their parting cry."

*Thomson's Agamemnon.*

The Cinque Ports was run on shore a few months afterwards; the captain and crew, to save their lives, surrendered themselves prisoners to the Spaniards, who treated them so harshly, that they were in a much worse situation than Selkirk, and continued in it a longer time. Some months after Selkirk left the South Sea in the Duke privateer, Captain Stradling was sent a prisoner to Europe on board a French ship,

\* See a letter, dated Edinburgh, in the St. St. Chronicle.

and by that means got to England. Thus left sole monarch of the island, with plenty of the necessaries of life, he found himself in a situation hardly supportable. He had fish, goat's flesh, turnips, and other vegetables; yet he grew dejected, languid, and melancholy, to such a degree, as to be scarcely able to refrain from doing violence to himself. Eighteen months passed before he could, by reasoning, reading his Bible, and study, be thoroughly reconciled to his condition. At length he grew happy, employing himself in decorating his huts, chasing the goats, whom he equalled in speed, and scarcely ever failed of catching. He also tamed young kids, laming them to prevent their becoming wild; and he kept a guard of tame cats about him, to defend him when asleep from the rats, who were very troublesome. When his cloaths were worn out, he made others of goats skins, but could not succeed in making shoes, which, however, habit, in time, enabled him to dispense with the use of. His only liquor was water. He computed that he had caught 1000 goats during his abode there; of whom he had let go 500, after marking them by sitting their ears. Commodore Anson's people, who were there about 30 years after, found the first goat, which they shot upon landing, was thus marked, and, as it appeared to be very old, concluded that it had been under the power of Selkirk; but it appears by Capt. Carteret's account of his voyage in the *Swallow* sloop, that other persons practised this mode of marking, as he found a goat with his ears thus sit on the neighbouring island of *Mas-a-fuera*, where Selkirk never was. He made companions of his tame goats and cats, often dancing and singing with them. Though he constantly performed his devotions at stated hours, and read aloud; yet, when he was taken off the island, his language, from disuse of conversation, was become scarcely intelligible. In this solitude he continued four years and four months, during which time only two incidents happened which he thought worth relating, the occurrences of every day being in his circumstances nearly similar. The one was, that, pursuing a goat eagerly, he caught it just on the edge of a precipice, which was covered with bushes, so that he did not perceive it, and he fell over to the bottom, where he lay (according to Capt. Rogers's ac-

count) 14 hours senseless; but, as he related to Sir R. Steele, he computed, by the alteration of the moon, that he had lain three days. When he came to himself, he found the goat lying under him dead. It was with great difficulty that he could crawl to his habitation, whence he was unable to stir for ten days, and did not recover of his bruises for a long time. The other event was, the arrival of a ship, which he at first supposed to be French: and such is the natural love of society in the human mind, that he was eager to abandon his solitary felicity, and surrender himself to them, although enemies; but, upon their landing, approaching them, he found them to be Spaniards, of whom he had too great a dread to trust himself in their hands. They were by this time so near, that it required all his agility to escape, which he effected by climbing into a thick tree, being shot at several times as he ran off. Fortunately, the Spaniards did not discover him, though they stayed some time under the tree where he was hid, and killed some goats just by. In this solitude Selkirk remained until the 2d of February, 1709, when he saw two ships come into the bay, and knew them to be English. He immediately lighted a fire as a signal, and, on their coming on shore, found they were the Duke, Capt. Rogers, and the Dutchess, Capt. Courtney, two privateers from Bristol. He gave them the best entertainment he could afford; and, as they had been a long time at sea without fresh provisions, the goats which he caught were highly acceptable. His habitation, consisting of two huts, one to sleep in, the other to dress his food in, was so obscurely situated, and so difficult of access, that only one of the ship's officers would accompany him to it. Dampier, who was pilot on board the Duke, and knew Selkirk very well, informed Capt. Rogers, that, when on board the *Cinque Ports*, he was the best seaman on board that vessel; upon which Capt. Rogers appointed him master's mate of the Duke. After a fortnight's stay at Juan Fernandez, the ships proceeded on their cruise against the Spaniards; plundered a town on the coast of Peru; took a Manila ship off California; and returned by way of the East Indies to England, where they arrived the 11th of October, 1711; Selkirk having been absent eight years, more than half of which time he had spent alone

on the island. The public curiosity being excited respecting him, he was induced to put his papers into the hands of Defoe, to arrange, and form them into a regular narrative. These papers must have been drawn up after he left Juan Fernandez, as he had no means of recording his transactions there. Capt. Cooke remarks, as an extraordinary circumstance, that he had contrived to keep an account of the days of the week and month; but this might be done, as Defoe makes Robinson Crusoe do, by cutting notches in a post, or many other methods. From this account of Selkirk, Defoe took the idea of writing a more extensive work, the romance of Robinson Crusoe, and very dishonestly defrauded the original proprietor of his share of the profits. I conclude this story with Selkirk's observation to Sir R. Steele, only remarking, that it is a proof how apt we mortals are to imagine, that happiness is to be found in any situation except that in which we happen to be. To use his own words, "I am now (says he) worth eight hundred pounds, but shall never be so happy as when I was not worth a farthing."

I beg leave to inform your correspondent D. R. p. 31, that, from repeated experiments, I know his opinion to be well founded, that a musket, or even a pistol shot, will "as surely enter a tree as a nail may be driven into it by a hammer." I have seen a pistol ball fired into an oak tree; and it penetrated near an inch into the solid wood.

Yours, &c. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Feb. 25.

IN the course of a late conversation with a nobleman of the first consequence and information in this kingdom, he assured me, that Mr. Benjamin Holloway, of Middleton Stony, assured him, some time ago, that he knew for fact, that the celebrated romance of "Robinson Crusoe" was really written by the E. of Oxford, when confined in the Tower of London; that his Lordship gave the manuscript to Daniel Defoe, who frequently visited him during his confinement; and that Defoe, having afterwards added the second volume, published the whole as his own production. This anecdote I would not venture to send to your valuable Magazine, if I did not think my information good, and imagine it might be acceptable to your numerous readers, notwithstanding the work has heretofore been generally attributed to the latter. W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 1.

YOUR correspondent M. A. or, as I presume, the Master of Arts, who has made mention of a stone coffin found among the ruins of Reading Abbey, will much oblige a constant reader of your Miscellany if he will favour him with an account when and where it was found, as I do not recollect any circumstance mentioned by any of your correspondents of the finding such a stone coffin. If M. A. refers to what has been published respecting the furnace that a leaden coffin there found was the coffin of Henry the First, that matter underwent much discussion, and was left in a state of doubt. Whether a correspondent, who suggests his opinion to you respecting a matter hardly possible to prove, may be pronounced unfortunate, or otherwise, is with me a matter of question. To be unfortunate is to be unprosperous, or wanting luck. I rather apprehend M. A. means to say, the gentleman who transmitted to you that account was not infallible; nor did he pretend to be so, or to be privileged from error, or incapable of mistake in a point which no man has yet ascertained to a demonstration. I would not contend with M. A. upon the definition or true meaning of the word "unfortunate," as applied to that narrative; but I must contend that M. A.'s memory is very fallible when he pronounces that discussion to have respected a stone-coffin. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 2.

IN your Magazine for February last, in the Review of *Morsels of Criticism*, p. 242, your readers are told, that "Mr. King offers a new translation of 1 John iv. 3," or rather 2 and 3. I trust, I shall give no displeasure either to Mr. King, your Reviewer, or Readers, by informing them, if you, Sir, will permit me to do it, that, upwards of twenty years ago, the same translation was given to that passage (*Every Spirit that confesseth that Jesus is the Christ come in the flesh, &c.*) by a now-deceased Clergyman of acknowledged abilities in scriptural learning, in a series of Sermons delivered on the three first verses of the fourth chapter of St. John's Epistle, and accompanied, with such reasons as made it appear the true sense of the rule there laid down by the Apostle. I think it but justice to say this; but at the same time desire it may not be thought that I mean to cast any reflection.

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reflection on Mr. King. This translation gives so clear a sense to the passage that it is not extraordinary it should occur to more than one among the number of those who study the Scriptures in the original. • E. D.

In p. 142, col. 2, Matt. "xviii." should, I suppose, be "xvii. 9—13."

*Description of A NEW INVENTED STOVE, with a descending Flue.*  
(See plate II.)

MR. URBAN, Feb. 4.  
**A**MONGST the utilities of the Gentleman's Magazine, the means it affords of circulating information on inventions and improvements may be enumerated.

Amidst the lighter traſts of a daily paper, ſuch explanations would ſeldom obtain notice, or, at beſt, the notice only of a minute; and yet it will not be denied that articles of this kind may furniſh amuſement, and that there ſhould ſomewhere exiſt a repository in which ſuch as are uſeful may be preſerved.

The untractable nature of ſmoke occasions a kind of annoyance, which may be ranked amongſt the real diſcomforts of life; the diſguſt, and even the terror, with which it is conſidered, cannot be denied, whiſt we remember that, of the two great diſturbers of domeſtic felicity, our proverb gives it even the foremoſt rank,

*A ſmoky chimney and a ſcolding wife.*

Whether the order ought to be inverted or not, I leave to be debated by thoſe who have experience in both; my preſent purpoſe is to ſhew, that ſmoke is far more ductile and manageable than it has commonly been ſuppoſed to be.

A proof of the decay of religion in our days—would it were the only one—is the complaining of coldneſs in our churches, and of the efforts hitherto to render them warm and comfortable. As a fire placed againſt any one ſide of a large building could have but a partial effect,—and as the building of chimnies in the area muſt utterly confound the ſymmetry of any ſtructure, German ſtoves were introduced, ſew of which have answered the intended purpoſe in any tolerable degree.—The improvements of the Bank of England preſented a novelty of the ſtove kind. In the centre of the hall, and of each of the principal offices, an edifice of caſt-iron ſupplied a

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gentle heat, and much curioſity was excited reſpecting the means by which it was produced. Fire was not doubted, although no fire was viſible: and, as there was not any appearance of chimney or funnel, it was conjectured that the ſmoke was conſumed within the domes, with which each of theſe temples were ſeverally crowned; or, that the element was ſupplied from ſome material which could undergo combuſtion without emitting that noxious vapour. Theſe ſtoves, however, were heated by a common fire of ſea-coal, from which the ſmoke paſſed *downwards*. But, though the Bank ſtove was much admired for the ingenuity of the contrivance, complaints were ſoon made, that the warmth emitted from the ſurface of caſt iron was unwholeſome; that the air of the room was not exchanged and purified as by a common fire; that diſorders in the lungs, in ſhort, a new diſorder, *an iron cough*, was occaſioned by them; and it is probable the charge is not altogether unfounded.

THE STOVE, which the annexed plate repreſents, is free from the objections which have been urged againſt the former.

By referring to the plate (*fig. 1*), the reader will ſee the form of a ſtove with two open fire-places placed on two faces of a triangle—to which a third might be added where it might be neceſſary—from each of theſe the ſmoke readily paſſes through an aperture in the back into a flue, which deſcends perpendicularly about ſeven feet, then horizontally through a brick flue led over an arch, in order to leave a paſſage or thoroughfare in the cellar beneath, and, from thence, aſcends through a common chimney to the top of the houſe. The fires conſtantly burn well; and it is indeed curious, and to moſt obſervers ſurpriſing, to ſee the ſmoke, flame, and ſparks, run downwards as readily as water, or any fluid could do. It may be neceſſary to obſerve, and will ſerve to explain the principle of this contrivance, that, at the time the fires are lighted in the ſtoves, a handful of ſhavings ſhould be put into the chimney through the ſmall iron door (marked *b*); theſe being lighted, the ſmoke aſcending from them will expel the atmophſpherical air from the ſhaft; which having cauſed a kind of *vacuum* therein, the air from the horizontal and deſcending flues ruſhes to fill the ſpace, and

and is followed by that from the room wherein the stoves are placed, passing through the apertures in the fire-places; so that a sufficient current or draft being obtained, the smoke is led to pass downwards, contrary to its natural tendency, as liquids will rise and pass upwards through a siphon, and from the same cause. I cannot dismiss the subject without observing, that an attention to the principle may lead to more effectual remedies for the smoking of common chimneys, and that, by means of this improvement, churches, and other public Buildings, may be supplied with pleasant and wholesome warmth; that the architect, thus relieved from the necessity of providing fire-places and chimnies on the several sides of a building, will often be enabled to make a more convenient appropriation of the several parts to the uses intended, and may sometimes find himself more at liberty to pursue the suggestions of his imagination in the nobler objects of his art, the attainment of graceful simplicity, and the display of unincumbered space.

Yours, &c.

G.

N. B. One of these stoves is placed in the Phoenix Fire office, Lombard-street, where it answers in every the most perfect degree.

*Explanation of Plate II.*

Fig. 1. A, the base or foundation.

B, section of the floor.

C, circular hearth.

D, the sub-plinth or bed-stone.

E, the stove with two fire-places.

d d d d, vents for warm air.

g g, the course of the flue and chimney.

b, an iron door; for the use of which

see the description annexed.

Fig. 2. The base plate, of cast-iron.

a a, the ashes-pits.

b b, the flues, separated from each other.

c c c c, holes for the passage of air from the cellar; which, after becoming heated in the cavities of the stove, is discharged at the several parts marked d d d d.

Fig. 3. The bed-stone.

i i, the aperture for the flues.

k, four holes to admit air from the cellar into the cavities parts of the stove.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeds, March 1.*

AS many ingenious conjectures have been some time ago, and very lately, offered, respecting the true reading of the monastic seal which has belonged to an hospital dedicated to the

Virgin Mary, and hitherto supposed to have been situate at a place called Nouthun; and what the initial letter of the name of the place really is being the sole matter in doubt, and which can be determined only by an accurate inspection of the original seal; it becomes, therefore, incumbent upon the possessor of it to communicate such information as may clear up that doubt, and which, it is hoped, the following remarks will not fail to do.

On looking back to vol. LVI. p. 1107, where your correspondent W. & D. supposes that the initial letter might not be N but B, and the small joining strokes in the center and bottom parts of the B might have been so much worn in so old a seal as to have escaped the observation of the delineator, I was induced to take off a very fair impression of the seal; and upon accurately examining it, and comparing such initial letter of the name of the place with the B in the word BEATE of the inscription, the first letter of the former appears evidently to be a B, the strokes at the top and bottom, and a small one in the center, of the B, and also a roundness at the top and bottom of it, being yet visible.

The inscription upon the seal (*see pl. II. fig. 4*) undoubtedly is *SPHOSPITALIS BEATE MARIE DE BOUTHUN*, and carries with it the highest probability of having once belonged to one of the two hospitals in the suburbs of the city of York, which bore the name of Boutham; both being dedicated to St. Mary according to Tanner.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Uttoxeter, Feb. 21.*

I HAVE sent you a drawing of the remains of a brass, or mixed metal, vessel, which was brought to me on the 14th of February last, and was found by a labourer the day before, in digging upon a common belonging to the parish of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, which had never before been cultivated, and which is now inclosing in consequence of an act of parliament, for the purpose of aiding the poor's rates, which are very high here. (*See pl. II. fig. 5*).

The common where the vessel was found is called the High Wood: there is a very remarkable eminence upon it, which goes by the name of Toot Hill, supposed to be a tumulus, and is upon the very highest part of the common, and is conspicuous at many miles distance.



tance. All the bottom part of the vessel, of which this drawing is an exact copy, is corroded away by time; and as the Romans, when they conquered England, had several stations in this neighbourhood, I suppose it to have been a vessel in use among them, and consequently to be of very remote antiquity; and I am the more confirmed in my supposition, as it has a very near resemblance to a Roman vessel described in the third volume of Montfaucon's *Antiquities*, by Humphreys, and of which there is a figure in Plate 24, No. 9.

According to the account there given of such vessels, I suppose it to be an epichysis for bringing wine to the table; or, perhaps, it was appropriated for their sacrifices. The measure, over the top, is three inches and a half from the lip to the handle, and the handle is five inches to the top of the bended part. The metal seems to have been covered over, both inside and outside, with a hard and smooth enamel, where it is not corroded or chipped off, and to have been of a grey colour. The handle seems to have been richly gilt with gold; and the labourer who found it was exceedingly elated, expecting that the whole had been of that precious metal, and was very much disappointed when it proved to be only brass. Whether the vessel is what the Romans called a *seris*, *guttur* or *epichysis*, I shall leave to the more learned Antiquaries to determine. I wished very much to have procured it, to have sent it to Mr. Green of Lichfield; but, after I had seen it, and made this drawing, it was fetched from me so often, to have the quality of the metal tried by different people, and was so mutilated by filing, scraping, and hammering, that it was quite spoiled for a curiosity.

The common called the High Wood, about 130 years ago, was all covered, a few places excepted, with timber trees and underwood; but all of it has been long cleared away. There is a very old mansion-house on the side of the common, which, from time immemorial, has been the seat of a family of the name of Minors; which family, according to Dr. Lightfoot, who made a survey of the parish about the year 1658, had very great landed property in the parish. There are now some remains of the great estate lying near the house; and the present owner of it is still of the name of Minors. The family must formerly have been of very great distinc-

tion, as they had a chapel on the South side of the parish church in Uttoxeter; where, I suppose, a mass-priest was appointed to say mass for the family; and it is still the family burying-place.

I shall be much obliged to you to insert the above account, with the drawing, the first opportunity. I may, perhaps, in a little time, send you some extracts from the Uttoxeter parish-books during the time of Oliver's usurpation, as they were regulated and arranged by Dr. Lightfoot. S. BENTLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Glasgow, March 1.*  
**A**S a sense of compassion for the sufferings of our West-India slaves seems gaining ground in this kingdom, in opposition to the interested views of those who are concerned in that infamous traffic; every person who wishes well to the general good of mankind will cheerfully step forward on the occasion, and contribute all he can to put an end to the sufferings of so large a portion of the human race. This is a pious duty we owe to our Creator, the common parent of mankind; to the feelings of our own hearts, which forbid us to be happy at the expence of the unfortunate; and to our fellow-creatures, who are entitled, equally with ourselves, to every blessing enjoyed on earth. In obedience to this call of humanity, I beg room in your useful Magazine, Mr. Urban, for the reflections of an individual, who abhors the idea of slavery, and sees with shame a combination formed by interested persons in this country of freedom to perpetuate a kind of tyranny hitherto unheard-of in the annals of history.

The remark I believe is true, Sir, though highly degrading to mankind, that tyranny is no where exercised with such severity as among a free people. The Romans, under the commonwealth, were extremely severe to their slaves. Instances of their unbounded cruelty are every where to be met with in their authors. Even Cato, the rigid observer of virtue, laid it down as a maxim, that, when a slave was advanced in years, he ought to be sold. If we turn our eyes to Greece, the nurse of liberty, of patriots, and heroes, we see the same cruelty to slaves, attended in some stores by circumstances peculiarly disgraceful to the human species. Who can read of the abject condition of the Helotes at Sparta without indignation? are you not shocked when you find the Roman emperors,

emperors, the tyrants of the world, endeavouring to moderate this ferocious spirit of tyranny in their subjects, and enacting laws to mitigate its violence? I wish to know what Mrs. Macaulay, the enthusiastic admirer of "*those illustrious nations*" (Greece and Rome), and of their "*divine precepts*," can say in defence of this horrid custom, a custom no where carried to greater lengths than in those republics. It was not till Christianity influenced the manners of men, and introduced a spirit of mildness and justice in our dealings with others, that slavery received its first check. Civilization, or rather the reflection of Christianity upon the human mind, shewed slavery in its true colours, and taught us to pay a proper respect to our species. It was at length totally abolished in Europe; and would to Heaven Europe had not revived it again, in its traffic with Africa!

It is a well-known fact, that our slaves in the West-Indies receive harsher treatment than those belonging to the French or Spaniards. All who visit those islands are witnesses of the unrelenting barbarity and Asiatic despotism of our planters on the one hand, and of the sufferings and sullen resentment of their slaves, who are ever ready to take an opportunity of revenge, on the other. But, in the French islands, we find the slaves of a different temper. In time of war, they in general unite cordially with their masters in defence of their possessions, and have often given proofs of their courage and fidelity. This difference in the negroes we must necessarily attribute to the different behaviour of the masters. But then, how can we otherwise account for this difference of behaviour in the masters, than by supposing the truth of the remark abovementioned, that tyranny is exercised by none with so much severity as by a free people?

We know, Sir, that our Legislature, with an attention that does them honour, has interfered in behalf of those unfortunate men, and enacted the most salutary laws to mitigate their sufferings. But, alas! what are laws in the hands of those whose interest it is to pervert them, and who are at too great a distance from the mother-country for punishment! They are like the dictates of conscience, binding only on the good, but possessing no power over the wicked. Before slavery was abolished in Europe, laws were multiplied in vain to prevent

the evils resulting from it, and our forefathers found a necessity of utterly abolishing a custom which seems to bring an inseparable curse with it. Let us then no longer wish, by partial and inadequate remedies, to palliate an evil which the wisdom and experience of nations could not remove, and which has not been lessened by the many laws already enacted by our Legislature; laws which only serve to aggravate the distress of the sufferers, by holding out to them a relief they are not permitted to enjoy. Such has been the fate of the oppressed in all ages, and such it will ever be. It is therefore my opinion, Sir, an opinion I give as an individual of a free nation, that no partial remedies are to be adopted in behalf of slavery; that we must either leave our African brethren to their present unhappy fate, or totally abolish a practice which is an insult on humanity. We have a noble example set us by the Quakers of America, who have made it the first-fruit-offering of their independance. Let us call upon our Legislature to adopt their example, and to declare slavery inconsistent with the laws of England, and the spirit of Christianity. Some inconveniences will at first arise; but, when they are removed by the wisdom of Parliament, and the perseverance of the nation, we shall find ourselves happy in having completed a regulation which the other European nations will necessarily adopt.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Feb. 5.

YOU have given two instances of the sagacity, confidence (or, what shall I call it?), of birds. Let me, therefore, give you one instance of the tenderness, I was about to say *humanity*, of a raven. He lives, or did live three years since, at the Red Lion at Hungerford; his name, I think, is Rafe. You must know then, that, coming into that inn, my chaise run over, or bruised, the leg of my *Newfoundland* dog; and, while we were examining the injury done to the dog's foot, *Rafe* was evidently a concerned spectator; for, the minute the dog was tied up under the manger with my horses, *Rafe* not only visited, but fetched him bones, and attended upon him with particular and repeated marks of kindness. The bird's notice of the dog was so marked, that I observed it to the hostler, for I had not heard a word *before* of the history of this benevolent creature. *John* then told me, that he had been bred from his

his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affection between them was mutual; and that all the neighbourhood had often been witnesses of the innumerable acts of kindness they had conferred upon each other. Rafe's poor dog, after a while, unfortunately broke his leg, and, during the long time, he was confined, Rafe waited upon him constantly, carried him his provisions daily, and never scarce left him alone! One night, by accident the hostler had shut the stable door, and Rafe was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night; but the hostler found in the morning the bottom of the door so pecked away, that, had it not been opened, Rafe would, in another hour, have made his own entrance-port. I then enquired of my landlady (a sensible woman), and heard what I have related confirmed by her, with several other singular traits of the kindnesses this bird shews to all dogs in general, but particularly to maimed or wounded ones\*; but having committed these particulars to paper, and sent them for publication in the St. James's Chronicle†, I have forgotten them. I hope and believe, however, the bird is still living; and the traveller will find I have not over-rated this wonderful bird's merit. In my next, I will give you some account of a real Newfoundland dog, once my property; for, though I know it will be deemed a long bow-string, I had rather be suspected of such a stretch, than omit to repeat what I saw, and what I verily believe my brother saw. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

AGRICOLA, p. 104, has justly observed, that places of punishment upon a small scale have been adopted, where labour and solitude have broken the spirits of the most ferocious; and, on the authority of Mr. Howard, he might have added, that the plan has been pursued with success upon a large scale. For the Prisoner's Friend, in his description of la Maison de Force in Ghent, which was not half finished, thus expresses himself: "I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner. This company of near 190 stout criminals was governed

with as much apparent ease as the most sober and well-disposed assembly in civil society. No person is, on any pretence, admitted into the bed-room of another. There are eight small rooms, without beds, for the punishment of the refractory, but I always found them empty."

That the experiment was not tried in the metropolis of this kingdom, where such a regulation was most needful, must ever be a subject of surprise and regret. No better opportunity could have offered than when the new Newgate was erecting; but whether it was omitted from a want of consideration, or from an ill timed economy, I am not competent to determine. The construction of separate cells having been found, by the acknowledgement of Mr. Akerman, to answer the end proposed, it is the more astonishing that the number was not increased, with the view of working a reformation in persons, who, from the nature of their offences, would soon obtain their liberty, instead of exposing them to almost a certainty of becoming more vicious and profligate by being constantly associated with criminals worse than themselves.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, March 1.

IT has often been matter of surprise to me, that no nation, either European or remote, with which I am acquainted, or of which I have heard, has fallen upon, or adopted, the most seemingly obvious and convenient mode of establishing its current coinage, that is, by decimals; and I confess it would give me much pleasure to see my own country set the lead in this, as in other particulars, to a regulation which is at once consonant to reason, and very highly convenient to all ranks of people. The plan I would propose is, that the guinea (should it be thought proper not to change that appellation) should be of the value of, and pass for, twenty shillings; and ten pence, instead of twelve, make one shilling. How greatly would this easy alteration facilitate and simplify accounts and payments, without being, as I conceive, subject to a single objection. It would have the further convenience too of ascertaining, and being the cause of re-coining, all the specie in circulation (and against the present coinage there are, I believe, some just objections). Nay, it might even be made the means of annihilating that so general and unfair practice of

\* Rafe has been a widow or widower some years.

† To my great surprise, it was not inserted in that paper. I suppose it was not credited; but my name is at the service of the doubtful.

clipping the coin, to which all endeavours have hitherto proved ineffectual, by Government at the same time establishing an exact money-balance by authority, on which such a tax or price might be fixed as would bring in a considerable sum for the use of the state (suppose, for instance, half-a-guinea each). Every man would find it his interest to be provided with one of these; and, as by this precaution no light money would be received, those who practise the clipping it would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to issue any.

In perusing M. Buffon's Natural History, which does so much honour to literature, and to his country in particular, and is undoubtedly compiled from the best authorities then extant, I observe that, under the article *elephant*, he expresses it to be undecided in what manner the young one sucks the mother, whether with the trunk, as the species undoubtedly always drink, or as the young of other animals, with the mouth: but he decidedly gives his opinion, that the former one will be known to be the way whenever opportunity shall offer to ascertain it; for which he assigns such reasons as experience only can shew are ill-founded. It is most certain, however, that this able naturalist is mistaken in his theory on this point; and that the young elephant does not suck its mother with the trunk, and convey the milk to the mouth, as it does all other food, but that it draws the milk with its mouth, in the same manner a calf or a foal does; of which many Europeans, beside myself, have had ocular demonstration.

Much has been said of late, and I fear with too much reason, of the very uncomfortable, and even disgraceful, circumstances, of many of our inferior clergy. For if the situation of a clergyman be not such as to make him respectable in the eyes of his parishioners, little attention will be paid either to his example or his doctrine. It is a subject which requires investigation and correction as much, perhaps, as any which concerns society; and cannot be too early taken up and redressed by those possessed of the power, both for their own honour, and the comfort of a very laborious and deserving body of gentlemen, from whose example we expect a good influence on the morals of those committed to their charge. I am concerned to have cause to add, that there

is also some room for reform both in the conduct and appearance of too many modern priests. In their dress they imitate the laity, and of those not the most respectable order, as far as they can, and further than they ought, till they become ridiculous in themselves, and the laughing-stock of others; and it has been the observation of scores, who frequent watering-places, and other scenes of dissipation, that the number of clergymen always to be found there is enormous and disgraceful, as it can only happen through the neglect of their clerical duties. And to this circumstance, Mr. Urban, may, I fear, be chiefly owing the great falling-off in the attendance on the established church, and the vast increase of sectaries, whose pastors, both by precept and example, enforce those duties with unremitting zeal, which ours seem happy to escape from the trouble of.

In a former letter I took the liberty of suggesting two new taxes, which I believed would bring in a considerable revenue to the state, without affecting the conveniences of life, strictly speaking, or the circumstances of the poor. It seems pretty evident too, that the present taxes on perfumery, hats, gloves, and receipts, are shamefully evaded. It is to be hoped that some regulations to prevent this may be speedily established.

Yours, &c. R. R. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*  
WHILST we contemplate with peculiar pleasure those periods of history which have been most enlightened with the beams of science, we may, with higher satisfaction, reflect upon the effects of that more perfect state of knowledge, and general spirit of liberal sentiment, which is the characteristic of the present age. Knowledge, which was long confined to few, is now universally diffused, and is not lost in empty speculation, but operates upon the heart, and stimulates more active and new modes of benevolence. To alleviate the sorrows, to ease the burthens of the oppressed, and to procure for men the rights of men, are objects attempted by various methods; and such distinguished efforts of benevolence, so active, so intelligent, and so intrepid, as now excite the admiration and wonder of the world, exhibited in our immortal countryman, Mr. Howard, will not long be solitary instances. In his endeavours is, however, seen an uncommon

uncommon assemblage of knowledge and activity, of the genius which can plan, and the industry which can execute. His plans evince the soundest judgement, and all his efforts are directed to objects which are practicable: he, in consequence, already enjoys the great and sublime felicity of seeing his wishes matured into existence. He lives to enjoy the success which should attend the endeavours of benevolent minds, but which cannot be expected unless they are begun in a rational and systematic manner. It is principally to the ability of his schemes, to the plain, yet solid, good-sense of his measures, and to the candour of his conduct, that I would advert at present, and recommend as examples for the imitation of those distinguished characters, who are now employed in endeavours to prevent or lessen the miseries of the enslaved Africans. To the motives which have induced Mr. Clarkson to imitate this glorious hero of humanity, and to travel from port to port to gain that knowledge of the slave trade which was necessary to the arrangement of his plans, let every possible applause be given. To that benevolent intention, which has induced numbers in different parts of the kingdom to form committees, and subscribe funds, for the purpose of abolishing this trade, I wish every practicable success, and will give every consistent assistance; but let zeal be tempered by discretion, attended with candid construction upon the conduct of others, and freed from personal and scurrilous invective.

It admits no doubt that great cruelties are inevitable in every species of slavery, and are practised in this, under various forms, and by various descriptions of people. It is certainly a proper subject for parliamentary discussion, how far they can be prevented or alleviated. But it would appear, from the conduct of some of the principal movers in this good work, that it cannot be done without painting falsely, and exaggerating these cruelties, and exciting a decided abhorrence and contempt for the character, evidence, and opinions, of those who are concerned in, and for that reason best informed in the history of, this trade. Is it not possible a really good and benevolent man may be bred up in this commerce from his earliest youth, and become concerned in it, before he has ability or resolution to think in opposition to the wishes of those for

whom he has the greatest deference, and at the age of mature judgement find it impossible to decline it, without the most evident distress to his family? can it not be supposed that such a man, resting his opinion upon the Legislature he is born under and reverences, should be satisfied it would not sanction what was immoral, and wicked in him to practise, and that too in a degree to justify his being branded by his neighbours as a monster of iniquity? The progress of truth and humanity is slow and gradual. But a few years ago, when the Quakers petitioned Parliament against this commerce, not one of that enlightened assembly found their feelings so hurt as to speak of it in a light of moral turpitude; and is there no consideration to be had for the errors of a mercantile education? may not an African trader, though convinced that to abolish the trade would create more cruelty than at present exists, sincerely lament its existence, and wish to join his endeavours to procure every possible good from restricting, regulating, and amending, its methods of being carried on? He may think, that to aim at a sudden and total abolition is an act of Quixotism, and what nothing but ignorance can hope for; and yet wish a gradual abolition by making the trade unnecessary, by procuring the alteration of the colonial laws, so that the comforts of proper diet and rest may be secured to the Negroes in the Plantations, and they may be encouraged to propagate, and supply by their increase for the wants of the Planters.

That there are such characters, I can venture to assert; and greatly lament they are precluded from rendering assistance to Mr. Clarkson and his friends, from the uncandid manner in which they have been treated, and are spoken of. One active gentleman, when at Liverpool, is said not only to have declared the most violent prejudices against these characters, and to have treated their attentions with neglect, but to have employed himself in obtaining materials to criminate them, from the most unprincipled common sailors and dock land-ladies. These exaggerated facts may be twisted to the purpose of producing an abhorrence of this trade, and of their conduct, but will apply to, and exist in, the East India or any other navigation, where numbers of rough and daring spirits are confined in ships for long voyages. With the same views,

several

Several letters have appeared in the public papers, and resolutions have been entered into by committees; and facts, highly coloured and falsely varnished by one writer, become authorities when quoted by another.

By these means the question is likely to come before Parliament, as it is now before the publick, in such violent and prejudiced representations, that it is not likely to have the proper, or indeed any, attention paid to it; and a great and good work may fail, from unworthy and unnecessary endeavours to assist it.

From the conduct of the great instrument of humane reform before-mentioned, let the present efforts be directed. He found imprisonment for debt (a legal slavery) productive of the greatest misery; and he might have appealed to the publick with such instances of misery as would have proved its abolition a necessary measure, even at the risk of the commerce and credit of the nation; but he did not attempt to alter what, perhaps, the state of society makes inevitable: content with what was practicable, he made no idle efforts, and success and reformation quickly followed his steps.

Whatever may be his sentiments upon this important question, his diligence to acquire truth, and his cool dispassionate conduct, cannot be too much or too strongly recommended to all who wish well to this good cause, let them be either the champions of abolition or reform. To hear all parties without prejudice or violence, and to seek diligently for truth, are the only methods of knowing what may be expected from Parliament; and to ask right is the surest step to insure success.

The subject is worthy the attention of your valuable Miscellany; and if the well-meant advice, now offered, is thought proper for insertion, it would give me pleasure to see it followed by the sentiments of your correspondents, sufficiently to form a constant article in your monthly arrangement. For my own part, I will, if it is desired, enter into a detail of the question, as far as my ability extends, and will be happy by recommending a cool investigation, or by furnishing particulars to serve the cause of rational and practicable reform.

Yours, &c. GUSTAVUS.

MR. URBAN, March 6.

IF the world is not weary of Sir John Hawkins and his antagonists, allow

me, not in the vein of levity which has distinguished some of these censurers, but in sober seriousness, to ask him this plain question through the channel of your interesting publication: why he has suffered the Greek quotations in his edition of Johnson's Works to be printed so very inaccurately, that there are nearly as many faults as there are words? I have now his sixth volume before me. In p. 130, there is one line and a half of Greek, in which are four errata; in p. 131, six lines of Greek quotation; errata, thirteen. P. 364 is yet more grossly faulty. The two lines in p. 145 I will quote for the amusement of your readers—

Νόμους δ' ἐν Σαλαμῶνι, Πλάτων ὑπολαβὼν  
ἐπὶ τῇ αἰῶνι,

Ἡγύων ἀπὸ ἀγῶ, πολλοὶ δ' ὑμῖν αἰὶν ὀρέουσι;  
where there are seven, if not eight, errata, in the spelling and accenting. This is no wanton and arbitrary allegation; it is supported on the stubborn evidence of fact. PHILOMUSOS.

MR. URBAN, March 20.

YOU have favoured the publick (p. 95) with a well-written account of the celebrated Athenian Stuart, which has given great satisfaction to his numerous friends and acquaintance, but there are a few mistakes in it, that ought to be corrected, to prevent future biographers from being led astray, should they happen to consult, as they certainly will, the account given by your correspondent. H. A. sets out with informing us, that Mr. Stuart was the son of a mariner; but he does not tell us what country, nor what year, gave birth to this ingenious man. , who became acquainted with him soon after his return from Greece, have often heard him mention that he was born in London in 1713; that his parents lived in Creed-lane, Ludgate-street; that his father was of Scotland, and his mother from Wales. Though poor, they were honest and worthy people, and gave their son the best education in their power.

Your correspondent mentions, that Mr. S. made himself known to Messrs. Dawkins and Bouverie at Rome; but I believe this is a mistake. Mr. S. told me that he first met with those gentlemen at Athens; and I believe it was there that he received the first proofs of regard from the generous-spirited and enterprising Dawkins, who was glad to encourage a brother in scientific investigation,

gation, who possessed equal ardour with himself, but with very unequal means, for prosecuting those enquiries, in which both were engaged, with so much similarity of disposition, and eagerness of pursuit.

Your correspondent, I think, makes no mention of Mr. Revert, who was Mr. Stuart's companion at Athens, and who was jointly concerned with him in compiling and publishing that great work, "*The Antiquities*," &c. of which the first volume only has yet made its appearance. I am happy, however, in this opportunity of confirming to you the report, that the second volume has been left by Mr. S. in a state nearly ready for publication, and that the *Dilettanti Society* propose to give it to the publick very soon; under better auspices it could not appear.

Mr. Revert was, by profession, an architect, and it was from him that Mr. S. first caught his ideas of that science, in which (quitting the painter's art) he afterwards made so conspicuous a figure. It was at Rome that Messrs. Stuart and Revert first became acquainted, and from whence they traveled together to Athens, for the purpose of investigating the remains of ancient grandeur still to be found in the ruins of that celebrated metropolis of the most polished of the Grecian states.

Your correspondent makes Mr. S. considerably older than he was at the time of his death. He appears, likewise, to have been very ill-informed with respect to the circumstances of his matrimonial engagements, for he was twice married, though H. A. mentions only one connection of that kind. It was (as nearly as I can recollect) about the year 1760 when Mr. S. was first married: his choice then fell upon his housekeeper, a very good woman, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of four or five years. His second wife, now his widow, was a Miss Blackstone, whose father was a farmer in Kent; and to this very young lady he was united when he was about the age of sixty-seven. By her he had four children; one of whom, a boy, was the very "image and superscription" of himself, both in body and mind, he manifested a most astonishing turn for *drawing*, even before he was three years old; and would imitate, with pen or pencil, every thing he saw lying on his father's table. This child (his father's darling) died of the small-pox to-

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wards the latter end of the year 1787; and poor Mr. S's health was observed to decline very rapidly from that time.

Mr. S's eldest son is still living; a fine boy, about seven years old, and is at Mr. Burney's boarding school at Hammer-smith. In the same village also are placed, at Miss Scott's, Mr. S's two daughters, the eldest of whom is about eight years of age. It is happy for these that they are so properly started; and it is still more happy for them that they are also under the careful eye of a prudent and affectionate mother, to whom this father's testimony of respect is due, that, notwithstanding the disparity of years between her and Mr. S. she made his *latter day*, as comfortable and happy as the assiduity and tenderness of an affectionate wife can possibly render those of a fond and truly domesticated husband.

Thus you see, Mr. Urban, that the hero of our tale was not so far advanced in years as he is made to have been by the account of your correspondent. According to H. A. he must have been 81 or 82; but, as a collateral proof of the account which I have now given, I can refer any enquirer to the plate on his coffin, which I saw deposited in the vault of the church of St. Martin in the Fields, on which he is said to have died, Feb. 3, 1788, in the 76th year of his age.

And now, Sir, with your good leave, a word or two, in conclusion, concerning an illiberal paragraph which lately appeared in a news-paper, reflecting, very unjustly, on the ingenious and learned Athenian, for spending much of his time in alehouses with low company, &c. The person who wrote that paragraph was not in the secret of Mr. S's true character. He was a great humorist in the most agreeable sense of the word, an attentive observer of men and manners; and having learned that there were clubs of artists, &c. held at certain porter-houses in his neighbourhood, belonging to which were some odd geniuses, men of an original turn of thinking and conversation, he would, occasionally, when his evenings were not otherwise engaged, resort for variety to such places, in order to smoke his darling pipe, and listen to their curious debates, &c. At these places he was received with much respect by the company, who thought themselves highly honoured by his presence; and often, on the next day, would he entertain his friends



friends of the *higher orders* with his pleasant details of what usually passed on such droll assemblies. And where, Mr. Urban, was the harm of all this? Dean Swift and Hogarth often did the same; and, to the ideas which they acquired on such occasions, the world is indebted for many of those admirable strokes of humour which have distinguished the pen of the one and the pencil of the other.

Yours, &c. A. H.

*Strictures on Mr. HARMER's Observations. (Continued from p. 115.)*

Obs. **STRETCHING** out the hand, 95. *S* clearly means holding them up, or out, in a posture of prayer.

Obs. 96. Setting idol *ibresfelds* and *posts*, may mean, introducing their shrines, altars, and other marks of idol worship, into the temple and sanctuary of the true God.

Obs. 97. True it is that David kept Goliath's armour in his tent at the time he brought his head to Jerusalem; but this is not presumptive evidence that he presented his sword afterwards to the Tabernacle at all, or *when he was in circumstances to do it with the requisite magnificence*. The letter of Queen Catherine about the piece of James IV's coat, *to be displayed in the banners of Henry VIII. in France*, is a ridiculous misapprehension of the words of her Majesty's letter. "Sending you *for your banners* a king's coat," means only a trophy, or token of the victory, for which purpose she would have sent James's *dead body*, but *our English men's hearts would not suffer it*. Here again much criticism is thrown away on the *English* word *cloth*, without telling us what the *original* word meant. The LXX render it *mantle*, and the Vulgate, *palium*, which means more than a common *covering*, perhaps the *scabbard*, or a *wrapper*, or it may be the tunic or mantle of Goliath himself—if he wore one.

Obs. 100. Great stress is here laid on the apparent triviality of the presents given by the monarch of Ireland to the King of Ulster; that with ships, cups, horses, swords, robes, coats of mail, mantles, knives, and greyhounds, should be joined *leeks* and *swans eggs*. The laughability of these unequal presents arises from a false comparison of ancient with modern times. But let us see what were the ridiculous things which were said to be presented to the King of England. Hugh Oiscl was to

give King John two robes of a good green colour for his interest with the Flemish merchants to recover a debt; and, if he did not deliver the robes at Candlemas, he was to deliver four pair of like robes at Lent. The second clause of this fine or obligation shews these green robes (*robes*) were so valuable, there was some difficulty in procuring them in a given time. Mr. Madox, and Mr. Hume implicitly following him, states, that Andrew Nevelun was to give three Flemish caps; but the record says, "*cappas flaviales de Flandria*," which may have been caps of a particular construction or material, *rain-proof*. All the lampreys the tutor could get was no such inconsiderable thing, when we reflect in how high demand that fish was among our forefathers. So late as the reign of Henry V. we find, in Rymer, K. 175, a specific power was granted to two persons to buy, take, and provide, all the live lampreys they could, in or out of the Seine, between Rouen and Harfleur; and to two others the like power between Lillebon and Harfleur; so that it should seem Henry V. was not afraid of the ill effect of eating this fish, which cost Henry I. his life. The three mewed or trained hawks (*aussur metaru*), in an age when hawking was in high vogue, and carrying a hawk on the fist was a mark of nobility, would be no insignificant addition to the ten marks to obtain the king's favour. Ten hawks are joined with ten horses, and one fore hawk with one horse, in other instances. Surely the being excused going to conduct the King of Scotland to the King of England, in John's reign, was well bought off by ten bulls and ten cows! Many a good woman would give 100 hens *to have access to her husband who was in confinement*. The words of the record are, "*eo quod possit jaccere una nocte cum domino suo Hugone de Nevill*." (Madox, 326). Mr. Hume presumes he was *in confinement*. Elias the dean fined in 100 marks that his mistress (*amica*), his sons, and servants, might be bailed to answer in the king's courts." (Madox, 342). Many women paid fines to be excused marriage, or to be at liberty to marry whom they pleased. Ridiculous as this may seem at first sight, the least knowledge of our ancient customs shews the reason of it; that, being in ward to the king, they could not marry without his leave, and frequently were disposed of by him to partners whom they would not have chosen



chosen of their own free will. A little attention to the manners of different ages and nations will remove all despicable ideas. The different value of articles and money in the 16th and 18th centuries will shew, that vol. given to Q. Elizabeth was not so trifling a present even from a bishop, and that too annually; or sweetmeats and orange-flowers from her physician, or a rich cake or pie from her master-cook. Great stress has been laid on her Majesty's pocketing an agate-handled knife and fork after dinner, at a house where she was visiting. The story is quoted from the beginning of the Sidney papers. I suspect it is that told by Rowland White there, p. 376, that, after the Lord Keeper had given a nasegay of jewels to the amount of 400l. and other things, to grace his Lordship the more "she of herself took from him a salt, spoone, and a forcke of fair agate." I confess the words do not strike me in so dishonourable a sense as is here put upon them. To gratify him still more, she, without much pressing, took at his hand a salt, &c. At worst, we can only suppose she begged them.

Mr. Hume's reflection on the practice of our kings in taking presents, which Mr. Harmer thinks extremely sensible, is, in my humble opinion, just the reverse; for it is not peculiar to barbarous Eastern princes to sell their good offices, and intrude themselves into every business, that they may have an opportunity of extorting money." Every prince, in Europe or Asia, who has an exchequer, has a similar mode of filling it by fines, reliefs, and other established receipts. No kings on earth were fonder of free-gifts than the Stuarts; and the only difference between free-gifts or subsidies and taxes is, that the former depended more on the will of the sovereign, while the latter are imposed by the representative body, and frequently not more equally. Neither is Mr. Hume justified in calling the Eastern princes barbarous. The Romans, in their pride of conquest, bestowed that odious epithet, as the Chinese do now, on all the rest of the world. But let not Baytons, who were formerly of that number, bestow it now on any part of the world.

Obf. 101. In Norden's Voyage up the Nile, nobody was ashamed of taking the *bachshy*, or present, which was a perpetual subject of importunity. Is it clear that presents are not made by visitors in Europe?

Obf. 102. Have we any authority for

supposing that Jephtha's daughter and her companions went up and down the mountains bewailing her hard fate with music, any more than Mr. Biddulph in saying music is used in other places in times of mirth, and not in times of mourning? what then are dead marches, and other musical compositions at funerals? The music and dancing at the Ghinnah murder, p. 393, may be deemed tragic and vengeful: but pipers were hired to mourn the sacking of Jotapata, p. 397; nor is it worth contending whether rightly translated *minstrels*, Matt. ix. 23. Compare Obf. 109: Mourning the absent dead is a custom all over the world.

Obf. 103, applies to a *Grecian*, not an Oriental custom. The mourning of Israel at the doors of their tents, Numb. xi. 10, expressed a general discontent, in as public a manner as possible, by coming out of their tents.

Obf. 106. The habit of Eschiel, in contradistinction to mourning, was, among other things, to bind the tire of his head upon him; which the LXX. translate *plaiting his hair*; το σφαιρον συνπλεκων; the Vulgate *coronatus circumligata fit*; not a word of *pleasingly adjusted*, but only *dressed*. In our version, the *tire* of the head means the dressing of the hair. And thus, wearing the hair is opposed to Job's shaving it off. Mr. Harmer seems to have been misled by the pointing of the LXX; we belongs to the first member of the sentence, not to the second, for then it would extend to the putting on the shoes.

The comparison of Egyptian and Persian skulls is in Herodotus. III. c. 12.

Obf. 108. Math. xi. 17, only means to express the perverseness of the Jews, who acted just the contrary to what they ought to have done, just like persons, at funerals or festivals, not making the proper plaintive or cheerful return to those who led or challenged them.

Obf. 109. St. Paul's words, 1 Cor. xiv. 7, want no explanation from allusion to particular custom; they only mean, in general, that, if any instrument is played upon, out of time, it can produce no effect.

I may possibly continue these strictures on the second volume. But if, after all that has been said in the outlet of them last month, any undue severity should seem to have been used in them, the writer of them would rather desist than proceed. HIEROCATICUS.

Παλαίγγαρων

Εκ Διὸς ἀθροῦντο γυνεστομαί, ἀλλ' ἔτι πολλὰ  
Κικρυπταί· τῷ αἰεὶ δίδῃ καὶ σπαιτικὰ δῶσι  
Ζεῦ.

*Arati Phænom. v. 768.*

"The Deity hath not yet taught us every  
"thing; much still continues hidden;  
"which, as it pleases him, he will here-  
"after disclose."

Mr. URBAN,

**A**S I do not recollect to have seen an account of the following singular experiment in any writer on electricity, nor can find, within the reach of my enquiry, that it hath been performed before, I send the particulars. It should not, however, be concealed, that Mr. *Brydson* seems to have had it in his power to have done the same, when he set fire to spirits of wine by a method nearly similar.

During a frost this winter, I prevailed on a young lady to stand on an insulating stool, and comb her sister's hair briskly; by which means, in ten minutes, so much electric fluid was collected, that on applying the electrical pistol, charged with inflammable air, so near to the naked arm of the lady who combed as to draw a spark, it was instantly fired off, to the astonishment of the attending company.

Since this extraordinary phenomenon may add to the amusements of many who are confined within by the severity of frost, I subjoin, for those who are unacquainted with electricity, the succeeding instructions. Where columns of glass cannot be procured, an insulating stool may be easily constructed, by fastening four tall quart bottles, as legs, on a board. This stool, placed on a quire of *brown* paper, will insulate sufficiently. The head of hair must be strong, and perfectly clean; and whoever stands on the stool should take great care not to touch, either with their hands or cloaths, any thing but the hair which is combed. The person whose hair is combed should stand on the floor, that fresh supplies of electric matter may be obtained from it.

To make the gas, or inflammable air, the same as that by which balloons ascend, take a few ounces of the filings of iron, if of cast-iron they are preferable; pour on them a small quantity of oil of vitriol (sulphureous acid) somewhat diluted with water; immediately invert an empty bottle closely over the mouth of the other, to receive the inflammable air as it rises. When this bottle is filled,

which will be in a few minutes, directly stop it well, and replace it in others, till the fermentation ceases. The electrical pistol\*, first dried and warmed, is charged by holding it for three or four minutes firmly upon the nose of one of these filled bottles, and then let it be corked tight. If this air be made abroad, much of its noisome smell is avoided; and, if carefully secured, it will keep for months.

The wonderful properties exhibited by electricity will doubtless induce future proficients in natural philosophy to be less confident than their predecessors. They will be reserved in their reasoning on causes, and diffident in their solution of effects, when it is considered with what entire satisfaction to the authors systems have in all ages been brought forward explaining the various operations of nature, though at the time they were totally ignorant even of the existence of one of its most powerful and active agents. How readily did each of them, from Aristotle to Lucretius, from Seneca to Boerhaave, persuade himself that he had completely accounted for the stroke and sound of thunder? and in what contempt are these delusions holden since the great Franklin succeeded in his Promethean theft! How would Newton himself have contracted his brow, on being shown lightning inclosed in a Leyden phial!

It is highly probable, that, had no such substance as amber been discovered, electricity would have still remained wholly unknown; and it may reasonably be supposed, that many such attendants *detels* constantly hover around us, though we do not at present possess an art so potent as to call them into appearance, or to command them. The wide-extending prospect which hath opened to us in our days, alone fully justifies our all discerning bard, when he says,

There are more things in heaven and earth,  
Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 4.

**T**HE bas relief over the door of the house of the *Medical Society* in Bute-court, which you have engraved in your last month's Miscellany, is taken from a design of Gravelot's, engraved by

\* Sold by the mathematical instrument-makers.

Google

Four-

Fourdrinier as a head-piece to sect. xii. of Blackwall's "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,"—with only the omission of the snake, emblem of eternity, at the foot of the pedestal of the Goddess, and some buildings, &c. in the back ground.

Your impartiality and candour appears to a high degree, in admitting such reflections on your hero Dr. Johnson, from one who disputes with him the prize of lexicography, but who certainly should not have given so bold a challenge without offering to the public some specimens of his own abilities, which, it is true, he promises in *the course of the summer*. *Deeds* should always outrun *words*.

Allowing Calidore and his clients their claim in the fullest extent, he must not be offended at being told, that he has kept out of sight every instance that makes against his doctrine. All his ladies are good ones; but an equal, if not superior, number of bad ones might be produced, to justify an assertion, that female tyranny and maladministration is at least equal to that of the other sex; and that Abbesses were not a whit better judges of speculative points of religion and morality than Abbots.

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

I AM very much pleased to see that Mr. Croft pays every tribute of respect to Dr. Johnson and his labours; indeed, I never mistrusted him; for it is seldom from men of letters that the learned meet with neglect or ingratitude.

Mr. Croft's quotation from Mr. Whitaker made me turn to that gentleman's entertaining "History of Manchester," where the passage appears with particular propriety, as the manner with which he treats the Doctor's derivations in his own specimen of an English-Brutish Dictionary might appear more harsh and authoritative than would be proper; in particular I allude to notes upon two words, the etymology of which Mr. Whitaker controverts, and which, as I imagine I can defend, I doubt not, Mr. Urban, but you will insert, as the most trivial criticism derives some consequence if in support of departed merit.

Mr. Whitaker says, "there remains a large catalogue of three thousand British terms discoverable even now in the English; of these he shall lay before the reader a few only, &c. &c." To bring more into the work would "obstruct the progress of the History too much,

and give one topick, however curious and new, too disproportionable a share of the whole." Mr. Whitaker may be right when he calls this topick new and curious, if he refers the expression merely to his elucidating the English-Brutish radicals; but his method, that of pursuing words through all their ramifications and relations, is as old as Wallis, is quoted in the preface to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and is exploded by him, as being too curious. As he expresses it, "ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as, perhaps, might in every language be enlarged without end."

Dr. Johnson derives the word *spear*, a lance, from *sparum*, low Latin. Mr. Whitaker gives his English-Brutish derivation; and in a note says, "there is no such word [*sparum*] in the Latin language; and to notice a modern word, merely with a Latin termination, is surely too trifling for Dr. Johnson."—Seeing this note, Mr. Urban, I could not let this *ipse dixit* pass without examination, as I well remembered the weapon by which Epaminondas fell, "*sparo eminens percussus*;" and, looking into Morell's edition of Ainsworth, I found various authorities for its being of the neuter gender; though "*sparus*" is well-known in Virgil, and "*sparos*" in Sallust. The line of Lucilius, "*tum spara, tum ramices portantur, tragula porto*," which I have seen somewhere quoted, confirms Dr. Johnson's etymology, and proves Mr. Whitaker's mistake in terming it a modern word with merely a Latin termination.

Dr. Johnson derives *Barge*, a boat, from *Barga*, low Latin; and *Bark*, a small ship, from *Barca*, low Latin. Mr. Whitaker says, "these words are evidently one." (If I am not mistaken, it is Spelman who somewhere has remarked the difference.) Mr. Whitaker says, "the words are derived probably from *Borracha* (Ital.) a bladder, and *Borrachio* (Spanish) a leathern bottle; the British ships being vessels only of skins or leather." And in a note he adds, "there are no such words as either *Barga* or *Barca* in the Latin, tho' they are here expressly made the origin of the English *Bark* and *Barge*." Upon reading this assertion, Mr. Urban, I turned to Sheller "*De Militia Navali*," being determined to make strict enquiry whether Mr. Whitaker or Dr. Johnson were mistaken. Sheller quotes Isidorus, "*Barca est, quæ cuncta navis continet*"

mercis ad litus portat." He says, the name "is at this day used on the lake of Geneva, and by the Venetians, if credit may be given to Bayssus."—*Barco*, a passage, and *warrere* up fiume, to ford a river, appear in Baret's Italian Dictionary; and in the 9th canto of Dante's *Inf.* the very word *Barco* is to be met with: "Lo Duca mio discese nella *Barca*." So that Morell had reason to admit it among the illegitimate words at the end of his Latin Dictionary, and Dr. Johnson to make use of it as a natural and obvious authority.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

(Concluded from p. 101 of our last Mag.)

Quoth Gertrude,  
Thou' menne bin stronge, thou womenne  
To quello hem aye in thrale; [wrongs,  
Sith womenne konne, better nor monne,  
To gide in felds or halle."

*Ancient Ballad, Brit. Mus.*

MR. URBAN,

THE advantages of admitting women to seats in the house of representatives would be many. In the first place, the sex is noted for a ready answer, the most difficult part of oratory. How often have we seen the most fluent speaker of studied rhetoric woefully at a loss for any connexion in his reply! Beside, after having the ear grated for several hours with the tiresome monotony, and hoarse dissonance of man's voice, nothing could relieve it more agreeably than the varied musical modulations and natural melody of feminine elquence; and the sprightly sallies of a fair burghess would never fail to awaken the House from the torpor of logical declamation.—On these accounts, I with deference propose, that the ladies should, in every debate, take on them the difficult office of reply. It should not be objected against this parliamentary improvement, that it may tend to increase loquacity, for, whatever apprehensions our ancestors might have formerly felt on that head, when their favourite maxim was, "*short rade* [council], *good rade*," all such fears must now be groundless, since the excellency of modern oratory is determined by the clock: no person can hope to be eminent, who is not on his legs at least three hours.

The presence of the ladies would also transfuse a fresh supply of urbanity, restrain the natural roughness of men, and prevent their being hurried, by the ardour of debate, into indecent excesses. But, as every other mode of shewing

contempt and reproach has for some years been exhausted, I fear, if my proposal should not be adopted, that some one will soon close his speech with the manual finale of the orator at Bolabola. But, if any should be of opinion, with Mr. Paley, that "the magnitude of the evil does not justify the danger of the experiment" of at once altering our present establishment, and permitting women to have seats in the house of representatives, at least they ought immediately to be put on an equal footing with the clergy, and be (what, to the shame of our language, I am obliged to invent a word to express) *electresses*; I should then feel little anxiety for the success of the former part of my proposal. It would soon follow of course. The certain consequence would be, that we should have a younger, an handsomer, and a politer Parliament, than any which have sat of late years, except the present. Had that been the case, we may be confident, that the odious female capitation tax on the young and helpless part of the sex would not have taken place. Neither would the popular assembly be disgraced by a *Salique* exclusion from the gallery, which a sister-kingdom has gallantly disdained to copy. As this churchish prohibition has only prevailed since *Asiatic* influence has unfortunately become but too ascendant among us, may we not conclude, that it is the first step toward thrusting our women into herams and zenanas?

Let then Dr. Tucker, Sir John Hawkins, and Mr. Paley, first set aside the arguments I have used, in my former letter, in defence of the *natural* and *equal* right of women to participate in the management of public affairs: let them maintain, if they are vain enough to attempt it, that, where men have bewildered themselves in science uncontrolled by the superior discernment of the female mind, they have not run into the most absurd extravagances: let them prove, if they are able, that women among the *Asiatics*, debased by despotism, and sunk in luxury, live more in a state of nature than among the *Germans*, when they ranged the woods, contented with simple necessaries; or than the aboriginal *Americans*, who still wander uncorrupted in their wilds\*. Let them

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\* Though the women in America (says our great political philosopher) have generally the laborious part of the economy upon

invalidate, if they can, the authenticity of the records I have cited, which make it plainly appear, that it was part of our constitution to admit women to a share of the legislation: let them assert, if they dare, that history makes it evident, that women, when permitted to govern, have been found unequal to the task: and let them deny, if they are hardy enough, that many advantages would accrue by reviving this equitable usage of our ancestors, by which they tempered the stern mind of man with feminine delicacy, and by that means *seasoned justice with mercy*. Let them also shew, in what particular man is superior, except in brutal strength,—before they again argue from an abuse, and attempt to demonstrate, that men have not a natural right to be concerned in their own government, because women in modern systems are arbitrarily excluded. This redoubtable triumvirate might, with the same justice, endeavour to prove, that because *Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham*, in the present deplorable state of representation, return no members to parliament, *therefore* no town has a right to send representatives. It will not perhaps be displeasing to the reader to know whence this idle argument against the native liberty of mankind is stolen. “In assemblies (says Sir Robert Filmer) that are by humane politique constitution, the superior power that ordains such assemblies, can regulate and confine them, both for time, place, persons, and other circumstances: but, where *there is an equality by nature*, there can be no superior power; there every infant, at the hour it is born in, hath a like interest with the wisest man in the world. Not to speak of women, especially virgins, who by birth have as much natural freedom as any other, and therefore ought not to lose their liberty without their own consent.” *The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy, Filmer's Tracts*, p. 250.

Arguments of this cast come very

on themselves, yet they are far from being the slaves they appear, and are not at all subject to the great subordination in which they are placed in countries where they seem to be more respected. On the contrary, all the honours of the nation are on the side of the woman. They even hold their councils, and have their share in all deliberations which concern the state; nor are they found inferior to the part they act.—BURN'S *Account of the European Settlements in America*, vol. I. p. 186.

consistently from the servile pen of Filmer, a retainer of the wretched Charles, who, to gratify his master's lust for tyranny, maintained without reserve, in his *Freeholder's grand Inquest*, that “the Commons, by their writ, are *only to perform and consent* to the ordinances of Parliament,”—that “the Lords or Common Council, by their writ, are *only to treat and give counsel* in Parliament,”—and that “the *King himself only ordains and makes laws*, and is supreme judge in Parliament:” Who contends in his *Patriarcha*, that “it is *unnatural* for the people to govern, or to choose governors,”—and that “*positive laws* do not infringe the natural and fatherly power of Kings;” and who thus seriously and sagely reasons, in his treatise on the *difference between an English and Hebrew witch*, against a writer who supposed that the Devil is the principal actor in witchcraft: “So that the Devil is the worker of the wonder, and the witch but the counsellor, persuader, or commander of it, and only accessory before the fact, and the Devil only principal. Now the difficulty will be, how the accessory can be duly and lawfully convicted and attainted, according as our statute requires, unless the Devil, who is the principal, be first convicted, or at least outlawed, which cannot be, because the Devil can never lawfully be summoned according to the rules of common law.” *Tracts*, p. 301.

But that we should in our days see the ravings of a zealot for the despotic house of Stuart insidiously blended and dignified with the title of the *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*, is truly wonderful. If the exploded opinions of the bigots of those times are to be again brought forward, Mr. Palsy should not have rendered his work imperfect by neglecting to insert a chapter of instructions on cases of witchcraft, both Hebrew and English.

Men,

\* I commend Mr. Palsy's prudence in concealing where he had been poaching for this and other arbitrary positions. Among others, at p. 399, see *Filmer's Tracts*, p. 108 and 166; at p. 400, see *Filmer's Patriarcha*. Again, at p. 417, see *Tracts*, p. 121; and *Patriarcha*, p. 43. But why did he not mention *Lacti, Blackstone*, and many others, from whom he has so largely transcribed? For instance, at p. 11, compare *Essay on Human Understanding*, ch. iii. sect. 9; at p. 47, see ch. iii. sect. 5, &c. &c.; at p. 96, see the *Commentaries*, vol. II. p. 6, 4to, 1770; at

Men, indeed, have betrayed a consciousness that their usurpation over the female sex is highly unjust and unnatural (as much so, surely, as the contrary *Amazonian* institutions), by the variety of feeble efforts which have been made to palliate it. Efforts singular to those now used by the Creolian advocates to reconcile us to their tyranny over our sable fellow-subjects. Even the anatomists have been brought in to say, as some pretend to say of the *African* Negroes, that a woman is an accident, an imperfection, and an error of nature!! an assertion which they particularly must know to be false. That these men of the world could be induced to join in the conspiracy is astonishing. I allow it was necessary for the gloomy recluse, who banished the milder sex from their society, to invent excuses for their preposterous establishments. To justify the sex was to justify their separation. They have accordingly gone still farther than the anatomists, or our quaternion of politicians, their rancour has pursued the fair beyond the grave. Though the following comes, I think, from the *Angelic Doctor*, I will not distress my clients by translating him; but let the men read, and blush with confusion at the absurdity, the indecency, and the profaneness of this first of cloistered schoolmen. "Omnes feminas, exceptâ solâ Beatâ Virgine, in sexu virili resurrecturas: imo, quia sexus femineus est accidens & imperfectus hominis, jam vero in resurrectione omnis imperfectio abolbitur: adeo, quia femina est mas occasionatus teste philosopho, unde in feminâ producendâ videtur errasse natura, ut cum vellet producere hominem perfectum, marem scilicet, deficiente virtute generativâ pro mare produxerit feminam." *Inter Scholasticos. 2 sent. dist. 20.*

This passage is extracted from the work of a predecessor of Mr. Paley in casuistry, now deservedly waste paper; and, without pretending to a prophetic spirit, we may venture to pronounce, that the day is not far distant,

p. 184, see vol. II. p. 491; at p. 185, see vol. II. p. 13; and at p. 281, see vol. I. p. 437, &c. &c. The miserable excuse in the preface, p. 12, for omitting the names of those he has plundered, reminds me of the preacher, who, having copied his sermon wholly from St. Austin, to ward off the imputation of plagiarism, concluded his discourse with "as St. Austin says"

"When such as *Scotus* is, shall *Paley* be."

If men were to be assured, that they were to rise again in the shape of beasts, even their rugged intellects would feel some of the sensations which must excruciate the young, the tender, the delicate, were they to believe the sequenced monk, who tells them, that in the next world they will unquestionably appear in the shape of men. The adherents to this doctrine surely could never have looked on themselves as *of woman born*, but must have chosen to be thought,

"*Genique vtrum truncis, & duro robore nata.*"

Having thus, Mr. Urban, hastily thrown together such structures in vindication of the inherent rights of women as readily occurred, I have only to lament, that they have not been arranged and adorned by one of the fair sex, they would then have possessed that superior elegance which a female hand alone can give. Not that I would have it understood, that I do not feel myself fully capable to effectually controvert, in their own rough way, any of the *Turkish* tenets of my adversaries.

Yours, &c. CALIDORE.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

THE beautiful carved chimney-piece (*Plate III.*) was lately discovered at Salisbury, behind some old wainscoting, when clearing away the old buildings for the site of the new council-house, and must be at least 300 years old. The style of the architecture is Gothic, and very much resembles the ornaments of the Cloak gate on that side towards High-street, which is supposed to have been built soon after the cathedral. The carving of this chimney-piece is divided into four compartments, each of which has in the center a shield, charged with sundry devices: first a cypher of H S \*, probably the initials of the person's name for whom it was executed. The second is in old English characters, *HC* with a stroke of abbreviation over it, an ancient method of writing the name of Christ, from the Greek capitals *IHS* for *IHEOVS*. The third is the figure of a dolphin. What this alludes to is not known. It is probable that either this *fig: A* gave name to the Dolphin eating-

\* H S. was probably placed as the initials of Henry Surridge, who was Mayor of Salisbury 1527; and the *fig: A* perhaps his crest. *Essex.*

Louse

6 Feet 7 Inches long, 2 Feet wide, the Stone 10 Inches thick.







house adjoining, which might once have been a great tavern; or else formerly, when the old Guildhall was used for the corporation, there was adjoining to it a capital house of entertainment, to supply the body corporate with some of the good things of this life, in which they delight; and in which there might have been a large pleasant room, according to the taste of those days, with a handsome carved chimney-piece, on which the landlord chose to have several emblematical representations, which in those days might have furnished much entertainment to his guests, and given an additional *goût* to their repast. The fourth emblem I am at a loss to make out. Some think it an emblem of the Trinity, others a ship mark \*. Again, others suppose a great merchant lived here, that the dolphin was an emblem of his ship sailing over the main, and that this fourth emblem was the mark or seal he made use of in his transactions of business. However, the discussion of this point must be left to wiser heads than mine to determine.

Other conjectures are, that this house standing in the ancient fish-market, it was the dwelling of an eminent fishmonger, as in Catholic times this trade was of consequence. B. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Answer, March 3.*  
Is there any monumental inscription in the church of Wyly, in Wilts, to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Botwer, or to the Rev. John Lee, both rectors of that parish, who died about 1620? I am informed, by the son of a late rector, that what the register of that parish says concerning these persons is highly curious, and with some correspondent would send you a transcript of it.

Yours, &c. SEARCH.

♦ It is the most common of all marks—a merchant's mark. ENR.

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. V.

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.*

(Continued from p. 136.)

Friday, December 7.

MR. Jervise presented a bill for the rebuilding of the parish church of Saint James Clerkenwell, which was read the first time.

Several papers from the East India-house, the titles having been previously read, were ordered to be laid on the table.

GENT. MAG. March, 1788.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 26.

I SEND you a copy of an original letter of Oliver Cromwell's in my possession. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the letters of the name of the minister to whom it is written. But I have copied them exactly, as well as the whole of the letter, which is written in a very small hand, and is endorsed, "Oliver Cromwell's l're to M. Hitch of Ely in 1643," in the same hand as the letter itself. A COUNTRY RECTOR.

"Mr. Hitch,

"Least the soldiers should in any tumultuary or disorderly way attempt the reformation of the cathedral church, I require you to forbear altogether your quire service, for unedifying and offensive; and this as you will answer it, if any disorder should arise thereupon.

"I advise you to catechise, and read and expound the Scripture to the people; not doubting but the Parliament, with the advice of the Assembly of Divines, will in due time direct you further.

"I desire your sermons, where usually they have bin—but more frequent.

Y'r lov' friend,

January 10, 1643. OLIVER CROMWELL."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE inclosed (*plate III. fig. 2.*) is a drawing of a silver coin found near London Bridge. I take it to be a penny of Edward III. struck at the Bishop of Durham's mint. It reads on the obverse side,

E . . . . DVS . . . . . ELI

which must be for Edwardus Rex Angli; and on the reverse,

. . . . . ITAS DVREME

for Civitas Dureme. It has a cross patee for a mint-mark; and on the reverse one part of the cross is formed into a crozier, to shew it was struck at the Bishop's mint. B.

The land-tax and malt-duty bills were read a first and second time.

A bill for regulating the marine forces while on shore was read the first and second time.

The order of the day being read, for the House resolving itself into a committee of the whole House, for taking into consideration the granting of a supply to his Majesty, and Mr. Gilbert having taken the chair;

Carole The

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the sum of 170,407*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expenses incurred by the late naval armament. Resolved.

That the sum of 17,873*l.* 4*s.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the additional expenses of the army. Resolved.

That 15,300*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* be granted for the expenses of the Ordnance. Resolved.

That the sum of 38,166*l.* be granted to his Majesty, being a sum issued from the civil list for secret services abroad. Resolved.

That the sum of 20,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the like sum issued for the repairs of Carlton-house, in compliance with the address of the House of Commons to his Majesty. Resolved.

That 60,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the like sum issued for the payment of the debts of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, conformably to an address of that House. Resolved.

That the farther sum of 101,000*l.* be granted for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts, making in the whole the sum of 161,000*l.* the sum voted by Parliament for the purpose. Resolved.

And that the sum of 17,496*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good the sum issued in compliance with the addresses from that House to his Majesty. Resolved.

Mr. *Burke* brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider of the answer delivered at the bar of the House of Lords by Warren Hastings, to the charges exhibited against him by the Commons of Great Britain, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

On Mr. *B.* moving that the same be read, and the motion being agreed to, the report was read by the clerk, and was in substance as follows: The answer delivered at the bar of the House of Lords, by Warren Hastings, to the charges exhibited against him, is an attempt to cover his crimes by falsehood and evasion, and give a plausible colouring to his criminal conduct by truth; it is, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that the House, in aid of the evidence now on the table, with all convenient speed, send up to the House of Lords a resolution to that answer, to inform their Lordships, that they aver the charge to be true, and will prove them at their bar, or in any other place that their Lordships shall deem proper, and at whatever time they shall appoint.

The replication was then read, which was the same as the report, except the conclusion, which promised, in the name of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in Parliament assembled, and of the whole Commons of Great Britain, to substantiate the charges exhibited at their Lordships bar against Warren Hastings, of extortion, bribery, corruption, cruelty, breach of faith, and of every other crime with which he stands charged by them, and prayed of their Lordships speedy justice and exemplary punishment.

The report and replication being, on motion, read a second time:

The *Speaker* put the question, Whether that replication should be the replication to the answer, given in at the bar of the House of Lords by Warren Hastings, to the charges exhibited against him of high crimes and misdemeanors; and this being agreed to,

Mr. *Burke* moved, that the replication be engrossed. Ordered.

*Monday, Dec. 10.*

Mr. *Burke* moved, that the engrossed replication of the House to the answer of Warren Hastings should be read; which having been done, he moved, that it should be sent up to the House of Lords. This motion was agreed to, and Mr. *Burke* appointed the messenger, who, in carrying it up, was attended by most of the members in opposition. Two Messengers in Chancery brought an answer from their Lordships, which was in substance, That they had fixed upon Tuesday the 17th day of February next for the trial of Warren Hastings, &c; at the bar of their House; and that they would give orders for the erection of proper conveniences for the accommodation of the managers of the impeachment.

Mr. *Ald. Sawbridge* informed the House, that he had in his hands a petition from some electors of Queenborough in Kent, which he thought it his duty to present to the House. The petitioners, who were only four in number, complained, that the Board of Ordnance, in laying out the public money in that borough, paid much less attention to the public interest, than to the establishment of a corrupt influence among the electors, in which the Board had succeeded so well, that, for the last 30 years, Queenborough had been invariably represented by a member of that Board; and, after stating various grounds of accusation, prayed, that they might be permitted to establish, by proofs at the bar

bar of the House, the allegations of their petition. Mr. Sawbridge moved for leave to bring it up; but the House, without any debate, divided upon the motion, which was rejected by a majority of 63—ayes 32—noes 95.

Sir John Miller complained, that very unbecoming liberties had been taken in one of the public prints in reporting the speeches of members of that House, which he, for one, was not disposed to countenance, or suffer to pass unnoticed. He therefore cautioned the persons alluded to, that, if they persisted in the indecent practice of abusing a Member for his speeches in that assembly, or of misrepresenting them, he would, however reluctantly, move, that the standing order for excluding strangers should be rigorously enforced.

Mr. Gilbert, after a short introductory speech, moved, that a committee should be appointed to take into consideration the state of the poor, and of the laws which provided for their maintenance. Agreed to.

Mr. Courtenay observed, that, though an order had been made for taking the Ordnance estimates into consideration this evening, yet he thought the discussion of the army estimates would take up so much time, that the consideration of the former must be put off to some other day; and that, consequently, certain papers might be produced, which, in his opinion, ought to be perused by the Members before they voted the supply for the Ordnance. Those papers were, the warrant from his Majesty to the Duke of Richmond for raising a corps of military artificers, and the consequent instructions issued by his Grace for raising the men. The plans of the noble Duke were, he remarked, distinguished by an originality of idea from those of every other mortal, of which the plan in question was a striking instance. According to his conception, the merit of a carpenter, a mason, or a bricklayer, was not to be estimated by a knowledge of his trade, but by the altitude of his person; for every man who was in height 5 feet 8 inches was to be admitted into the corps; while a man of ten times more skill in his business was excluded, if unfortunately he wanted half a quarter of an inch of that standard. And, as if this was not enough, the Duke had established a *Sunday School* for instructing those tradesmen on the Sabbath-day in the manual exercise. He concluded by moving, that the warrant

and instructions abovementioned should be laid before the House.—On this motion there was a division, but no debate, and it was rejected by a majority of 159.—Ayes 45.—Noes 104.

The House then went into a committee of supply on the army and ordnance estimates.

The *Secretary at War* proposed, that the military establishment for N. America and the West Indies should be augmented from 9,446 to 12,610 men. The annual expence of the former establishment was 244,000*l.* and the expence of the number now proposed would be 315,000*l.* This augmentation had been recommended by the governors and commanders of the West India Islands, as well as by a board of general officers, summoned for the purpose of giving their opinion on the subject. To compensate, however, in some measure, for this increase of establishment, his Majesty had graciously offered to consent to a reduction in the number of his household troops. Our guards and garrisons, in 1787, amounted to 17,638 men; but in the ensuing year it is intended to reduce them to 16,982. The House, he hoped, would not object to the present plan, as it would remove all apprehensions for the safety of our foreign dependencies at a trifling additional expence. He concluded by moving a resolution to the above purpose.

Col. Fitzpatrick disapproved of the proposed augmentation. The peace establishment of 1783 had been considered as adequate to all the purposes of national defence; and, before the present measure had been brought forward, it ought to have been satisfactorily proved, that, since 1783, circumstances had occurred which rendered an increase of our establishment indispensably necessary. But nothing of this kind had been demonstrated. Our foreign possessions did not appear to be in a state of insecurity; and from our late success in baffling the designs of the French in Holland, he was inclined to think, that a reduction of our standing army was more advisable than an augmentation. With regard to the expedient lately practised, of consulting the governors and general officers on this subject, he thought the opinions of those gentlemen inadmissible; and this mode of recurring to them evinced the propriety of appointing permanently a commander in chief of the army. As to the destination of the troops to be raised in addition to the present

present establishment, he remarked, that, if they should be principally intended for the West Indies, a very material question would arise, namely, whether we should concur in adopting a new system of defence for our possessions there; and whether the augmentation of the land-forces would not, probably, be succeeded by additional fortifications, to the neglect of the proper defence of those islands, our navy? As to the reduction of the household troops, that scheme might have been properly adopted without any increase of the other part of the army. He enlarged on these points, and at the close of his speech observed, that as those who had opposed, and caused the rejection of, many of the Minister's plans, had acted with more real kindness towards him than if they had assented to them, there was now an opportunity for his professed adherents to prove the sincerity of their attachment, by rejecting the measure under deliberation. He concluded with moving, as an amendment to the motion of the Secretary at War, that the number of men, and sums of money, inserted in his motion, should be the same as in the establishment of the present year.

Mr. *Besford*, after a few handsome compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, that he did not altogether approve the proposed augmentation, as he was not sufficiently convinced of its necessity, and thought that this attention to the army would lessen our ability of paying a due regard to the navy, which he considered as the sole constitutional defence of this country. However, as he placed great confidence in the Minister, he would not oppose the motion of the Hon. Baronet.

Col. *Phipps*, Sir *G. P. Turner*, Col. *Norton*, and Sir *Joseph Mordaunt*, supported the motion; Gen. *Burgoyne*, Mr. *Ald. Sawbridge*, and many other gentlemen, opposed it.

Mr. *Fox* hoped, that the House would not agree to a measure, which, while it was not justified by any grounds of expediency, was fraught with the most pernicious consequences. He dwelt on the peace establishment of 1763, which had taken place during his administration: this establishment, he said, was nearly the same with that which prevailed in 1749, after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and also with that of 1763. If the number of troops employed at those periods had proved sufficient for our defence, when our foreign depen-

dencies were considerably more numerous than they are now, what motive can be alledged for increasing the military establishment at present? Some gentlemen had been led so far by their confidence in the Minister, as to seem willing to give him credit for his measures, without taking the trouble of bestowing a thought on their probable tendency. But a general bill of credit to Ministry, arising from an excess of confidence, might lead to very dangerous concessions. The intended increase was also, he said, rendered more unnecessary by the recent subsidiary treaty with Hesse-Cassel; as the having a body of foreign troops ready at our call, should induce us rather to diminish than add to our ordinary establishment. The Minister, it was said, had disconcerted the projects of France, had restored the constitutional government of Holland, and had recovered the former glory of this nation. To the Hon. Gent's conduct on the late occasion, he was ready to give his tribute of applause, but he had flattered himself that different consequences would have resulted from it; he expected, instead of the profusion of augmentation, the economy of reduction.

Mr. *Pitt* recapitulated, and endeavoured to refute, the principal arguments urged against the motion. He insisted, that in time of peace we ought to prepare for the contingencies of war, and that the design of the present augmentation was to prevent sudden or unsuspected attacks, which might perhaps take place before we could fit out our fleets, or embody our militia. Nor did his attention to the army slacken his efforts to put the navy on the most respectable footing; 10,000 men had been voted for that service this year, which were 2000 more than had been in pay the preceding year: the extraordinaries of the navy since the year 1783 had amounted to a million and a half; and thirty ships of the line had been launched since the termination of the war. From these circumstances he submitted to the House how far he was entitled to their confidence.

The division on the first motion, respecting the plantation estimates, was, For it 242—Against it 80—Majority 162.

On the subsequent motion, relative to the ordnance estimates, the numbers were, For it 240—Against it 81—Majority 159.

*Tuesday Dec. 11.*

The House went into a committee on the land-tax bill.

Mr. Rose informed the committee, that hitherto regulations relative to this tax had been established by law in some counties, which were not law in others; and that, while they accelerated the collection of the tax in the former, the want of them delayed it in the latter. In some counties the collector was authorised to levy a distress immediately, if the assessment was not paid; while in others he was obliged to go through the circuitous, and consequently dilatory, process of sending informations to superior officers, and waiting for their warrants. He proposed, therefore, that a clause should be inserted, for putting all the counties in the kingdom on the same footing, so that the collector in every county should be enabled to levy a distress immediately, if the tax was not paid. Having moved this clause,

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge opposed it, on the ground of its being an innovation of an oppressive kind.

Mr. Rose contended, that it was not an innovation, but an extension of an old regulation; and, that it was not oppressive in its nature, might be reasonably inferred from the counties already subject to it not complaining of it as a grievance.

The motion passed without further opposition; and the House was resumed.

The report from the committee of supply on the army and ordnance estimates was then brought up, and read the first and second time.

An opposition was made to the resolution respecting the force destined for the plantations, because the number of men designed to serve in the West Indies was not specified.

In reply, it was stated, that the number could not be easily ascertained, on account of the fluctuating state of that service, arising from the nature of the climate. All the resolutions were, however, agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Fox then moved, that Mr. Francis should be added to the committee appointed to take into consideration the answer of Mr. Hastings to the impeachment brought against him by the House of Commons.

This motion occasioned a debate. In support of the motion it was urged, that the knowledge which that gentleman had of the revenues and government of India, eminently qualified him for man-

aging the impeachment. On the other hand it was contended, that as Mr. Francis and Mr. Hastings, after a political opposition, had been engaged in a personal quarrel, it would not be for the dignity of Parliament to countenance an opinion that private resentment could possibly be admitted to have any share in a prosecution commenced and supported on public grounds, and for public purposes.

After much debate, the House divided on the motion, when there appeared, For it 62—Against it 111—Majority 60. Adjourned.

*Wednesday, Dec. 12.*

Ald. Watson presented a petition from the distillers of London, stating, that the distillers in Scotland had, by misrepresenting the situation of their trade, procured from the legislature certain exemptions, which gave them great advantages over the distillers in London. The Scotch distillers had stated, that the mill or machine which they used turned but once in the same space of time that the English mill turned three times; but this, it now appeared, was so far from being the truth, that the Scotch machine turned six times while the English was turning once; and this imposition not only considerably injured the trade in England, but was a fraud upon the revenue.

After some conversation, the petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 1st of February next.

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge made another attempt to get the petition from the electors of Queenborough received, though it had been rejected on Monday. It was altered so that no objection could lie against it in point of order, on the score of its having been once rejected during the session. He moved for leave to bring it up.

Mr. Dundas admitted, that a charge against a branch of the executive government for squandering the public money, by employing it as an engine of corrupt influence, most certainly required attention and investigation; but he objected to this petition, because it was improper to encourage private individuals to complain of abuses in government; for, if they were so countenanced, there would be such a deluge of petitions of a similar nature, excited by party, that the whole time of the House would be taken up in enquiring into them. Charges for abuses of power would come more properly from Mem-

bers of that House, whose peculiar duty it was to point them out, either for redress or punishment, than from any other description of men.

Mr. *Marshall* and Mr. *Fox* contended, that it was the right of the subject to petition parliament; and that right implied a duty in parliament to receive the petitions. The persons best qualified to bring charges were those who best knew how to substantiate them; and therefore persons out of the house, who were in that predicament, were much fitter for bringing such complaints than members, who could be made acquainted with them only at second-hand.

Mr. *Pitt* admitted, that the subject had a right to petition parliament on every subject on which it could give or procure redress, provided the petition was couched in respectful language. In this respect no objection lay against the petition then under consideration; and therefore, though it was rather extraordinary that the petitioners had not complained sooner of an influence which they said had existed for 30 years, he was of opinion it ought to be received.

The petition was accordingly read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* then rose to bring the impeachment of Sir *Elijah Impey* before the House; whom he assured, that he was not on this occasion actuated by any personal malvolence towards that gentleman, whom he had never seen; and that nothing had ever happened between them or their friends which could raise in his breast the least resentment against him. As a proof that he did not undertake the disagreeable office of an accuser from party motives, he shewed that the inquiry into that gentleman's conduct had commenced long before the party with which he was at present connected had existence; and long before the Right Hon. Gent. now at the head of the Ministry, was of age sufficient to have a seat in Parliament. He next observed, that this was not the first time the house had heard of Sir *Elijah Impey* as a person accused.—He had been appointed in the year 1774 to preside over the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and the next year complaints had been sent home against him. In 1776 these complaints assumed the form of regular accusations; and, his conduct going on progressively from bad to worse, the House of Commons had been obliged, after many grave deliberations and long inquiries, to address the throne to recall him, that he

might answer for his misdeeds. The extension of his jurisdiction, his attempting to establish that jurisdiction by force, his accepting of a place during pleasure from the Governor General, and his going about with him in a shameful and disgraceful manner, taking affidavits, were among the charges which he had to bring against him. He had been sent out by the appointment of the Crown, that, by being independent of the Company, he might be the less tempted to connive at the tyrannical proceedings of its servants; and consequently more at liberty to protect the helpless natives from the rapacity of their rulers. But, unmindful of his duty to the Crown, to his country, and to those natives whose guardian he ought to have been, he accepted of a place from the Governor General, with a great salary, and during pleasure, though the act of parl. had strictly declared that he should hold nothing under the Company. From that moment he had ceased to be a check upon their servants, and a shield to the oppressed natives: on the contrary, he became, to the degradation of the power he represented, of the country whence he came, of the profession to which he belonged, the tool of the Governor General, and a sanction to his oppressions: his pliancy could go any length, even to robbery and murder.—He said it would give him much greater pleasure if he could at this moment, with propriety, move for the thanks of the house to Sir *E. Impey*, for the upright discharge of his duty in India. Such a motion would be highly gratifying to his own natural disposition, if he had any grounds for it. But, as he had not, he should be culpable in a great degree if, through mistaken tenderness for a person who did not deserve pity, he should endeavour to screen crimes of such enormity from punishment. It would also be cruelty in the extreme to millions of poor Asiatics whom he had plundered and oppressed, and whose posterity would be exposed to similar grievances, should parliament suffer Sir *E. Impey* to go unpunished. To those poor Indians, our fellow subjects, we owed protection and justice; and in order to obtain that for them to which they are so justly entitled, he would now raise his voice, and impeach Sir *E. Impey* of high crimes and misdemeanors; he impeached him of palpable robbery; he impeached him of deliberate murder, in the execution of Nundcomar, whom he had put to death, not for the purpose of punishing the crimes of that unfortunate

State man, but in order to conceal those of another (Mr. Hastings), and to shield him from justice.

He then delivered in the charges, which were six in number, and, being very voluminous, were read only *pro forma*. The house ordered that they should be printed for the use of the members, and on Monday next referred to a committee of the whole house.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for Bletchingley, in the room of John Nichols, Esq; who had accepted of the Chiltern-hundreds. Adjourned.

*Thursday, December 13.*

This day the house was so thin, that there was barely a sufficient number of members present to enable the Speaker to take the chair.

After a short sitting, in which private business only was transacted, it adjourned to

*Monday, December 17.*

John Robinson, Esq; having vacated his seat for Harwich, by his acceptance of the place of Surveyor General of his Majesty's Forests, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for that borough.

The house attended his Majesty at the bar of the House of Peers, to hear the royal assent given to the land and malt tax bills. On the return of the house,

Mr. Ald. Watson moved, that four gentlemen, whom he named, should be ordered to attend the house on the 1st of Feb. next, to give evidence in the case of the petition from the London distillers.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that as the ordnance estimates had been hurried through the house last week after a long debate upon the proposed augmentation of the army, gentlemen had not had time fully to consider them, and still less to debate them. He hoped, therefore, that though those estimates had passed the house, it would not be thought that he was agitating unnecessarily, and without an object, a question of so much moment as the administration of the ordnance department of the executive government. He then held in his hand a paper signed by the present Master General of the ordnance, which had suggested to him a number of motions that he intended to submit to the consideration of the house. This paper had been laid upon the table some few years ago, and was now recorded in the journals. In this paper it was laid down as a rule which ought

ever to be observed as a check upon the Board of ordnance, that an account of the application and expenditure of all sums of money voted for that service should be laid before the house every session of parliament. This rule, however, had not been complied with. He would therefore move, that an account of the expenditure of all sums of money, voted the last four years for the ordnance, should be forthwith laid before the house. Another point, on which it was his intention to make a motion, was the agreement for the purchase of the powder-mills of Waltham Abbey; the price of this purchase was fixed at ten thousand pounds; but his objection was not to the price; it was to the inconvenience that would result to the public from a monopoly in the article, that he objected; and to the patronage that would follow the purchase, and the spirit of jobbing, to which it would open a door.

There was another matter that called for the serious consideration of parliament, which he would take the liberty of explaining. Soon after the war, when there was an idea of reducing a part of the royal regiment of artillery, the noble duke, who was then, and is now, at the head of the ordnance, proposed an expedient in the room of such a reduction, which, though it would prevent the disbanding of any men from that regiment, would be an improvement to the service, and effect a saving of between 12,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* a year. The noble duke was left at liberty to adopt his expedient, and the public had now a right to enquire whether or not it had produced the promised saving. The plan, according to the paper in his hand, was this; a certain number of men from the regiment of artillery were to be employed in the laboratory as military artificers, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, in the room of those artificers who received 3*s.* a day, for their labour. For his own part, he disliked the principle of the plan, from an idea that it would be injurious to the service by spoiling the soldiers without furnishing the laboratory with good workmen; for it was not to be supposed that artificers of merit would enlist at half the wages which they received without being subjected to military law: thus the evil consequences of the plan would be, that we should have soldiers without discipline, and artificers without skill. This subject, which at all times deserved inquiry, called for it still more at a time when the noble duke had obtained the sanction



sansion of the Crown for raising a corps of military artificers, which could not be wanted had the above plan proved successful. A motion had been made last week for the production of the warrant under which the corps of 600 artificers was to be raised; the motion had indeed been rejected, but he hoped that ministers would see the impropriety of persevering in a resolution to withhold it. There was also another circumstance which he would take the liberty to mention, that is, the new fortifications in the W. Indies, which he thought the house ought not to countenance, unless proper estimates of the probable expence were previously laid upon the table. After these observations, he made seven motions to the following effect.

That an estimate be laid before the house of the expence of erecting new fortifications in the W. Indies, together with the particular sum intended to be expended in each island for that purpose, and the number of troops necessary to man them.

Also an account of the sums voted for the ordnance department during the last four years.

That a copy of the agreement for the purchase of the powder-mills at Waltham Abbey, be laid before the house.

That an account of the men employed in the royal powder-mills at Faversham, with an account of the quantity of powder manufactured there during the last year, be laid before the house.

That a copy of the king's warrant, and the Master General's instructions for raising a new corps of 600 military artificers; be laid before the house.

That an account be laid before the house of the number of men belonging to the royal regiment of artillery employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

And, lastly, an account of the expences of the works raised; and to be raised, at Fort Cumberland.

Mr. Pitt said, that most of these motions were, in his opinion, unobjectionable. He would readily consent to that which related to Fort Cumberland, as it would produce a complete refutation of all that had been reported relative to the works at that place. The purchase of the mills at Waltham he approved of, as it would afford an opportunity of making experiments in the manufacture of our gunpowder, which had been found, during the last war, greatly inferior in strength to that of the enemy. The production of the king's warrant for raising the 600 men he would vote for now, be-

cause he saw it was moved for with a serious view; when he voted against it last Monday, it was because the motion was made in so ludicrous a manner, that he thought the Gent. [Mr. Courtenay] did not wish that it should be carried. With respect to the motion relative to the expences of the fortifications in the W. Indies, he must object to it, because in truth no accurate estimate had as yet been made of them, but he believed they would amount to between 180,000*l.* and 200,000*l.*

This motion Mr. Sheridan begged leave to withdraw, as he found that the estimate which it called for did not exist. All the others passed without opposition.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, resuming the subject of Sir R. Impey's impeachment, observed, that, after what he had said in opening this business to the house, it would not be necessary to say much at present upon the subject. He should only remark, therefore, that he had the best authority to support the several charges. His authorities were, the majority of the Supreme Council at Bengal, and of the Court of Directors, together with two acts of parliament, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings for his conduct at Benares. Upon the whole, he trusted that gentlemen would agree with him that there were in the charges, if not matter of evidence, allegations sufficiently grave and important to justify the house in setting on foot an inquiry into the grounds of these charges. He concluded by moving, that they should be referred to a committee of the whole house on the 4th of February next.

Mr. Pitt said, he approved of the mode of proceeding proposed by the Hon. Baronet; for though he might think that the charges were of a nature sufficiently heavy to warrant inquiry, the house might not know it; it was therefore much more proper that the investigation should be made by the house at large, than by a private committee. He should on this account vote for the motion; desiring, however, that it might not be understood, that those who should vote for the present question were pledged to find the criminality alledged in every charge.

The Speaker then put the question on Sir Gilbert's motion, which was carried without opposition; after which the house adjourned to Thursday the 31st of January, 1782.

(To be continued.)



37. *Letters to and from the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D. To which are added, Some Papers never before printed. Published from the Original MSS. in her Possession, by Hester Lynch Piozzi. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

**L**ITTLE did Johnson imagine, when he first took up his pen in our volumes, how many pages of this and every other publication of the times would be filled with him, and his writings of different sorts, immediately after his death. The modest man inquires whether his deceased neighbour cut up well; that is, died rich. We book-makers of the present day ought to acknowledge that Johnson cut up well, and died as rich a Jew.

These two volumes by Mrs. Piozzi, containing, principally, Letters from Johnson, will form by no means the poorest treat which the publick have had in consequence of Johnson's death.

We cannot say that we think there is any thing unjustifiable, as some seem to imagine, in such a publication as this. Johnson himself would have answered those who think it unjustifiable, in some such way as this, perhaps:

"No, Sir; I cannot see any harm in the business. Do the Letters deduct from the man's good fame? Do they prove him to be in any respect less a man of virtue, or more a fool? No, Sir. Then where is the harm? He has written to women as wise men write when they write to women, and he has written to children as wise men write when they write to children.

"Sir, a laurel has its small branches as well as its large ones. Sir, when you come to be a great man, you will know that such trifles as these go to make up a great man's fame. And great men are never ignorant what will probably become of such trifles. In these latter ages of printing, the odds have always been, that good or bad judgement will give them to the publick. It is a tax which great men pay for fame. Nor is it hard upon them; since every thing happens to them with their eyes open. He who has written volumes, and volumes which the publick have approved, if he do not always think of the publick when he writes a letter even to a little Miss, at least must be sensible of the risk he runs that the letter will, some time or other, be made public. He, in short, who has penned volumes to be printed, will not thank you, charitable Sir,

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"for supposing that he is afraid you should print his Letters, which, however private, a professed author writes with care. No, Sir; in his haste he sketches Reynolds always paints for eternity, and looks to their being seen hereafter. Depend upon it, Sir, that if ever you should be able to sketch like Reynolds, or to write common letters like this man, you and the publick will become acquainted."

Thus, perhaps, would Johnson have talked of such a publication as this.—Mrs. Piozzi, in her Preface, which is elegantly characteristic and female, talks thus:

"None but domestic and familiar events can be expected from a private correspondence; no reflections but such as they excite can be found there; yet whoever turns away disgusted by the insipidity with which this, and I suppose every correspondence must naturally and almost necessarily begin—will here be likely to lose some genuine pleasure, and some useful knowledge of what our heroic Milton was himself contented to respect, as

"That which before thee lies in daily life."

And, should I be charged with intruding trifles on the publick, I might reply, that the meanest animals preserved in amber become of value to those who form collections of natural history; that the fish found in Monte Bulca serve as proofs of sacred writ, and that the cart-wheel stuck in the rock of Tivoli is now found useful in computing the rotation of the earth."

For our own parts, we shall always cry out, with Pope and Piozzi,

"Pretty in amber to observe," &c.

Nor will we ever, with the poet, in the conclusion of the passage, "wonder how the devil they got there."

If we may be allowed to descend from the cabinet of natural history, and take a turn in the garden, we will say, that since this great over-shadowing laurel was originally planted in our garden, when only a little slip, we conceive we have now good right to cut slips ourselves from any of the branches we please, and plant them about our own grounds.

The Gentleman's Magazine would little deserve the countenance with which the publick has honoured it for more than half a century, if it did not feel proud of having formerly afforded Johnson an opportunity of making himself known.

This being the case, we shall, with less scruple, afford our readers gratification

tion by extracting regularly from these two volumes, in this and future Magazines, so as to make our readers thoroughly acquainted with Johnson in the character of a familiar letter writer.

The following is the first letter which Mrs. Thrale ever received from Dr. Johnson. It is dangerous meddling with the age of women who have nothing else to boast but their youth. As Mrs. Piozzi is not one of these, and as she lets us see her age in many parts of these volumes, we trust that we shall commit no sin against gallantry if we inform our readers, that Mrs. Thrale seems to have been at this time about twenty-five. Johnson, who was born in the year nine, was, of course, about fifty-six. With the following letter, as it was the first of this new correspondence, we may imagine he would not have taken much more pains had he been writing it for the press:

"Madam, *London, Aug. 12, 1765.*

"If you have really so good an opinion of me as you express, it will not be necessary to inform you, how unwillingly I miss the opportunity of coming to Brighthelmston in Mr. Thrale's company; or, since I cannot do what I wish first, how eagerly I shall catch the second degree of pleasure, by coming to you and him, as soon as I can dismiss my work from my hands.

"I am afraid to make promises even to myself; but I hope that the week after the next will be the end of my present business. When business is done, what remains but pleasure? and where should pleasure be sought, but under Mrs. Thrale's influence?

"Do not blame me for a delay by which I must suffer so much, and by which I suffer alone. If you cannot think I am good, pray think I am mending, and that in time I may deserve to be, dear Madam, your most obedient and most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

Mrs. Piozzi will never be blamed for printing this letter by any reader who wishes to see the author of *The Rambler* lay aside the sternness of his philosophy, and appear in the character of a polite, elegant gentleman. Might not this pass for one of Lord Chesterfield's letters? "No, Sir,"—we should have been told by the unpatronised author of the *English Dictionary*—"No, Sir; and I hope to God none of that fellow's will ever pass for mine!"

(To be continued.)

\* The Doctor was at that time engaged in preparing for the press his edition of *Shakespeare*.

32. *A Sermon, written by the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D. for the Funeral of his Wife. Published by the Rev. Samuel Hayes, A.M. Upper of Westminster School. 8vo.*

• THE public curiosity has long been awakened on the subject of Johnson's Sermons; and on this Sermon more particularly than on others. That curiosity will now be fully gratified; and lamentably depraved must be the man who can read the following lines without being delighted and improved:

"To bring life and immortality to light, to give such proofs of our future existence as may influence the most narrow mind, and fill the most capacious intellect, to open prospects beyond the grave, in which the thought may expatiate without obstruction, and to supply a refuge and support to the mind, amidst all the miseries of decaying nature, is the peculiar excellence of the Gospel of Christ. Without this heavenly instructor, he who feels himself sinking under the weight of years, or melting away by the slow waste of a lingering disease, has no other remedy than obdurate patience, a gloomy resignation to that which cannot be avoided; and he who follows his friend, or whoever there is yet dearer than a friend, to the grave, can have no other consolation than that which he derives from the general misery; the reflection, that he suffers only what the rest of mankind must suffer; a poor consideration, which rather awes us to silence, than soothes us to quiet, and which does not abate the sense of our calamity, though it may sometimes make us ashamed to complain.

"But, so much is our condition improved by the Gospel, so much is the sting of death rebated, that we may now be invited to the contemplation of our mortality as to a pleasing employment of the mind, to an exercise delightful and recreative, not only when calamity and persecution drive us out from the assemblies of men, and sorrow and woe represent the grave as a refuge and an asylum, but even in the hours of the highest earthly prosperity, when our cup is full, and when we have laid up stores for ourselves; for, in him who believes the promise of the Saviour of the World, it can cause no disturbance to remember, that this night his soul may be required of him; and he who suffers one of the sharpest evils which this life can shew, amidst all its varieties of misery; he that has lately been separated from the person whom a long participation of good and evil had endeared to him; he who has seen kindness snatched from his arms, and fidelity torn from his bosom; he whose ear is no more to be delighted with tender instruction, and whose virtue shall be no more awakened by the reasonable whispers of mild reproof, may yet look, without horror, on the tomb which incloses the remains of what he loved and honoured,

Minors, as upon a place which, if it revives the sense of his loss, may calm him with the hope of that state in which there shall be no more grief or separation.

"The mournful solemnity of the burial of the dead, is instituted, first, for the consolation of that grief to which the best minds, if not supported and regulated by religion, are most liable. They who most endeavour the happiness of others, who devote their thoughts to tenderness and pity, and studiously maintain the reciprocation of kindness, by degrees mingle their souls in such a manner as to feel, from separation, a total destitution of happiness, a sudden abruption of all their prospects, a cessation of all their hopes, schemes, and desires. The whole mind becomes a gloomy vacancy, without any trace or form of pleasure, a chaos of confused suffering, directed to no particular end, or to that which, while we wish, we cannot hope to obtain; for the dead will not revive; those whom God has called away from the present state of existence can be seen no more in it; we must go to them; but they cannot return to us.—Yet, to shew that grief is vain, is to afford very little comfort; yet this is all that reason can afford; but religion, our only friend in the moment of distress, in the moment when the help of man is vain, when fortitude and cowardice sink down together, and the sage and the virgin mingle their lamentations; religion will inform us, that sorrow and complaint are not only vain, but unreasonable and erroneous.—The voice of God, (speaking by his Son, and his apostles, will instruct us, that she, whose departure we now mourn, is not dead, but sleeps; that only her body is committed to the ground, but that the soul is returned to God, who gave it; that God, who is infinitely merciful, who hateth nothing that he has made, who desireth not the death of a sinner; to that God, who only can compare performance with ability, who alone knows how far the heart has been pure, or corrupted, how inadvertency has surprised, fear has betrayed, or weakness has impeded; to that God, who marks every aspiration after a better state, who hears the prayer which the voice cannot utter, records the purpose that perished without opportunity of action, the wish that vanished away without attainment; who is always ready to receive the penitent, to whom sincere contrition is never late, and who will accept the tears of a returning sinner."

One more paragraph we transcribe with truly sympathetic feelings:

"Among those who have died with hope and resignation," says our admirable moralist, "she surely may be remembered whom we have followed hither to the tomb, to pay her the last honours, and to resign her to the grave: she, whom many who now hear me

have known, and whom none, who were capable of distinguishing either moral or intellectual excellence, could know without esteem or tenderness. To praise the extent of her knowledge, the acuteness of her wit, the accuracy of her judgment, the force of her sentiments, or the elegance of her expression, would ill suit the occasion.—Such praise would little profit the living, and as little gratify the dead, who is now in a place where vanity and competition are forgotten for ever; where she finds a cup of water given for the relief of a poor brother, a prayer uttered for the mercy of God to those whom she wanted power to relieve, a word of instruction to ignorance, a smile of comfort to misery, of more avail than all those accomplishments which confer honour and distinction among the sons of Folly.—Yet, let it be remembered, that her wit was never employed to scuff at goodness, nor her reason to dispute against truth. In this age of wild opinions she was as free from scepticism as the chastered virgin. She never wished to signalise herself by the singularity of paradox. She had a just diffidence of her own reason, and desired to practise rather than to dispute. Her practice was such as her opinions naturally produced. She was exact and regular in her devotions, full of confidence in the divine mercy, submissive to the dispensations of Providence, extensively charitable in her judgments and opinions, grateful for every kindness that she received, and willing to impart assistance of every kind to all whom her little power enabled her to benefit."

Who will not now be happy to be informed, that "many other Sermons" by Dr. Johnson have come into the hands of Mr. Hayes by the death of Dr. Taylor?

39. *The Works, in Verse and Prose, of Leonard Wellsted, Esq. former Time Clerk in O. dining at the Office of O. in the Tower of London. Now first collected, with Historical Notes, and Biographical Memoirs of the Author, by John Nichols. 8vo.*

THIS is another of the books for which the publick is indebted to Mr. Urban's printer.—If this Magazine were not a book in which Mr. N. is well known to lay the publick under many other obligations, the Reviewer of Wellsted's Works would say more of what is due to the Editor for this collection. The reader may try its merit in this manner. Leonard Wellsted at present only lies upon the reader's memory as one of those whom Alexander the Great chose to gibbet in *The Dardanelles*; he only recollects poor Wellsted along with "unabashed Defoe," and "Tutcherin" "flagrant from the lash." Perhaps the reader

reader knows Welfsted only in the following line, issued out to posterity by this tyrannical and self-deified Alexander of the poetical world:

"Flow, Welfsted, flow, like thine inspirer  
"BEER."

Now the fact is this: whatever provocation Leonard Welfsted gave Alexander Pope (and it rather seems as if he did declare war first), our dunciadized poet certainly wrote many things which well deserved preservation, and some which the readers of this volume will peruse more than once. Let readers of this volume be henceforth upon their guard against that foul and wicked tyranny which Pope and some of his friends undoubtedly conspired to exercise over their contemporaries. They will be found to have ruined the fames, perhaps have literally broken the hearts, of many who gave them no offence; and, if these tyrants revenged themselves upon those who had offended them in the same manner that Pope revenged himself on Welfsted, much will not remain to be said for their justice.

For the purpose of ridiculing and exposing Welfsted it is very manifest, from Mr. Nichols's Memoirs prefixed to this volume, that Pope condescended, knowingly, to bring such false and perjured evidence as a man would be sentenced to the pillory for, in any other court but that of Painting or of Poetry.

— *Pictoribus atque poetis*

*Oxidibet audendi semper fuit aqua potestas.*

Mr. Welfsted, who certainly was a gentleman, and associated with some friends as great as any of Pope's, is handed down to us as having been "inspired by beer," and as having written "a poem in praise either of a cellar or a garret;" because he addressed Oisypasia to the Duke of Dorset (p. 109), and which perhaps raised the jealousy of Pope and Swift, as the reader will find it may bear perusing after their best things of this kind. The perusal of it will also strike the reader something like walking over one of the houses in Herculaneum. We see exactly, in 1788, how Mr. Welfsted's house was furnished, from top to bottom, in 1725. Goldsmith thought well of it; for, in *The Deserted Village*, he clearly came to p. 110 for

"Broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show,  
"Rang'd o'er the chimney, glisten'd in a row;"

and for some other parts of the furni-

ture which his Muse, minutely elegant, describes almost in the words of Welfsted.

The gentleman employed upon the great Oxford Dictionary of our language will think it necessary, we suppose, to explain many words in this curious poem, which half a century has rendered unintelligible or obscure.

Goldsmith is not the only elegant writer who has thought our *beer-inspired* Bard worthy imitation.

Two other of Welfsted's poems, "Palæmon to Cælia," and "Acon and Lavinia," were certainly remembered by Thomson; particularly when he wrote his "Palæmon and Lavinia."—Thomson did not borrow with the stealing hand of Pope, or it should seem that he took from Welfsted upon the principle that "dead men tell no tales," being of opinion Pope had effectually killed poor Welfsted.

The poem "On the Victory of Audenarde" contains an image at which those poets, who have not, like Chatterton, tied up their hands from picking and stealing, would feel their fingers itch—

—————"Despair and Fear  
"Hang on their flight, and hover o'er their rear."  
P. 5.

The poem "On the Death of J. Philips" contains the following lines at p. 24, 5, which we will transcribe for the sake of modern poets, who may chance to get starved like Chatterton, or hung up to undeserved infamy like Welfsted:

"Since then much poverty and little fame  
Is all the dowry that a Muse can claim;  
Since that sublime avigoring heat,  
That makes the Poet's pulse divinely beat,  
At last rewards him but with barren praise,  
Which Envy sullies, and which Want allays;  
Here, weeping o'er thy tomb in mournful  
verse

And shedding roses on thy honour'd hearse,  
I'll take my last farewell, and bid adieu  
To the curs'd trade, and all the jingling crew."

The following passage from "The Summum Bonum," p. 302, may well be given as a specimen of Welfsted's powers. In some respects our language cannot boast many passages that better merit a perusal. They might certainly pass for his enemy's (Pope's).

"On rapturous visions long had Berkeley  
fed:

The lemon-groves were ever in his head.

\* "The benevolent Dean of Down, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, died Jan. 14, 1753."

Washington Waller\*, and the landscape aids;  
Sees in Bermudas blooming Ida's shades!  
'Tis said, 'tis done!—The project quick pre-  
vails;

He gets the promis'd freight; he weds, he sails:  
The stormy cloud rattle, but on storms he smiles:  
They will but waft me to Bermudas Isles.  
At length the port he gains: when, lo! his  
dreams

He vanish'd views, and owns the airy schemes:  
The orange-branch had lost its fragrant load;  
The cedar wav'd not, nor the citron blow'd  
In Eden's stand, he sees a desert sand;  
For figs and vines, a poor unpeopled land;  
For balmy breezes and for cloudless skies,  
He hears around the whistling tempests rise:  
"And is this all?" said the good Dean of  
Down;

"Is this the end, my hope, and labour's crown?  
Too blest the swain, o'er Ormond's flowery  
vales

Who roves at ease, or sleeps in Derry's dales!  
Henceforth I'll gratulate my native shore,  
In search of bright delusions range no more;  
Content to be, to cure this rambling itch,  
An humble Bishop, and but barely rich."

The "Dissertation on the English  
"Language" should be noticed by the  
Oxford lexicographer.

A scholar will continually see that  
Wellsed was one; by the many delicate  
and silent allusions to the ancient clas-  
sics: and he was not ignorant of our  
modern classics, any more than Gray:

"And bees their honey redolent of spring"  
Dryden,

"And every field is redolent of spring."  
Wellsed, p. 61.

"And redolent of joy and youth." Gray.

In the following passages did Pope  
think of Wellsed, or Wellsed of Pope?

"The gay portrettes, the proud alcove."  
Wellsed, p. 83.

"Gallant and gay in Clifden's proud alcove."  
Pope.

It appears that Wellsed's line was print-  
ed in 1712, Pope's not till 1733.

The merit of the "Epistles to Pope"  
accounts for Pope's virulence. Wellsed  
wrote too well to be forgiven.

In the Preface to Smith's Translation  
of Longinus, edit. 1770, we read,

"The present translation was FINISHED  
before I knew of any prior attempt to make  
Longinus speak English. The first transla-  
tion of him I met with, was published by  
Mr. Wellsed, in 1714. But I was very much  
surprised, upon a perusal, to find it only Boi-  
leau's translation misrepresented and mangled.  
For every beauty is impaired, if not totally  
effaced, and every error (even down to those  
of the printer) most injudiciously preserved."

\* See Waller's poem, called, "The Ba-  
"le of the Summer Islands."

Now we positively deny that "every  
"beauty is impaired, if not totally ef-  
"faced;" and we would have believed  
no one but the translator, that he did  
not compare his version throughout  
with poor Wellsed's. We have com-  
pared many pages, and find a great re-  
semblance, and not so great a superio-  
rity as might have been expected from  
the *nonum prematur in aevum*, which  
Dr. Smith's Preface boasts. We ad-  
vise young men, for their own sake and  
Wellsed's, to go regularly over Longi-  
nus and these two translations. Such an  
exercise must always do good; here it  
might do justice.

After informing the publick that few  
men's Works have ever been laid be-  
fore them with more general claim to  
praise than Wellsed's, we must again  
say, that it seems as if Wellsed gave  
Pope the first provocation. Yet, we  
maintain that Pope revenged himself  
like that tyrant which he certainly was:  
this tyrant he shewed himself still more  
unjustly to poor Aaron Hill, and many  
of his rivals: and, should such draw-  
cansiring be attempted in these days of  
freedom (we have suspected it once or  
twice), Sidney's motto shall be found to  
be ours:

— *Manus hoc inimica tyrannis,*  
*Base* [the literary sword is a pen] *petit*  
*placidam sub libertate quietem.*

40. *Six Anthems in Score, with a Favourite  
Morning and Evening Service, &c. by the  
late Dr. Nares. With a strong Likeness of  
the Author, and some Account of his Life and  
Works.*

THE Service and Anthems of which  
this volume consists were, by the au-  
thor, designed and prepared for publi-  
cation. The final correction of the  
manuscript for that purpose employed  
and amused him during the confinement  
of his last illness; to the very end of  
which, in spite of bodily infirmities, his  
soul retained her vigour, and, as it  
were, asserted her superiority. Happy  
they who, at such a period, still enjoy-  
ing the strength of their faculties and  
the activity of their genius, can employ  
them in works which at once are proofs  
of ability and exercises of devotion. By  
the author's death, the task of publica-  
tion devolved on "one who, amidst the  
"regret inseparable from the occasion,  
"feels some consolation in the fair and  
"honourable opportunity, thus afforded,  
"of bearing testimony to the merits of a  
"parent whom, if he had not loved and  
"honoured,

"honoured, he would have been unworthy of the life he derived from him."

The excellencies of the heart, above all things, deserve, and above all things require, to be commemorated. They are not, like abilities in the elegant arts, displayed in permanent works, but exerted in transient acts; the testimony of which is daily weakened, and is liable to be gradually obliterated. That Dr. Nares was eminent as a professor of music, this work, among others, will doubtless testify abundantly; but it is just that it should be recorded also, while numbers are alive who can confirm it, that he ranked no less honourably as a man; that he displayed, in every relation of life, those excellent qualities which a son ought to be most happy to celebrate, and most ambitious to inherit.

Of his life, the few particulars that follow may perhaps be not unacceptable:

"Dr. James Nares was born in the year 1715. The place of his birth, as well as that of his brother, the late Mr. Justice Nares\*, was Stanwell, in Middlesex. From which situation the family soon after removed into Oxfordshire. A casual offer of Mr. Gates, then master of the King's Choristers, determined a parent, who had little fortune to bestow on his family but that of a strictly conscientious steward, to breed his elder son a musician, in which line he studied first under Mr. Gates in the Chapel, and afterwards under the celebrated Dr. Pepusch. The place of organist in the Cathedral at York was his first preferment; and in that situation, after some continuance in it, he married. There the present worthy Dean of York, Dr. Fountayne, became his friend and patron; by whose interest, in the year 1756, he was appointed to succeed Dr. Greene in the places of Organist and Composer to his Majesty; and about the same time he was honoured, by the University of Cambridge, with the degree of Doctor in Music. The resignation of Mr. Gates, in October 1757, opened to Dr. Nares the place of Master of the Boys also. In this situation he continued, distinguished by strict attention to the duties of his several places, by the talents he displayed in executing them, and by his various compositions, particularly those for the church, till July 1781, when declining health induced him to resign

the care of the Choristers. In the 66th year of his age, a constitution never strong finally gave away; and he died on the 10th of February, 1783, regretted not only by the family which he left, but, in a proportionable degree, by all related to or connected with him.

"The most striking characteristics of this worthy man were, a natural cheerfulness of temper, an earnest and generous zeal for every thing praiseworthy, with a singular degree of aversion and contempt for every thing flagitious or base. The friends his merit acquired, his integrity preserved; while the competence his abilities and diligence procured maintained his independence, supported and provided for his family. In music, which accident had made his profession, the versatility of his genius enabled him to excel; but his passion was for literature, in which the requisites he possessed would possibly have raised him to a still more conspicuous eminence."

The printed works of Dr. Nares are enumerated in the subsequent list:

1. "Eight Sets of Lessons for the Harpsichord;" dedicated to the Right Honourable Willoughby Earl of Abingdon; first printed in 1748; reprinted in 1757.
2. "Five Lessons for the Harpsichord, with a Sonata in Score for the Harpsichord or Organ;" dedicated to the Right Honourable the Countess of Carlisle; published in 1758 or 9.
3. "A Set of easy Lessons for the Harpsichord, Three in Number;" with a Dedication to the Publick, signed J. M.
4. "A Treatise on Singing" small size.
5. "Il Principio; or, A Regular Introduction to playing on the Harpsichord or Organ." This was the first set of progressive lessons published on a regular plan.
6. "The Royal Pastoral, a Dramatic Ode;" dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
7. "Catches, Canons, and Glee;" dedicated to Lord Mornington.
8. "Six Fugues, with introductory Voluntaries for the Organ or Harpsichord."
9. "A concise and easy Treatise on Singing, with a Set of English Diets for Beginners." A different work from the former small treatise.
10. "Twenty Anthems in Score, for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Voices." Composed for the use of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 1778.
11. The present Work.

Concerning those three Anthems in this set, which are calculated to be performed without an organ, the author expressed himself to this effect, in a paper written in 1782:

"Having often been an auditor in country churches, where what they called Anthems

\* Sir George Nares, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices in the Court of Common Pleas, was born in 1716, and died in 1786. See a particular account of him in our vol. LVI. p. 612.

were sung in parts, I own I have been usually mortified by the performance, though at the same time I praised the performers, who had against them not only their own inexperience but the badness of the music. Nor could I help observing, that the same time and pains bestowed upon some easy music, composed in a good style, would have produced an effect much more creditable to the singers, as well as more pleasing to the audience. I was therefore desirous to remedy in some degree this defect, and to supply a few pieces which might be, at the same time, within the reach of those performers, and not wholly unworthy the attention of the more enlightened part of the congregation."

Of the present production the Doctor's son (of whom we have before had occasion to speak, vol. LIII. p. 172) observes,

"This volume owes the correctness of its impression to the friendly care and diligent superintendence of Dr. Ayrton, the present Master of the Children of his Majesty's Chapels; a man whom to have distinguished early, and to have served zealously, is a commendation of my father, which I should be very sorry to omit. — Concerning the merit of these compositions, I trust it is unnecessary to say any thing. The Service has been so much admired as to obtain the distinguishing title of *favorite*. The Antems have as yet been little heard; the world must decide upon them. May their fortune be proportionable to their excellence!"

41. *A Sermon on the Subject of the Slave Trade, delivered to a Society of Protestant Dissenters at the New Meeting at Birmingham, and published at their Request. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S.* 8vo.

THIS publication contains some of the most specious arguments against the slave trade, and the treatment of its unhappy objects. It is not, however, free from objection, founded in the uncertainty of the facts from which the arguments are drawn, and of the inferences deduced from general principles. The Doctor, with his inborn spirit of liberty, will hardly admit of any subordination in principle or practice. Crimes are hardly pleas for restraint, and sectaries are to be brought to no test but their own. But if sectaries are the only competent judges of their own opinions and practices, why are not the princes of Africa as competent judges of their own rights? There are philosophic minds who think the condition of *brutes* not much bettered by their subjection to man; however, Dr. P. thinks differently. There are also philosophic minds who think man was not formed

for artificial society, but infinitely degraded by it; and then what becomes of all the Doctor's reasonings on the benefits of Christianity and the dignity of human nature, as tending to make individuals better members of society? The capacities of the Negroes, and the degradation of the ancient Egyptians into Negroes, rests on too fallacious a foundation to be adopted in serious reasoning. In the state of *villains* [*villans*] in feudal times the Doctor appears to be very partially informed. He need only look to the present state of the peasantry in Poland, Russia, and other Northern states, who call themselves *Christians*. But the Doctor is a Crusader in the cause of Liberty. "At all events, let servitude be abolished, and leave it to the ingenuity and industry of our countrymen to find a substitute for it." p. 29. Turn all mankind loose, and release them from every restraint, but what their own consciences will suggest, and see what will be the consequence. Repeal the special laws against Papists, and — let us see how Dr. P. and his partizans will digest that measure.

42. *An Appeal to the Publick on the Conduct of Mrs. Gooch, the Wife of William Gooch Esq. Written by herself.* 4to.

THIS lady, from the Fleet Prison, laments her imprudences and the dereliction of her husband, and her own family, and hopes that her "name may be remembered with pity rather than with indignation, when she becomes an inhabitant of those realms where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest."

William Gooch, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Benacre Park, co. Suffolk, married May 13, 1775, Miss Elizabeth Sarah Villa Real, heiress of the late William Villa Real, Esq. of Edwinstowe, co. Nottingham.

43. *The Abbey of Ambresbury, a Poem. By Mr. Samuel Birch.* Part I. 4to.

THE abbess and thirty nuns were expelled for their incontinence in the reign of Henry II. 1177, and others brought in from Font-Evraud, who recovered its reputation; and Eleanor, queen of Henry III. and Mary, daughter of Edward I. with thirteen noble ladies, took the veil in it, 1285. The

\* Author of "Cumtina;" see vol. LVII. p. 430.



Pope, an humble imitator of Mr. Pope, has chosen no uncommon subject, and has interwoven the spectre of Superstition with a love-tale.—Some MSS. chiefly relating to this house, when it is supposed to have been in its first stage of decay, have furnished the author with materials whereon this poem is principally founded. This nunnery was founded by Elfrida, to expiate the murder of King Edward the younger.

44. *BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N° XLVII. Containing the History and Antiquities of St. Rule's Chapel, in the Monastery of St. Andrew, in Scotland; with Remarks, by Mr. Professor Brown. To which are added, 1. The Riding of the Parliament of Scotland, in 1606 and 1681, and the Ceremonies observed in 1685. 2. The Statutes and Fees of the Order of the Thistle, &c. 3. The Suspension of Lyon King of Arms. 4. A particular Description of the Regalia of Scotland.* 4to.

THE first article in this collection is from Mr. Martin's MS. History and Antiquities of St. Andrew's, in the Harleian Library. Professor Brown's notes on it controvert the superiority ascribed to St. Andrew over St. Peter, and the antiquity ascribed to Stone building in Scotland: but his comment on the seal is very chimerical, as it is highly probable that it represented the Cathedral, and not St. Rule's Chapel. This account is illustrated by two views of the Chapel, and one of the Chapel of the Grey friars of St. Andrew's. The order of riding to parliament, 1681, was printed that year in Edinburgh and London, in two sheets folio, and another in 1703, in one sheet folio; and the whole protection was engraved in three sheets, (see *British Topography*, II. 679, 680.) The spiriting away, if we may so call it, of the Scottish regalia, is a curious trait in our national history.

Since the Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* has extended his views to SCOTLAND, we heartily wish he may find encouragement to form a collection of scarce or unpublished pieces relative to that kingdom, which their Society of Antiquaries, of which he is a member, seem to want a fund to do.

45. *Buggiador, Liber Unicus. Carmen Machæroicū. Autore Cracon. Vermenopol.* 1788. 4to.

A feeble and low imitation of the Humour of Maccaronic poetry and the

satire of Peter Pindar;—a promiscuous censure of our modern writers on Philosophy, Poetry, Tragedy and Comedy, History, Physics; which, to describe, we should borrow the writer's invocation of the Mules of St. Giles and Billingsgate.

"In pectus pœnate meum jecrosque ginung.  
"Ut possim like you describere. O that I  
"now had [verba."

"Your brassi lungs, your blackguardisms

But we will rather lament that Satire, which could reform the polished nations of Antiquities in these licentious days, runs riot with the most abandoned licentiousness, and sinks, like modern Oratory, to the level of—*Scolding*.

46. *A Letter to the Caput of the University of Cambridge, on the Rejection of the Grace for abolishing Subscriptions. By a Member of the Senate.* 8vo.

AN unwarrantable (we had almost said impudent) attack on a respectable body, under the idea of zeal for reformation. The Grace was offered by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Dec. 11, 1787; and the Caput are here called on to give their reasons for rejecting it.

47. *The Life of Hyder Ally: with an Account of his Usurpation of the Kingdom of Mysore, and a brief contiguous Province. To which is annexed, A genuine Narrative of the Sufferings of the British Prisoners of War taken by his Son, Tippon Sahib. By Francis Robson, late Captain in the Honourable East India Company's Forces.* 1786. 8vo.

AN anonymous French writer having given the world a Life of Hyder Ally, which has also been translated into English, but abounding with deficiencies, inaccuracies, and misrepresentations, Mr. Robson, who had, before he knew of that work, written the present, to the close of the year 1769, determined to proceed with his narrative of such transactions as came within his own knowledge, or were obtained from the best information. Mr. R. was 20 years on the spot; and has signed his name, with his own hand, to the Preface of every copy of his work. It is a History of the wars and ravages of this usurper, from the year 1750, when he was about 25, to his death, 1782, of a cancer in his back, which he had been troubled with several years. The transactions of his son and successor are then taken up, and continued till the final conclusion of peace, 1784. The whole appears to be a plain, unaffected narra-



tive of facts. We could have wished it had been accompanied with a map of the theatre of the war.

42. *The Gentleman's Stable Directory; or, Modern System of Farriery: comprehending the present entire approved Method of Practice; containing all the most valuable Prescriptions and approved Remedies, accurately proportioned, and properly adapted, to every known Disease to which the Horse is incident. Interpersed with Occasional Remarks upon the dangerous and almost obsolete Practice of Gibbetting, Bracken, and others. Including Directions for Farding, Bleeding, Purgings, and getting into Condition for the Chase. Inscribed to Sir John Lisle, Bart. By William Tappin, Surgeon. 8vo.*

MUCH as it is to be desired that the noblest of animals next to man should be properly managed, both in health and sickness, while it is his fate to be a member of society, we fear the language, conceitedly dogmatical, of this Wokingham surgeon will not recommend his mode of practice, admitting it to be simple and proper, which we Reviewers confess ourselves not competent to judge of.

43. *A Review of the Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. of London and Edinburgh, Rector of Barming in Kent. Addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich, the Patron of that Work; in which the numerous Errors of those Memoirs are pointed out, and great Variety of interesting Facts there misrepresented are set in a clear and true Light; being a proper and very necessary Supplement to that Publication. By William Richards. Lyon. 8vo.*

MR. NOBLE, who seems to have conceived that he had an exclusive privilege\* to treat of the protectoral house of Cromwell, is here handled with not more severity than he deserves by a warm-blooded Cambro-Briton, who, with the spirit of his ancestors, unites that of republicanism, and presbyterianism also, and has laid upon many errors of style, history, and principles, in the Rector of Barming; and through his sides has shot his bolts at monarchy and episcopacy, and their abettors, and therein shewn himself a worthy follower of Mr. Robinson of Cambridge. We wish, however, the high price of his book may not obstruct its circulation.

50. *The Story and Character of Elizabeth Boucher, commonly called the Protestantess Joan, acquired 12mo. [Printed in the last Century.]*

BY way of diversifying our columns, a sort of review is here given of a book published more than a century back; not for the sake of criticising, but as an epitome of its historic contents. If the abridgement shall be thought to have merit, it is but fair to say that we have the article from our ingenious correspondent Mr. W. Hamilton Reid.

"The person of the Protestantess is represented as very corpulent, and her disposition as most sordidly avaricious. That she wore a hood and some light armour. That her retinue, for a long time, when she went abroad, consisted only of one of Oliver's horse-boys, who ran by her side, though her daughters were attended by fire-women and perfumers. That she afterwards purchased a second-hand coach; and that her coachman acted the part of caterer, butler, serving-man, and gentleman-usher. That her horses were probably old troopers, and had out of the army; and that her livery stood at the state's expence. That she was loaded with presents; and that her house in London was a kind of exchange; and that no money was stirring any where else. That she amassed great quantities of jewels, medals, &c. from the plunder of various houses, Basingstoke in particular; where the soldiery, by threats and small gratuities, were persuaded to give up their plunder. That a cabal-house was taken near Charing Cross, where the sectarian officers were treated with prayers, bread, butter, and small beer. That a thanksgiving dinner was given by the City, and a piece of gold plate. That Oliver was very fond of oranges to veal, probably Seville; and that the Protestantess refused four pence for one of these, just at the commencement of the war with Spain. That a poor woman, who had a very early growth of green peas, was persuaded to present some to the Protestantess at Whitehall; that she refused an angel for them by a cook in the Strand, and that, upon her murmuring at five shillings from her Highness for the same, they were returned, with some severe remarks upon the luxury of the times. That they settled at Whitehall in the year 1653. Whitehall, at this time, inhabited by near an hundred families of the monarchy.

\* See vol. LVII. p. 516, 517.

All commanded to depart, by order of Council. Little apartments, winding stairs, and trap doors, made by her order; she never enduring to be alone, or whisperings. The names of the apartments changed. Mr. Starkey, a cook, accused of drunkenness by her; brought before Oliver; vomits in his presence; and is discharged. Oliver a great enemy to compound dishes. She (the Princess) keeps three cows in St. James's Park; erects a dairy at Whitehall, and makes butter with her maids. No men-servants attendant in the house, but a chosen band of halberdiers. She employed six maids, or spinners, all ministers' daughters, at sewing, stitching, &c. in her privy-chamber. They drank a small ale called Morning Dew, then common in London, at 7s. 6d. a barrel. Oliver's predilection for that hindered her from establishing a brew-house. That she had a custom of roasting half-geese; and that her niggardly temper terminated in an inquiry into the profits of the kitchen-stuff, which she exchanged for candles. The reason she gave for her parsimony was the small allowance for the maintenance of the household, which was barely 64 thousand pounds per annum, till Col. Philip Jones came to be comptroller of the household; when the weekly charge was 1923 pounds odd money; the defalcation of the rest, from the just sum of 2000l. at the rate of a hundred thousand pounds yearly, making up the 4000l. for the two weeks above the 50; so exactly was this charge computed, to prevent deccis and any colluding practices. Her order of eating and meal-times was not less regulated: first, first of all, at the ringing of a bell, dined the halberdiers, or men of the guard, with the inferior officers, &c.; then, the bell ringing again, the Steward's table was set in the same hall, near the water stairs, for the better sort, who waited on her Highness, ten of whom were appointed to a table of meats. To these, and their friends or visitors, were appointed the value of ten shillings in flesh or fish, with one bottle of sack and two of claret: but, to prevent after-comers from expecting any thing in the kitchen, there was a general rule, that if any one was detained beyond dinner-time, upon notice given, the steward of the mess should let slide his share in the buttery. Suppers they had none; eggs, &c. counting Oliver and her Ladyship: yet eight stone of beef was constantly boiled

in the morning for the servants, the broth, &c. being given to the poor of St. Margaret, Westminster, every day. His feasts were none of the most liberal, as that given the Parliament and French Ambassador, upon their congratulations upon the Sindercombe deliverance, only amounted to 1000l.; 100l. of which was saved in the banquet; when a big-bellied woman, a spectator, desiring a few dry candies of apricots, Col. Pride threw into her apron a conserve of wax; which staining the same, as if it was a signal given, Oliver throws his napkin at Pride; he at him again; the noise and scuffle of which made all the members rise up before the sweetmeats, &c. were begun upon, who, thinking dinner was done, went to their rude gambols with his Highness, or remained spectators of this Abab-like festival.—All Oliver's debts, by her intrigue, were transferred to her sons, Henry and Richard, who payed for his costly funeral; the very day of whose death, the guards rushed in at Whitehall, taking the meat, by force, off her Highness's table, and demanding their pay and arrears. This occasioned her to tell Fleetwood, that he had brought his hogs to a fine market. Richard afterwards absented himself, for debt, at Hurley, in Hampshire, where his mother resided with him. It was also observed that there was a great deal of truth in a play written about that time, called "The Rump."

51. *Elegant Orations, ancient and modern, for the Use of Schools: originally compiled for the Instruction of his own Pupils. By the Rev. J. Mollay, Master of the Boarding-school at Brixham.* 12mo.

THE present age is an age of Music and an age of Oratory. As far as the voice is concerned, both sciences are connected. How far it is an age of Eloquence may be disputed.—Mr. M. has here blended modern English speeches with ancient Latin and Greek orations, *done* into English, concurring that, "by frequent exercises in repeating certain of the following speeches, youth will obtain a sufficient confidence for public speaking (a thing so much looked up to, and in very desirable, as well as useful, in almost every walk of life,) without that hazard of their morals which accrues from the foolish custom of acting plays." Of the utility of public speaking in almost every walk of life we have

have our doubts; of the inutilty of plays acted in public schools we have also our doubts, notwithstanding the acrimony of our correspondent, p. 108. Plays acted in every nobleman's or gentleman's family are certainly condemnable, on the footing of dissipation and needless expense which they create. A proper habit of speaking, confined to certain public professions, is certainly desirable; but, extended to "almost every walk of life," we fear it becomes that *speaking* which is Mr. M's aversion as well as ours, and which we cannot conceive to be so natural a consequence of acting plays, as of attending disputing clubs and societies, vestries, communion-halls, general or quarterly courts, meetings of freeholders, or even the managers of an interesting trial now depending.

If Mr. M. is not himself an orator, in the purest sense of the word, and qualified to give lessons to his pupils, the utility of the present work will be equal to an "Essay on Dancing," written by one who can neither dance well himself, nor teach others to do so; and such are nine-tenths of our modern Essays on Arts and Sciences.

50. *Pictorial Antiquities of Scotland. Etched by Adam de Cardonnel. No II. (Sup. 58.)*

THIS Number contains the following XXV Views, with an Introductory Account of Castles in Scotland.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Tantallon Castle   | Beaulieu Abbey      |
| Kynlosf Abbey      | Pluscardin Abbey    |
| Roslin Castle 2    | Dunfermline Ab. 2   |
| Aberbrothock       | Sr. Monan's Chap.   |
| Abbey 3            | Ravenstraig Castle  |
| Jona Abbey         | Lincluden Abbey     |
| Spynie Castle      | Cruixton Castle     |
| Loch Leven Castle  | St. Anthony's Chap. |
| Balmerinloch Abbey | Jedburgh Abbey      |
| Culros Abbey       | Kelfo Abbey         |
| Doun Castle        | Dunadeer Castle.    |

This elegant little work is published both in octavo and quarto size, in brown and black coats.

53. *Sermons by David Lamont, D.D. one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Vol. II. 8vo.*

EIGHT years ago was published a volume of *Sermons on the most prevalent Vices*, by the Rev David Lamont, Minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, near Dumfries. The sermons before us we suppose to be by the same author, although designated, as he now is, with the degree of

D. D. and being likewise one of the CHAPLAINS to his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, he has thought fit to drop the venerable title of minister, and has left us to conjecture what other employment he may have, besides preaching and printing for the heir apparent to the British throne. The two volumes, indeed, bear internal evidence of their having come from the same pen. In both there is a superfluity of pointed sentences and sparkling conceits, of far-fetched similes and broken metaphors. We do not, by this, mean to insinuate that these puerilities abound in both volumes in an equal degree, or that Dr. Lamont has not, by time and experience, made improvement in the art of composition: he has made great improvement. His second volume is much superior to the first in style as well as in sentiment; for although we cannot approve of all the metaphors and similes which are scattered through it, yet we do not there meet with "high Olympus raising his head above the clouds, with placid brow looking down upon the storm," and hearing unmoved the roaring "thunder;" or with such childish exclamations as, "O goodness, thou queen of beauties? who would not wish to possess thy charms? who would not wish to be clothed with thy powers? who would not wish to wear thy crown?" Such ornaments as these are surely more suitable to a school-boy's declamation, than to a discourse upon the sublime, but simple, truths of the Gospel.

The first volume contains sermons against evil speaking—the debauchery of the heart—revenge—idolatry—covetousness—lying—swearing—drunkenness—pride, and the violation of the sabbath, to which are added an ordination sermon, a synod sermon, and two sermons on a future state. In almost every one of these discourses the reader will find many such flowers as those which we have culled for him in our walk through *this garden of eloquence*.

The second volume of these sermons is written in a purer, more manly, and more animated style; and, bating a few forced conceits and verbal antitheses, it exhibits liberal sentiments in such a dress, as we think must be pleasing to every man of taste, who has any pleasure in *pulpit oratory*. We do not indeed hesitate to say that Dr. Lamont stands now in the first class of Scotch preachers; and if he continue to advance

in correctness as he has done within the compass of these last eight years, we may venture to predict that in a very short time he will have no superior.—This volume contains sermons on the following important subjects—Christ the only foundation of his church—zeal—repentance—baptism—the Lord's supper—prayer—purity—the cross of Christ—Jacob and Esau—Lot's wife—the unspeakable gift—religious deception—the sin unto death—faith—obedience—hope—joy—death—judgment—hell, and heaven.

As a specimen of the author's style, and that our readers may judge for themselves and not trust to our opinion, we submit to their criticism the following extract from the first sermon:

"Deeply concerned, as we are, for the honour of these doctrines (the doctrines of Christ), we dread not the scrutiny of the most penetrating talents, nor the quick-sighted eye of the most accomplished philosopher. Ignorance, prejudice, and depraved dispositions, only alarm us. These are the poisoned arrows which corrupt the purity of our religion, and wound the vitals of our faith. We doubt not that the doctrines of Jesus, fairly interpreted, will ever meet with the fullest approbation of cultivated reason, and lead candour and science to offer incense at their shrine. Hence our fears arise, not from the obscurity and learning, but from the vanity or guilt of our opposers.

"The conceited infidel, presuming that every truth is discoverable by the researches of human reason, may deny the expediency of divine revelation. The audacious villain, throwing off the restraints of modesty and virtue, may affect to insinuate a religion which forbids his crimes, and threatens his impotence with everlasting destruction. The crafty hypocrite, anxious to conceal his real character under the mask of artificial forms, may be afraid of those doctrines which condemn his hypocrisy. And the flaming enthusiast, giddy with the transports of a warm imagination, may despise the cool and steady instructions of truth and soberness. But the existence of God, the supremacy of providence, the redemption of the world, the necessity of virtue, and the immortality of man, are doctrines equally superior to the specious cavils of scepticism, the artful sophistry of vice, the shallow artifices of hypocrisy, and the flattering delusions of enthusiasm."

From this passage, not selected with care, but taken at random, few of our readers can be at a loss to say upon what model Dr. Lamont has formed his style; and if their opinion agree with ours, they will readily acknowledge that he has chosen the best model for pulpit elo-

quence, and that he has done as distinguished to his great master, who, though no clergyman, wrote many sermons, and many essays superior to sermons.

We cannot dismiss this article without taking notice of a very singular opinion, which our author has endeavoured to support by arguments equally singular. "Baptism," says he, "in its original intention, seems to be a family ordinance. This I think is probable from the instances of Cornelius, Lydia, Stephen, the jailer, &c. where baptism was privately administered to their respective households: and I think it still farther probable from this circumstance, that in the whole Bible I find not one instance of baptism being administered to any person in any mixed assembly of Christians met for the purposes of public worship."—By such reasoning as this our author should infer that the Lord's supper is likewise a family ordinance, and indeed that it is no duty incumbent on Christians to meet in large assemblies for the public worship of God; for in the whole Bible we find not one instance of a *public church* or of a *dissenting meeting house* erected for the accommodation of the Apostles and their converts, who were glad to "break bread from house to house," and for fear of the Jews to worship God in an *upper room*, which we have no reason to suppose capable of containing a very mixed assembly of Christians.—It is therefore with great weakness and great impertinence that our author submits to the consideration of the candid, "whether the modern practice of baptizing children publicly in the church is not a deviation from the domestic nature of this institution." He might with just the same propriety submit to the consideration of the candid, whether it be not a deviation from the original state of the preachers of the Gospel, for a clergyman to be protected, in the discharge of the duties of his function, by the civil magistrate; or to design himself, on the title-page of a book, *one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*! St. Paul preached before Felix, but he has no where designed himself one of the *governor's chaplains*.

54. *An Essay on the religious education of Youth, containing Reflections on its Causes and fatal Effects in 1789. With a remarkable Case, accompanied with large Pious Spots all over the Body, a Dismissal of*

*the Lap, &c. &c.* By William Rowley, M.D. *Member of the University of Oxford, Royal College of Physicians, &c.* To which are added, *Animadversions on the present Defects in treating the Disorder, approved and successful Methods of Cure, and an Account of a new Species of temporary Madness, &c.*

AS putrid diseases have lately proved fatal, and scarcely even now ceased their influence, it is a duty we owe the publick to give the earliest intelligence of this Essay, which commences with some general observations on the state of the atmospheric air at the latter end of the year 1787, in which the previous heavy and continued summer rains are considered as producing putrid malignant diseases, by contaminating the air with putrefactive particles. The infection is supposed to continue from the communication of the putrid particles of the malignant sore throat, issuing in respiration, &c. to the bed-cloaths, or from one person to another, long after the original causes in the air have dissipated. Thus has the disorder spread rapidly, and extended its baneful effects through different parts of England.

The case, which is called remarkable, was of a patient labouring under the malignant ulcerated sore throat, accompanied with purple spots all over the body, and a partial mortification of the leg.

The author proceeds very methodically; delineates the symptoms; accounts for their causes and effects; and represents the treatment which cured the patient in a very conspicuous view.

The intentions are, to inculcate the necessity of deeply reasoning on causes, effects, and remedies, and never to desert a disease, however desperate. But the limits of this publication do not permit us to follow the writer through the whole of his reasonings; we must, therefore, refer the reader to the publication itself.

The 11d part comprehends a short view of the authors who have written on the malignant ulcerated sore throat; in which the writer asserts, that, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Fothergill, the disease was well known, though not well treated, by the ancients.

After animadverting with great freedom, though with candour and reasoning, on the writings of Fothergill, Huxham, Pringle, and a great many others, some of whom are now living, the criticisms are reduced to fourteen propo-

sitions, which the Doctor considers exceptionable practices, and one or other the cause of the disorder proving fatal. Bleeding, vomiting, blistering, sweating with James's powder, &c. diluting liquors, insignificant remedies, checking purgings by opium, waiting some days before giving the bark, the not cleansing the throat, or admitting fresh air, its purification, &c. are all censured, with great appearance of sound reasoning and experience.

In pursuing his remarks, he reasons on each proposition separately; and concludes with attempting to prove, that the fatality of the disorder has been owing to the non-admission of the bark early, to the injudicious administration of saline remedies, antimonial diaphoretics, volatiles, &c.; or a much worse practice of trusting to what has been nominated Nature.

Here the Doctor arms himself with shield and buckler, marches forth sword in hand, spirits up his battalions, and combats Nature with so much energy and spirit as to exclude her government from all the regions of medicine.

After introducing Nature, as acting very absurdly on most occasions, either as a directress of human affairs, or medicine in particular, he concludes, "from long observation, from reiterated and cool reflection on these subjects, it is affirmed, that diseases can never be worse managed than when left chiefly to Nature; nor can there be greater reason for a successful expectation in their events than if skilfully and judiciously treated by Art from their commencement."

In this examination of what Nature directs, the author proves, amongst other things, that Nature prompts drunkards to call clamorously for more liquor; infants to drink gin or spirits; savage nations to eat one another. And he concludes, in one part, "the word Nature, in medicine, seems an apology for every thing inexplicable, and contains as much meaning as the occult qualities of Aristotle, the Airchæus of Van Helmont, or the *vis conservatrix et medicatrix Natura* of Stahl and many modern physicians."

The drift of these observations is, to inculcate the necessity of proceeding decidedly in the cure of acute diseases, by trusting very little to Nature, who, the author endeavours to prove, is neither capable of alarming patients of danger, pointing out the medical indications,

nor discovering the best remedies. But the word has been used as a cloak for ignorance, and ought to be excluded by every scientific or reasoning physician.

We must confess, there is much reason in what the Doctor advances; but perhaps he has been too sharp upon an old phrase, which, to use his own words, "has ever been used as a substitute for real knowledge."

The author makes a distinction between Reason and Nature, to counterbalance his attack. "Nature and Reason" must not be confounded; the former "is an internal stimulator of man, inclining him to various dangers and misfortunes; the latter is a practical system, founded on the experience and reflection of the most ingenious and studious men, for ages, the protector and preserver, as far as human industry extends, of either health, ease, or happiness."

The whole of this 11d part is replete with deep physiological and medical reasoning; in which, we must observe, the Doctor displays a very intimate acquaintance with all the newest discoveries in the art he professes; and every where endeavours to assign motives for his different methods of practice. In the Introduction likewise, the author informs us he practised physic, in various branches, for above thirty years; has travelled into most countries, and viewed all the hospitals in Europe: on which opportunities for obtaining knowledge he founds his pretensions to animadvert freely on several medical prejudices; but with what success he requests the professional judges to determine. The author, in this part, asserts, that *camphorated oil* is a certain preventive of *venereal infection*.

The 11d part shews the most improved manner of successfully treating the ulcerated sore throat.

The specific symptoms, causes, effects, remedies, and the methods of prevention, are briefly explained.

Towards the conclusion is a recapitulation of all the exceptionable practices formerly adopted by many ingenious physicians, arranged under different classes; the necessary remedies of the improved cure follow in their regular order. This arrangement must greatly contribute to public benefit: at one view is seen what is injurious or salutary, the utility of both must appear obvious; the bark and vitriolic acid are

given, from the first appearance of the disease, according to the author, with constant success.

A short view of a new species of madness, and its remedies, concludes the Essay, which may perhaps, in some measure, account for some late instances of suicide. Camphor and bark are recommended, &c.

In every part of this performance there appear many original remarks. Medicine is seemingly speaking a new language, founded, according to the author, not on a chimerical hypothesis, but in anatomical and physical researches and experiments, joined with much practical knowledge, on the forms and power of diseases, and the most adequate and rational remedies for their removal.

On reviewing the whole, we perceive the work to be well arranged; its reasonings are acute and scientific; the language frequently nervous and animated; but perhaps, in some instances, rather too severe on the doctrines of other medical writers. There runs, through the Essay, a spirit of philanthropy, which does honour to the author's heart. If the pamphlet be read with attention, it will, according to our opinion, convey subjects of importance to every impartial medical judge: there may appear some blemishes; but these are amply compensated by many new doctrines, that are likely to prove beneficial to society in general.

#### 55. *A Sermon by Mr. Watson, of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.*

FROM this Sermon, which was preached in 1763, a correspondent has selected the following extracts, as peculiarly applicable to the present interesting subject of conversation, the Slave Trade.

"It has been remarked that the Christian religion, in spite of the extent of the empire and influence of the climate, has hindered despotic power from being established in Ethiopia, and has carried into the heart of Africa the laws and manners of Europe." What blessed fruits then may not we expect from it, when transplanted into America from an island, where it is professed in greater purity than in any other part of the world? For the planting it as a public religion, has always and invariably been attended with many great and substantial blessings, even of the temporal kind; in Protestant countries, with an increase of public li-



juris, liberal sciences, and generous and free sentiments of the common privileges of our fellow creatures; and in Popish countries, with a civility of manners, the cultivation of the useful arts, and the extension of foreign commerce.

" Shall we meanly think these blessings are appropriated to ourselves, exclusive of any other people who are made of one blood with us? Or shall we be afraid to open their eyes, that they may see, from the benevolent principles of the Gospel, that they and we are the children of one common Father, whose providence is employed equally to dispense his blessings, both in this world, and the world to come, to all the families of the earth?"

" A suspicion of this sort would certainly fall upon us, should such numbers, to whom we have the fairest opportunities of dispensing these blessings, remain in a state of ignorance and slavery. Nor can we ever give a reason, why the heathens were wrong in buying and selling slaves in a market, and the Christians right, except we can derive some apology from the means that are used under the dictates of Christianity, to better their condition both in a temporal and spiritual sense.

" The state of slavery," as an excellent political writer hath said, " is in its own nature bad: it is neither useful to the master nor to the slave; not to the slave, because he can do nothing through a motive of virtue; not to the master, because, by having an unlimited authority over his slaves, he insensibly accustoms himself to the want of all moral virtues, and from thence grows fierce, hasty, severe, voluptuous, and cruel."

" We shall be told perhaps that such is the original difference amongst mankind, that there are some of them who can hardly be

considered as men, but as a species of beings of a middle nature between men and brutes, to whom we do no injury, though we treat them as beasts of burden. And the proofs of it usually pointed out are taken from the features, complexions, and manners, of the negroes, and inhabitants of the Cape; and from some still more distinguishing marks on the Savages in the North.

" But as no instances have been produced of a want of capacity in these poor creatures, to acquire such arts as make them useful to those who, as it were without the feelings of men, can reconcile themselves to this unchristian traffick, have we not good grounds to believe, they might also be taught such principles, as would make them equally useful to the state;—and under proper instructions be taught industry and fidelity upon reason and principle, in the very same labours, and without those shocking severities, which, while they are treated as abject slaves, bring so great misery upon themselves, and so great and just a scandal upon their proprietors? But perhaps we are unwilling " to suppose " these creatures to be men, lest," as the same writer observes, " allowing them to be " men, a suspicion may arise, that we ourselves are not Christians."

" Whether this is not a subject worthy the attention of the legislature of a nation, equally distinguished for its humanity and its arms, may perhaps at some time be thought to deserve a more serious and circumstantial enquiry, than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. And what hopes we might reasonably form of the success of such an enquiry, let the present undertaking † speak, which is calculated to civilize a people, not much their superiors in manners and understanding, however different in features and complexion."

• L'Esprit des Loix, l. 15. c. 5.

† Brief for American Colleges.

•• Coke on Littleton, Thorpe, St. John's Nomenclature, &c. &c. is not sent.

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A COUNTRY RACTOR will readily perceive, by reading the line above, that the blunder he speaks of might easily happen by debating to an amanuensis. It actually did happen by a somewhat similar process of the press, as our Printer will personally explain to him if this be not sufficiently satisfactory.

To the same channel of information we refer PHILOMUSOS for a reason why the latter part of his letter is omitted.

P. H. may be assured that there are weighty reasons for not doing what he wishes.

A CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER's query would certainly give much offence to many.

The letter, in p. 84, of "the learned and ingenious author of the Preface," will satisfy P. S. who had ingeniously conjectured the initials to signify *an actus ergo atque effectus*.

SENT shall be communicated as directed.

E. F. asks "if there be any way of making red-ink with more body than the common, and yet to write with ease. And if any one can furnish an account of Thomas Inne, M. A. who wrote the 'Critical Essay on Ancient Scottish History,' London, 1729, 2

vols. 8vo, the best work yet published on that subject."

X. Y. Z. says, "R. R. E. (LVII. 1049) proposes an *equal* land-tax. As Dr. Burn, towards the beginning of his 'History of Westmoreland,' has given some reasons why he thinks an *equal* land-tax would be a very *unjust* thing; it might not, perhaps, be improper for R. R. E. to examine those reasons, in order to shew they are of no force, or to confess he has not before been fully informed upon the subject."

Some Cambro-British correspondents have long expected the "British Archaeology," proposed some time since to be published by the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys of Walsall. They hope the author is not dead. As British literature wants a champion, the loss would be great.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT asks for an explanation of 1 Pet. iii. 19, 20.

M. O. N.—K. H.—B. S.... cl.—R. C.—W. O.—S. J.—T. C.—P. T. on Marine Shells—ALMOND—LEWIS ET ACER—BRADWARDIN—AMICUS—GLOTTIANUS—AMERUS—CANDIDE, in our next, if possible.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *March 2.*  
THE following verses are the production of the ingenious Miss Seward: they have never yet appeared, I believe, in print. The object of them was the wife of a clergyman, who strictly merited the Eulogium.

"ERE ten short months had run their swift career,  
Three lovely Sisters press'd th' untimely bier.  
Last of the fallen blossoms, griev'd I pay  
At thy white shrine this tributary lay.  
If ever dwelt in mortal woman's mind  
Angelic worth, from Sin's dark stains refin'd;  
Oh, lovely Hannah! in thy beautiful frame,  
From heaven to earth, the soft perfection came.  
Unhappy husband, who art doom'd to mourn  
Thy lamp of joy extinguish'd in her urn;  
Oh, may thy sorrowing breast her meekness prove!  
Oh, live to emulate thy faintest Love!  
So shalt thou, passing a few patient years,  
With placid hope illumine thy falling tears:  
And, when thy clay this sacred dust shall join,  
Be ever hers, who transiently was thine."

S. J.

MR. URBAN, *March 3.*  
I cannot but think that you have deviated a little from your usual discretion, in inserting among your last month's poetry a trifle of the freer kind, with the name at full length of its author, who certainly did not communicate it himself, and cannot be very well pleased to see his juvenile follies thus rise up in judgment against him. By way of amends, I think you ought to make equally public the present sentiments concerning matters of that nature, of the same person,

*Cujus effluviū trāpidavit aetās  
Glandere iustum.*

TO MISS E—D, ON HER HAIR.  
By Dr. A—N.

ANNA! cease with envious care  
Thus to veil thy beautiful face,  
While beneath that shade of hair  
Buried lies full many a grace.  
Where's the brow as ivory clear,  
Where the cheek's delightful glow,  
Where the nicely rounded ear,  
And the well-turn'd neck of snow?  
Yet those auburn locks of thine,  
Down thy face that waving play,  
And in wanton ringlets twine,  
Who could bear to lop away!  
Soon enough by Fashion's hand  
Shall those flowing curls be dress'd,  
And each feature marshal'd stand,  
Fatal to the gazer's rest.

But let me, secure from harm,  
Draw the veil that checks my sight;  
Let me view each rising charm  
With a Father's calm delight

Fifty summers I have seen,  
Time enough to make me wise,  
I can look at bright sixteen,  
With pleas'd, but undesiring eyes.

MR. URBAN, *March 4.*  
DR. PRIESTLEY having observed, in his book, intituled, "Experiments upon Air," that "a rose kept under a glass jar had in a short time so infected the air as to render it unfit for respiration," occasioned the following Poem.

## THE ROSE TO DR. PRIESTLEY.

BY MRS. MOODY.

AH! once to preest, unpolluted fame  
I, fairest flower, with ardent hope aspir'd;  
Once every Muse rever'd my honour'd name,  
And every eye my blushing charms desir'd.  
My blooming race th' immortal Bard has sung,  
That first in groves of Paradise we grew;  
That there we, lovelier blossom'd, fairer sprung,  
Our verdant stems no thorny briars knew.  
My fame the animated canvas speaks;  
Descriptive Beauty borrows charms from me;  
Behold my hues display'd in Hebe's cheeks!  
The riant morn with rufy fingers see!

Unblemish'd long my modest beauties glow'd,  
Unblemish'd sweet those beauties shed around,  
And wafted odours by the breeze bestow'd,  
Were balmy treasures in my bosom found.

The nymphs and swains, delighting to inhale  
So pure a breath, oft woo'd the vernal air;  
Presumptuous Science now defames that gale  
Whose rich effluvia Gods might deign to share.

Detested Sage! whose penetrating eye  
Surveys mysterious Nature's secret powers,  
Dare thy experiments my fame decry,  
And rank my scent with that of vilest flowers!

With Night-shade, Hellebore, and Acumite?  
Whose noxious juice contains the livid death,  
Who lurk in deserts far from mortal sight,  
Nor blend with Flora's sweets their tainted breath.

Ah! should Persuasion crown thy learned lore,  
And Fame applaud thy scientific taste;  
An exile I from this luxuriant shore,  
On barren mountains may my odours waste.

No more of Summer's scholastic bowers the pride,  
My leaves expanding to the orient sun;  
No more on Beauty's tow'ry breast reside;  
Beauty shall learn my baleful charms to shun.

Nor e'er transplant me to th' embellish'd room,  
In China's splendid vases to appear,  
Nor round her couch admit my dread perfume,  
Nor dare to slumber if the Ruse be near.

No more shall Luxury, to give me bath,  
Raise the warm pile excluding Winter's cold;  
Nor, mid the dreary scenes of life on earth,  
Court my reluctant guests to withhold.

\* "And what t' th' on the rose, &c."

*Paraphrase 1 p. 10, v. 11.*

Yet know—whate'er thy celebrated art,  
Whate'er thy volumes may presume to shew,  
The Rose shall grateful pleasure still impart,  
And still a welcome fragrance shall bestow.

Remote from science, in th' unletter'd plain,  
Where no philosopher our fame assails,  
There, unapproach'd, shall bloom the vernal  
train,

There, unimpeach'd, shall flow our spicy gales.

SONNET TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ,  
By HENRY F. CARY,  
Sutton, Coldfield, March 4.

HAYLEY! whose polish'd yet enchant-  
ing song [Mute,  
Oft charms th' attention of my infant  
While She, like thine, her flowery toil  
pursues,

Far from the tumult of the City: throng,  
The meads, the streams, and echoing rocks  
among—

Say! what fresh garland of delightful hues,  
Twin'dst thou, sweet Bard! fraught with  
th' ambrosial dews

Of Poesy, where her wild wave along

The happy Arun rolls—a classic tale—

What heav'nly theme awakes thy lyre again?  
For though thyself be to my sight denied;  
Yet still I know—I love thee in thy strain,  
Happy, should'st thou, to deathless fame allied,  
bestow one look on an aspiring swain.

LINES in Memory of the late ARCHDEACON  
of CORNWALL.

SWEET is the balmy sigh, when sorrow  
grieves [of earth;  
For friendship torn from all the hopes  
But doubly precious is the sigh that heaves  
O'er the pale ashes of distinguish'd worth.

Lamented SLEECH! Such excellence was  
thine, [play'd;

Thro' many a path of varying life dis-  
Whether we view the dignified Divine,  
Or trace thy virtues to the private shade.

While kindred minds the traits of youth engage,  
Its bright unfolding bloom be thine to paint;  
I only knew thy venerable age, [Saint!  
Where mildly beam'd the Patriarch in the

Ah! first I knew thee, when thy liberal  
Charge\*

With all the spirit of thy CANNON † glow'd;  
And breathing a benevolence, too large  
For narrow souls, in fine expansion flow'd.

Then, as thy open countenance effus'd  
The friendly lustre, in its mental ray  
O'ershadow'd by a pensive thought that  
murd

O, the sad prospect of thy setting day;

Thy clergy listen'd to the † long alien,  
Which yet to memory fond affection gives,  
And all the Father's reverend form withdrew  
Which in the dutious heart, unfading lives,  
For who but hail'd the Father, as he saw  
Thy gracious mien th' unthinking million  
Thy native dignity, commanding awe, [move  
Thy condescending smile, inspiring love!

And O! let Piety repose a while [own  
Upon thy warning voice, where memory  
Fluent along the still Cathedral aisle

The simple pathos in thy mellow tones;  
Where memory, as thy strong persuasion  
Each unaffected accent on her ear, [pours  
Yet, in the Christian preacher, yet adores  
An energy that stamp'd thy faith sincere.

If from the public scene thy steps retire,  
Where every sister virtue loves to bless  
Life's silent walk, the husband and the sire  
Blend their dear influence, in thy calm recess,

There, often, shall thy genuine graces rise,  
There, often, thy domestic worth be trac'd,  
By those, who, closer link'd in friendship's  
ties,

Imbib'd thy feelings and thy cultur'd taste.

I too have mark'd thee, musing with delight  
On the fair visions of thy earlier youth,  
When fiction, in Athenian glory bright,  
Led thy free fancy to the bower of truth.

And I have seen thee snatch th' illusive charm  
That gives to life's gay morn its vivid glow;  
And, with the flush of long-lost feelings warm,  
Melt o'er th' ideal portraits of woe.

But many a brooding ill, that darkens life,  
To cloud thy visionary views conspir'd,  
What time disease, amid thy dwelling rise,  
Thy wasting sons with fever'd venom fir'd.

Alas! it was thy doom to see disease  
Assail thy offspring—with no power to save—  
Ah, thine—to follow with enfeebled knees  
Thy last-left son, in sorrow, to the grave!

Yet—thine—the genial comforts of the just—  
Yet “to confirm the feeble knees,” were  
given

Ethereal balm!—And, from the funeral dust  
The parent rais'd his tearful eye—to heaven.

Thence holy Hope dispers'd thy earthly pain;  
Chas'd every human relic of thy tears;  
And, smiling, to her own empyreal train,  
Resign'd thee, full of honors, full of years!

Ev'n when decaying nature, at the last,  
As into quiet sleep sunk weary down,  
With holy Hope thy placid moments past,  
Thine eyes still fix'd upon thy heavenly  
crown.

And, as the period of thy bliss drew nigh,  
Pure angels opening all the blest abode,  
'Twas but the passing of one gentle sigh  
That told, thy pated spirit was with God!

R. P.

\* At his Visitation.

† Lord Carnarvon, his friend and patron.

† The Archdeacon hath, several times, on  
his visitations, taken leave of his Clergy.

## TO THE CROCUS.

**U**PRIGHT as are the thoughts of her I prize,  
 Second of flowers, tho' little canst thou boast  
 May charm the sight or gratify the smell,  
 I love thee ; for of all this goodly scene,  
 Which we behold, nought earlier than thyself  
 My soul remembers : in my boyish years  
 I've mark'd thy coming with incessant watch ;  
 Oft have I visited each morn the spot [see  
 Wherein thou lay'st entomb'd ; oft joy'd to  
 Thy pointed tops just peering o'er the ground :  
 And ah ! fond soul ! how often hast thou bore  
 Their tender sides, till thy too greedy love  
 Has kill'd the flowers, its strange impatience  
 To hasten into bloom. So do not ye, [strove  
 Whom heaven has blest with children ; but  
 beware

Left ye expose your darling hopes too soon  
 To the world's fury, there to face those winds,  
 Whose bitter biting chills the weakly plant ;  
 But shield them with your kind and fostering  
 aid, [frosts  
 Till they have gather'd strength t' abide those  
 That nip life's opening bud ; else ye perhaps  
 May find your hopes all blasted, ev'n as mine.  
 Ye much-lov'd Crocuses, while memory lasts  
 I'll hold ye dear, for still shall ye recall  
 My infant days ; and, oh, how great's the bliss  
 To think on those ! oft does this soul inhale  
 The sweet remembrance, till the strong per-  
 fume

Tortures the sense : for say what'er ye will,  
 And call to memory departed joys,  
 'Tis but a painful pleasure : in themselves  
 Our purest joys are intermix'd with cares ;  
 But, in the recollection of those joys,  
 The sordid dregs of intermingling care  
 Sink to the ground, while all the bliss, sub-  
 lim'd,  
 Is essence pure, too pungent to be borne.

## TO THE COWSLIP.

**C**OWSLIP, of all belov'd, of all admir'd,  
 Thee let me sing, the homely Shep-  
 herd's pride ;  
 Fit emblem of the maid I love, a form  
 Gladdening the sight of man, a sweet perfume  
 Sending its balmy fragrance to the soul.  
 Daughter of Spring, and Messenger of May,  
 Which shall I first declare, which most extol,  
 Thy sovereign beauties, or thy sovereign use ?  
 With thee the rural dame adraught prepares,  
 A nectarous draught, more luscious to my taste  
 Than all thy boasted trash, vine-nurturing  
 France.

Maidens with thee their autumn tresses braid,  
 Or, with the Daisy, and the Primrose pale,  
 Thy flowers entwining weave a Chaplet fair,  
 To grace that pole, round which the village  
 train

Lead on their dance, to greet the jocund May ;  
 Jocund I'll call it, for it lends a smile  
 To thee, who never smil'st but once a year.  
 & a mother not, that poor, unhappy wretch

Of all despis'd, save him whose liberal hear.  
 Taught him to feel your wrongs, and plead  
 your cause,

Departed Hanway.—Peace to his soul !  
 Great is that man, who quits the path of fame,  
 Who, wealth forsaking, stoops his towering  
 mind [his arms  
 From Learning's heights, and stretches out  
 To raise from dust the meanest of his kind.  
 Now that the Muse to thee her debt has paid,  
 Friend of the poor, and guardian of the  
 wrong'd,

Back let her pleas'd return, to view those  
 sports,

Whose rude simplicity has charms for me,  
 Beyond the ball, or midnight masquerade.  
 Oft on that merry morn I've join'd their  
 throng

A glad spectator, oft their uncouth dance  
 Ey'd most attentive, where with tawdry shew  
 Ill sorted ribbons deck'd each maiden's cap,  
 And cowslip-gardens every rustic hat.

Who that has eyes to see, or heart to feel,  
 Would change this simple wreath which  
 Shepherds wear,

Ev'n for that golden circle which surrounds  
 The temples of a King ? Beneath these  
 flowers

Sits blooming health and ever-smiling joy ;  
 While that bright orb, which guards the Mo-  
 narch's brow,

Is but a crown of thorns to vex the soul  
 Of him who wears it.—Happiness, though good,  
 Which all men pant for, and which few pos-  
 sess,

Thou art not found in palaces of Kings ;  
 If thou hast place on earth, 'tis sure thou bidest  
 Midst cots and villages and rural scenes.  
 Let fools with ardor in that chase pursue,  
 Whose game is empire, and whose pleasure,  
 pain

Mine be the lot to stray thro' nature's walks,  
 But not in Gardens, where man's barbarous  
 still

Has starch'd those looser folds I've oft admir'd  
 In nature's robe, and turn'd to lifeless form  
 Such artlessness, such elegance, such ease ;  
 Give me to wander in the spacious fields,  
 Or 'long the margin of meandering stream,  
 Or down the vale, or up yon steep hill's side,  
 Where thousand Cowslips cover all the ground  
 In wide luxuriance. There within a copse,  
 Far from the search of every eye but mine,  
 I've mark'd one tall and stately o'er the rest,  
 In whose fair semblance Man's majestic  
 men

Vied with the softness of a Virgin's grace.—  
 Thus in some village lane, midst trees obscure,  
 Far from the notice of the busy world,  
 I've spied some maiden of more princely  
 tread,

Of shape more fine, more elegantly turn'd,  
 Of manners sweeter, and of hue more fresh,  
 Than e'er was seen at modern Rixton Drums,  
 In ancient Baron's hall, or courts of Kings.

## TO THE VIOLET.

**A**ND shall the Muse to thee her praise deny,  
Thou best, tho' most diminutive of flowers;  
For where can Nature thro' her wide domain  
Boast other colours half so sweet as thine?  
What, shall I Sophy scorn, 'cause Sophy's small?  
Though small she be, is she not still a gem,  
Which worlds of massy gold could never buy?  
You too, ye Violets, might I ever wear,  
Le'n as I wear my Sophy in my heart!  
Tho' the striped tulip, and the blushing rose,  
The polyanthus broad with golden eye,  
The full carnation and the lily tall,  
Display their beauties on the gay parterre  
In costly gardens, where th' unlicens'd feet  
Of Rustics tread not; yet that lavish hand,  
Which scatters violets under every thorn,  
Forbids th. sweets like these should be confin'd

Within the limits of the rich man's wall.  
So fares it in the world: albeit we see  
Some gew gaws which the great alone possess,  
Whate'er is solid good is free to all.  
Let grandeur keep its own: this fragrant flower

Was kindly given by nature to regale  
The wearied ploughman, as he home returns  
At dusk of evening to that dear abode  
Where all his comfort, all his treasure's lodg'd,  
Young rufy cherubs, and a smiling wife.  
If he may profit these, he'll jewels call  
Those big round drops that stand upon his brow,

The badges of his labour, and his love. [rive,  
The thought that these from him their good de-  
And that that good hangs on his single arm,  
Turns toil to luxury, to pleasure pain.  
'Tis this that cools the Sun's meridian blaze,  
Bears up his heart, re-braces every nerve,  
And sends fresh vigour to his fainting soul.  
How far more blest is industry like this,  
Than schemes of statesmen, who for private ends

Would plunge their country in a gulf of woes!  
And know, ye great, howe'er ye may despise  
The rustic's labour, 'tis to that we owe  
A nation's happiness, a kingdom's wealth,  
Wisdom in counsel, terror in our arms,  
At home security, and fame abroad. P. H.

## THE FOURTH IDYLLIUM OF BION.

**T**HE Muses dread not Cupid's cruel dart,  
But fondly all his wand'ring steps pursue;  
If wou'd themselves by him off loveless heart,  
With cold disgust they shun his hated view.  
But, if by one whom softer passions move,  
Who breathes his raptures on the tuneful oar,  
How close they throng to bear the tale of love,  
With greeny ears to catch each pleasing note!

'Tis I can warn thee true whate'er he sings:  
For when to others I would raise my strain,  
Each flange my finger slumbers on the strings,  
Whose fault'ring sounds declare my efforts vain.

But ah! how smooth the dulcet numbers flow,  
Oft as on Lyrid waits my fond desire!  
What fancied transports in my bosom glow,  
Whene'er to Love I wake the warbling lyre!  
T. L.

## ATHENIA,

An ELEGY, on the late J. STUART, Esq.

**A**THENIA dead! I hear it with dismay,  
Nor can withhold the tributary tear;  
Tho', to enhance the subject of my lay,  
These feeble numbers would but ill appear.

For he, by elegance of taste refin'd, [same;  
Long since had won the ample meed of  
Long since a wreath by Attic shades entwin'd  
The classic labours of his page could claim.

His hand anew had rais'd each tuneful bower,  
That once each varied cadence could in-  
spire,  
Stay'd the career of time, relentless power!  
Too stern to soften to the Grecian lyre.

Hence, from his theme, poetic beams may  
spread, [prolong,  
And many a dome and sculptur'd porch  
While hands unseen on fancy's ground may  
The lucid embryos of future song. [shed

And History too may her fair lamp illumine,  
That leads her vot'ries by a soberer light,  
Her bright rays tracking thro' oblivion's  
gloom, [night;  
May long withstand the rising crescent's

But nearer views this plaintive song concern,  
For fame ne'er made Athenia proud or  
vain, [spurn,  
Not with contempt the unletter'd Muse he'd  
But deign'd to listen to its humble strain:

And to reward the Bard, to him unknown,  
In candid guise his honor'd name allow'd\*;  
Nor thought beneath distinguish'd worth to  
own.

A flame aspiring from plebeian crowd.

But here, alas! is clos'd each hopeful view,  
That credit thence might to the Muse im-  
part.

Yes, tyrant sell, each infant with you flew,  
When kind Athena felt thy mortal dart,

And now, behold within the hallow'd aisle  
The mute procession fix the sable bier,  
May hope elated on thy reliques smile,  
And contemplation love to linger here?

Am'ranths and laurels on their shrines be laid,  
To whom the grateful task by heaven's  
assign'd,

By grateful toil to yield each social aid,  
Refine, exalt, or harmonize mankind.

W. HAMILTON RILEY.

\* The Author's subscription, now on foot,  
was honour'd, with the name of the de-  
ceased.

VERSES

VERSES *addressed to Miss C. P. Dockyard,*  
*Phœnix.*

WHILE lofty Bards great deeds rehearse,

And try with wondrous lays to move;  
Trembling, I court in humble verse,  
And fain would draw the maid I love.

What tho' but half her face be seen,  
Half veil'd within her flowing hair,  
Know that that half behind the screen  
Must, with its counter-part, be fair.

Her eyes too, tho' thus hid from sight,  
Like moon-beams by the fleecy clouds,  
Dart, like the golden orbs of night,  
When she those lovely eyes unshrouds.

'Tis then her face begins to bloom,  
That bloom the rival of the rose,  
'Tis then that all her charms illumine,  
And Venus every grace bestows.

Her pearly teeth in coral set,  
Like magnets, have the power to draw,  
If once within that power we get,  
Follow we must magnetic law.

Yet tho' the maid, to Virtue true,  
Vice in each winning shape can scorn,  
New to the world, to love yet new,  
Not for herself alone is born.

When raptur'd youths with wonder gaze,  
The looks, the dance, conspire to move,  
The fluttering spirits in amaze  
The potent power of beauty prove;

Or if her fingers touch the lyre,  
In motion are ten thousand strings,  
The throbbing heart is all on fire,  
Fann'd by the busy Cupid's wings.

Forgive, dear girl, this vent'rous deed,  
A hapless bard, not yet sixteen,  
Who, piping on an artless reed,  
Would in your captive train be seen.

Love led ev'n Jove himself astray:  
If Jove himself could feel the smart,  
Well may an arrow find its way,  
To pierce your young admirer's heart.

C. P.

# SONNET TO MR. POLWHELE.

POLWHELE, with whose sweet lay I  
many an hour,  
Ah! many a dreary hour, have oft beguil'd,  
Sure Fancy mark'd thee for her darling child,  
And twin'd a wreath of ev'ry lovely flow'r,  
To crown thy infant brow—else whence

Of magic that attunes thy wood-notes wild?  
For whether thou dost breathe some sweet  
strain mild,

My sense is wrap'd in soft elysian bower:  
Or, if the lyre with rapid hand divine,  
Thou sweep'st, I'm hurried with thy lofty  
Muso

To upper realms—Oh, to this lay of mine,  
Wouldst but thy song some happy fire infused,  
Then might I at thy flower-inwoven shrine  
Offer a garland of no sordid hues.

# AN EPI TAPH.

LO! where a mother seeks repose,  
And close by her dear infants lies,  
Waiting the hour that shall disclose  
Them once more to her ravish'd eyes.

Wretched, in all youth's gaudy bloom,  
She saw those little babes expire;  
Then quick pursued them to the tomb,  
Dear objects of her soul's desire.

Bereav'd, sweet innocents, of you,  
How low she droop'd!—how soon she dy'd!  
Was e'er maternal love more true,  
Or more, alas! severely try'd?

Hence let the tributary tear,  
Stream from each eye that reads this verse:  
And oh! ye tender mothers, here  
In sighs your sympathy rehearse.

*Effex, Halsted.*

RELATIVE.

EPITAPH ON A BEAUTIFUL CHILD,  
NAMED ROSE, WHO DIED YOUNG.

H FRE lies a Rose, a budding Rose,  
Blasted before its bloom;  
Whose innocence did sweets disclose,  
Beyond that flower's perfume.

To those who for her loss are griev'd  
This consolation's given,  
She's from a world of woe reliev'd,  
And blooms a Rose in Heaven. R. R. E.

*Imitation of Verses written by MARY QUEEN  
OF SCOTS, on the Death of her Husband,  
Francis II. King of France, 1561.*

WHAT was my pleasure's now my grief,  
My day obscur'd is black as night,  
What's nice or rare brings no relief, [delight,  
Not e'en to raise a wish, vain symbol of

I drag my load from place to place,  
 Oft-times the desert hides my woe,  
Vain all exertions, to efface [sorrows flow,  
That strange dire cause, whence all my

From sun-rise o'er the lawns and woods,  
Till Vesper's murky gloom I stray,  
My heavy heart unceasing bodes, [one away!  
How happy might I be, but that there's

To heav'n I look in my despair,  
Some cloud assumes his lovely eyes,  
When suddenly dissolv'd in air, [his prize,  
I see their ghastly hue, as when death struck

My wearied sense resign'd to rest,  
His charming voice salutes mine ear,  
His touch with rapture fills my breast, [near.  
Perception never sleeps, his form is always

No more let grief my song inspire,  
Yet this my doleful sorrows teach;  
Where true love fed a mutual fire,  
There's nought can ease the heart, when

death has made a breach. CANDIDE.

\* Not Francis I. as mentioned, p. 63.

MR. URBAN,

March 12, 1788.

Whatever may be the fate of to-morrow's motion in behalf of the shopkeepers, I am confident you will not have any objection to the preservation of that ground on which their application to Parliament is founded, and to admit postently to decide on the justice of their Case.

Yours, &amp;c.

NOTICE having been given of a motion to be made, on Wednesday the 12th inst. which will bring the situation of the Retail Traders before the Legislature, it is incumbent on the Committee sitting for the metropolis to state the case of the Shopkeepers; which, being formed from authentic papers and documents that cannot be disputed, they trust will have its due weight with that honourable House to whom it is more peculiarly addressed, and on whom their strongest hopes of relief are founded.

The act, imposing a duty on retail shops, was brought forward by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a plan of Finance which would annually raise one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, for the service of the State, on the public at large, without injury to the shopkeeper. He urged, that he did not mean to select the retail trader for the object of taxation; and, as the most convincing proof of the sincerity of his assertion, he exempted the bakers from the operation of the tax, it being evidently impossible for them to annex any duty, personally assessed, to the price of the articles they deal in. It is manifest therefore, that the principle, on which the Legislature passed this act, was to allow the shopkeeper to indemnify himself upon the public for the burthen he sustained by it. That the profits of retailers is an arbitrary addition to the prime cost of their goods, governed by mere caprice, is an idea too prevalent among gentlemen not practically conversant with trade; it is not, therefore, surprising, that it was made to apply to the introduction of a tax on shopkeepers, when reasoning could only be opposed to a theory, plausible though unfounded.—Experience may now be appealed to on this question; and the unanimous voice of the traders throughout the kingdom, uncontradicted by a single evidence or a single assertion, declares the fallacy of the position.—The appearance of the shopkeepers again, to claim the protection of Parliament, is one of the strongest proofs of the justice of their cause.—Were it possible that a shopkeeper, who was assessed £10 per annum to the shop-tax, could raise an additional profit equal to that sum, what should prevent his enlarging that profit to £12, and becoming a gainer by the tax?

In order to state satisfactorily, to gentlemen not in the habits of trade, the impossibility, it is to be observed, that this Duty is not a Shop-tax, but a house-tax, levied without any regard to the magnitude of a trader's concerns or the nature of his profits, but according to the accidental circumstance of the rent of his house; a house, which is, in most cases, a burthen upon his trade, and, in many, highly injurious and detrimental to him.—The House of a Retail Trader has no kind of relation to the trade of his shop. Many Shops, advantageously situated, have no house whatever annexed; such are those adjoining the Royal Exchange and the public buildings in the city of London; whilst others, which the necessities or peculiar circumstances of a man embarking in trade compel him to adopt, are inseparably attached to a roomy and expensive building, on which he is assessed to the Shop-tax.

Instances of this hardship in the city of London are almost innumerable, and it is difficult to select the most apposite.—A Watchmaker, occupying a Shop of the rent of £30 per ann. in Exchange-alley, is compelled to pay a Shop-tax upon a house of £100 per ann. which is in the possession of another person, but forms a part of the same building. Two upholders in the city of Bath equally situated with regard to the advantages of business, pay, the one a Shop-tax of £6. 4s. the other six shillings and eight-pence, per ann.—A hatter and hober, occupying one room, forming a part of the 3 Cups Inn, in the city of Bath, is charged with a Shop-tax on the rent of the whole inn, amounting to more than a fourth part of his individual rent.—It were unnecessary to multiply examples which present themselves to every view; those cited will sufficiently refute the position, that the shopkeeper can advance the price of goods in proportion to the taxes laid on him.—In the case stated of two persons in the same trade, one, who pays scarcely any tax, has no motive to raise his prices; and the other must pay the amount of the tax out of his profits, or be underfold by his more fortunate neighbour.—The nature of a watchmaker's trade does not permit him to advance in the article he sells; must he, therefore, execute his work in an inferior manner, and risk his credit, to indemnify him for the Shop-tax?

From this want of relation, between the object professedly taxed and the real subject of taxation, a variety of cases of difficult investigation occur: the assessors and commissioners are embarrassed with nice distinctions, which may be formed between wholesale and retail trade, between professional men and shopkeepers; and persons, the most willing to decide with equity, have acknowledged such was the construction of the Act, that they could not execute it with a regard

\* It was postponed to Thursday the 13th; and then, we are sorry to add, rejected.



regard to any principle of sound reason and justice.

It has been held by high authority, that a banker, who sells no one article whatever in his shop, and whose concerns are totally in money and securities, is a retail dealer: it is also held, by the same authority, that a man who is hourly disposing of beer, spirits, and wines, in the smallest quantities, is not a retail dealer.—It has been determined, that a manufacturer, by having his name affixed to his door, becomes a retail dealer; while another manufacturer, more avowedly and publicly known, who of course has not equal occasion to attach his name to his dwelling, but who carries on precisely the same occupation, is no retailer.

The papers now upon the table of the House of Commons will effectually prove how much the product of the tax falls short of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds; yet even the appearance it does make in the resources of the nation is enhanced by the rigorous exertion of the officers from the Tax-office; and, though those officers are not to be deemed culpable for the execution of their duty, yet the propriety of that law may be questioned, which compels them to pursue such rigorous and even absurd measures.

The houses of surgeons and of notaries public, the offices of insurance from fire, have been by these officers assailed to this duty; even the Bank of England has been construed into a retail shop, for the purpose of adding to the gross amount of the tax.—In such cases, the principle of the trader reimbursing himself on the consumer must be entirely abandoned.—It is almost too ridiculous to be credible, that, in the borough of Southwark, a shop was assailed to the Shop-tax upon the rent of the Quakers-Meeting adjoining.—Another instance of peculiar hardship occurs in the city of Westminster; the widow of an artist, whose works have justly rendered him famous, was directed by the officer to be charged with this duty, because, her husband having left her the property of his plates, she occasionally disposed of some of the impressions, but without keeping a retail shop or selling any other article whatever; the name of *Monstrum* will publicly denote the authenticity of this case.

On such circumstances, and such a firm basis, the shopkeepers again claim the protection of their representatives in Parliament; could they apprehend their case wanted strength, they would have entered more largely into particulars; did they not know the support a money-bill always receives, they would not have enlarged it to its present extent; conscious of truth and rectitude in their professions, they trust they shall not lose a single friend of the last year, should there be such a difference of sentiment

as to bring the question to the test of a division.

In the most unequivocal manner they disclaim any wish to be excused contributing their proportion to the revenue of their country, while they make this solemn appeal to the humanity, the justice, and the wisdom of Parliament, for the repeal of an Act, which is oppressive to individuals, inadequate to the demands of the State, and unconsonant to those principles of taxation which have ever distinguished a British Legislature.

March 8, 1785.

Impartial Statement of the Proceedings between the Board of Control, and the Directors of the E. India Company, respecting the four regiments of his Majesty's troops intended to serve in India at the expence of the Company.

It appears, that on, or before, the 26th of August, 1785, a PLAN of the military peace establishment in India, founded on the papers transmitted by Gen. Campbell, with some small deviations by the board of Control, had been laid before the Court of Directors. The deviations made by the board appeared to have been these. In place of one troop of European cavalry, the Board had adopted an establishment, consisting of one regiment of European cavalry, and five regiments of native cavalry, an essential improvement, at very little difference of expence.

Court of Directors, Aug. 6, 1785. The Directors acknowledge their want of sufficient military knowledge to enable them to speak decidedly on every part of the PLAN; but are not without the most alarming apprehensions lest the considerable reduction proposed in the number of *European infantry* should be productive of serious consequences; and therefore most earnestly remonstrate against a reduction of the army upon the Bengal establishment, which will leave a less force than 4500 effective Europeans for the protection of the provinces in that establishment.

Board of Control, 5 Sept. 1785, *Ans.* With regard to the general principles of the distribution of your military force, we certainly cannot be of opinion, that even the safety of Bengal can be sufficiently provided for without a force kept up at all times, both at Madras and Bombay, fully adequate to their defence, how deficient soever the revenues may be which they produce; nor is the addition to the Bengal Establishment to be estimated by any given number of European troops, unless there is a probability of their being supported by a sufficient annual proportion of recruits from Europe; for otherwise a larger nominal establishment may increase the expence, but cannot increase the security of your establishment. Having, however, considered the weight due to the opinion of Mr. Hastings on this sub-

Just, more particularly when in concurrence with your own, the board has been induced to add to the military establishment of Bengal two battalions of European infantry and one battalion of European artillery, by which the whole number of Europeans in the Bengal army (officers included) will amount to more than 5000; a force exceeding that stated by the Court to be necessary, and fully adequate, in the opinion of the Board, to the security of those valuable provinces.

*At a Court of Directors, 17 Oct. 1787;* the chairman stated the result of a conference with the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq. in which that Commissioner declared his Majesty's intentions immediately to raise four regiments for service in India; each regiment to consist of ten companies, with the usual complement of officers; in the appointment of whom it was his Majesty's wish to extend the benefit of this measure to the meritorious officers in the Company's service, as well as his own; and therefore was inclined to take the recommendation of the Company to the following commissions in the said corps, viz. one lieutenant-col. three majors, sixteen captains, 42 lieutenants, sixteen ensigns:—The number of privates to be 2840, which his Majesty undertakes to raise, on condition that the Company bear a proportionable share of the expence, which, at five guineas a man, will amount to about 7200*l*.

Resolved, That the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas be desired to express the general sentiments of the Court of Directors for his Majesty's gracious attention to the safety of the Company's possessions in India; and that they consent to receive the summons in the manner proposed.

*At a Court of Directors, 29 Oct. 1787.* On motion respecting the military fund, resolved, That all officers in the service of the Company, who shall accept commissions in his Majesty's service, shall from that time be esteemed to have relinquished the service of the Company.

*At a Court of Directors, 24 Oct. 1787.* The Chairman laid before the court a paper from the Secretary at War, containing the number and rank of the officers to be recommended by the Company for such of the four regiments to be employed in India, viz. 18 for Sir Archibald Campbell's regiment; 18 for Col. Abercrombie's; 18 for Col. Moulgrave's; and 18 for Col. March's. The court taking the same into consideration, agreed to propose several officers, particularly two aid de camps of the Governor General, if approved by his Lord.

*At a Court of Directors, 26 Oct. 1787.* Letters were read from the War-Office, advising his Majesty's order for numbering the said regiments, viz. 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th; and signifying his Majesty's consent respecting the officers named.

*At a Court of Directors, 31 Oct. 1787.* A letter was read from Lt. Sydney, dated the 30th, inclosing the King's warrant for enlisting for five years a number of men, not exceeding 2500, to be submitted to the inspection of an officer appointed by his Majesty before they set sail for India.

The Committee of Correspondence, submitting to the Court at the same time a plan for supplying the remaining proportion of officers for the said four regiments, the consideration thereof was deferred.

*At a Court of Directors, 1 Nov. 1787.* Resolved that a board of the Company's field officers be convened, to consider and report the best method of carrying his Majesty's gracious permission into effect; and that the following officers do compose the said Board, viz. Maj. General Wm. Meadows and Giles Stobbert, Brig. General John Cailand, Sir Rbt. Barker, and Rd. Smith, Col. Charles Morgan.

*At a Court of Directors, 7 Nov. 1787.* The report of the above Board was read, and was in substance, That the selection be given in option to the oldest officers of each rank at the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, according to the actual state of the total number, supernumeraries included, on the arrival of the Court's orders in India; that is to say, as the number of any rank on the three establishments is to the number of the same rank to be nominated by the Company, so is the number of that rank, in each establishment respectively, to the number of the same rank, to be taken from that establishment.

Resolved, That this Court do, on the 13th instant, take into consideration the rank of the Company's military officers.

*At a Committee of the whole Court, 13 Nov. 1787,* the Committee was proceeding in pursuance of the above resolution, when a petition to his Majesty was offered for the Committee's consideration, as proper for the adoption of the Court, importing, "That by the articles of war, made and established by his late Majesty K. Geo. II. in pursuance of an act passed 27 Geo. II. cap. 9. the military officers of the Crown were empowered to bear rank over those of the Company, holding like commissions, although the King's commission bore later date than the Company's, your petitioners, without wishing to controvert the wisdom and justice of this regulation at the time when it was framed, most submissively entreat your Majesty to advert to the alteration of circumstances since that period. A few regiments levied with difficulty, for the mere defence of commercial settlements, could not be of sufficient importance to rank with officers under the commission of a British March. The troops of the Crown were formerly employed in India only on temporary and occasional services, while those of the Company were stationary and unchanged. The priority of rank was then

short to become burdensome while the struggle of actual service prevented a close attention to domestic grievances, and the pre-eminence before mentioned was felt to be the right of intrinsic superiority.

Your petitioners most humbly represent, that the motive for this honourable distinction, as far as it is founded on the comparative advantages of talent or conduct, has long been gradually weakened.

Your Majesty's late resolution, for immediately dispatching four regiments to serve and continue in India, is a measure so eminently declaratory of your Majesty's paternal attention to the welfare of every part of the British dominions, that your petitioners are emboldened to hope, from the same paternal hand, a remedy for any incidental grievance which that resolution may eventually inflict; and when your Majesty is informed, that upwards of 1800 gallant and deserving officers, bearing the Company's commission, feel (the dearest of all in a soldier's possession) their honour affected in its tenderest part by this event, there needs but a retrospect to the unwerful tenor of your Majesty's royal wisdom to be assured of redress.

Your petitioners therefore, after most gratefully thanking your Majesty for the favor which hath been delegated to them, of recommending out of the Company's forces a number of officers to each of the four regiments destined for India, amounting in the whole to 78 persons, most humbly beg leave to represent, that the delegation, while it actually bears testimony to the merits and eligibility of the Company's officers, leaves your petitioners under the most distressing dilemma, how to satisfy upwards of 1800 deserving men by the partial promotion of 78, as those chosen officers must respectively supersede all those of their own rank from the instant of their nomination.

Your petitioners therefore cannot but incur the imputation of partiality under every possible mode of selection; and should they leave it to the option of their several officers, according to seniority, the difficulty would be shifted indeed from themselves, but by no means obviated or redressed; and your petitioners are alarmed for the effects of that discontent which may pervade the whole of the Company's armies, as all those who have acquired a pretence proportionate to the possibility of existing unemployed, may be expected to resign; but to what consequence despair may drive those who have no resource but their present service, your petitioners venture not even to imagine. To remove this grievance, and at the same time to gratify a body of men who look up to your Majesty with a well-earned consciousness of repeated success, it is the most humble prayer of your petitioners, that your Majesty would be pleased to grant equality

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of rank, according to the dates of their several commissions, to the Company's, with your Majesty's officers while serving in India, &c.

"And your Petitioners, &c."

At the same time while debating on the propriety of presenting this petition, the petition of the military officers on the Bengal Establishment to the Court of Directors was introduced and read; in which they represent, "That the Company's officers are and must be equal to his Majesty's officers, and, in the field, where they only solicit an equality, their superiors; for, admitting military knowledge to be the result of military experience, it follows, that to enable officers to act with every advantage in India, where the armies are composed of various nations, differing in language and religion; of men who are governed more by sentiment than reason, whose manners must be studied, and whose very prejudices must be occasionally complied with; your officers possess peculiar and important advantages, which his Majesty's officers, who have been trained to arms in a different theatre, have never had the means of acquiring. Yet they labour under the painful pressure of an ignominious supercession, which wounds their honour, and extinguishes emulation.

"Add to this, that his Majesty's officers in peace and war, at home and abroad, have a growing rank; your officers can claim no rank but during their residence in India. This is such an obvious and permanent advantage, that they are firmly persuaded your justice will urge you to use every means in your power to prevent them from being farther injured and mortified by the King's officers superseding them in India.

"But, above all, they observe with the deepest anxiety and concern, that the officers of the German corps, newly raised and lately sent to India under sanction of the before recited clause of George II. in like manner with his Majesty's British officers, will not only rank with, but command them; this will be a species of mortification which Britons have hitherto never learned to bear, and which not only justice forbids, but policy condemns, and from which, we trust, you will zealously endeavour to protect us."

After several other striking representations, they conclude their petition with the following most pathetic address to the Court: "After our long services to you and to our country; after a painful exile of many years, spent in a remote section of the globe, exposed to a climate unfavourable to our constitution, where few survive, and all suffer; we cannot entertain a doubt but you will collectively and individually endeavour, by every means in your power, to secure us from the humiliating grievance we complain

of, and not suffer officers, who are grown grey in your service, to be superseded by young gentlemen recent from the academy, many of whom have not been so long in existence as the dates of our commissions. All we presume to request is, that you will procure for us an equality of rank with his Majesty's officers that now are, or hereafter may do duty in India.

"And your Petitioners, &c."

The petition being read, the court resolved unanimously to postpone the farther consideration of this business till the 21st Nov. and in the mean time the chairman and deputy chairman were requested to wait on the Rt. Hon. Commissioners for the affairs of India, to request their serious consideration of the situation of the Company's army in India; to communicate the above petition, proposed to the Court, as a mode of application to the Crown; and at the same time to apprise the Board, that the consideration thereof is deferred, in hopes of being favoured with their sentiments thereon.

*At a Court of Directors, 21 Nov. 1787.* The gentlemen, deputed as above, acquainted the Court, that, in consequence of the resolution of the Committee, they had attended the India-Board; when the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas (the only member present) informed them, that he was as desirous as the directors could be to see the Company's officers happy and satisfied with their rank, and for proof referred them to the 36th and 37th paragraphs of the General Letter to Bengal, dated 21 July, 1786; recommending it at the same time to the consideration of the Court, whether it would not be proper to wait the answer to that letter (expected by the first ship) before they take any farther steps therein.

It was then resolved to state to the Commissioners the difficulties which the Court had themselves under, in filling up the commissions in the new regiments; and the dangerous dissensions which they apprehend may arise therefrom; and to consult with the Board upon some mode for obviating the apprehended inconveniences, either by an application to his Majesty for granting equal rank, as the petition sets forth, or for withdrawing entirely the regiments intended to be sent, in consequence of an alteration which has taken place in public affairs since the adoption of the measure.

*At a Court of Directors, 4 Dec. 1787,* a letter was read, dated 29 Nov. 1787, and signed HENRY DUNDAS, containing the observations of the Rt. Hon. Board of Commissioners on the above resolutions, recapitulating what was said before of the attention and feelings of the Board for the meritorious officers in the Company's service, referring again to the paragraphs in the General Letter; and, as a farther proof that the subject had not escaped the early attention of the Board, enlarging on the late

communication of rank in his own army offered by his Majesty to no less than 78 officers in the service of the Company; and wishing at the same time to be furnished (before adopting any determined system thereon) with the sentiments of the Governors abroad, who have the best opportunities of being informed what arrangement, under all the present circumstances, would most completely accord with the desires of the Company's officers in India. "But although, adds the letter, this mode of conducting the business is most consonant to our opinions, we are far from wishing to avoid a discussion with the Court of Directors; but, in doing so, you must be aware that the subject leads to much more detail than probably you have yet given us. We have given directions for the purpose of being authentically informed what are the number of officers now in your service, with the dates of their commissions. Being furnished with this information, we shall then be ready to enter into further detail, from which we shall be enabled to judge of the full extent of your proposition, and the consequences to which it necessarily tends."

The letter concludes with these words:

"In alluding to your proposition, we desire to be distinctly understood, not to refer to the concluding part of your resolution. The idea of diminishing any part of the British forces now in India, or in contemplation to be sent there, is so adverse to what we conceive to be for the welfare and security of his Majesty's dominions in India, we cannot allow such an idea to enter into any farther discussion between us."

Signed, "HENRY DUNDAS.

Whitehall, India-Board, 29 Nov. 1787."

*At a Court of Directors, 5 Dec. 1787,* The Court, having taken into consideration the above letter, came to a Resolution to the following import: That it is incumbent on the Court to express the satisfaction they feel under the communication made to them of the steps now taking to compose the jealousies of the meritorious officers in India; but that the Court have beheld, with the deepest concern, the determined manner in which the Rt. Hon. the Commissioners of the Affairs in India have thought proper to wave all further discussion upon the subject of withdrawing entirely the four regiments intended to be raised for the service in India. In justice to their constituents, and in discharge of the trust reposed in them, they are bound to represent the very heavy, and, as they conceive, very unnecessary expenses which will be entailed upon the Company, by adding, in the manner proposed, the four regiments to the Company's Establishment in India; a measure lately adopted under the pressure and apprehension of an immediate impending war; which being now happily removed by the alteration which has taken place in public affairs, the Court can have

have no doubt of being able, by the assistance of his Majesty's ministers, to raise men for their service without incurring an enormous expence, against which, it would be the duty of the court to step forward, even if the positive injunction of the Legislature, the anticipated revenues, and the immense encumbrances under which the Company is labouring, did not point out the necessity of the most rigid economy.

For these reasons, the Court say, they are inclined to hope, that the Rt. Hon. Commissioners will be induced to alter the determination they seem to have taken, and to concur with the Court in a representation to his Majesty, by which such an increase of European strength may be obtained in India, as may be judged absolutely expedient, in a mode less destructive to the welfare of the Company.—The above resolution was carried in the affirmative.

*At a Court of Directors, 12 Dec.* On reading a letter from a Committee of the Company's military officers, requesting to be informed what steps had been taken in consequence of the petition transmitted to Europe in 1784, &c.

Resolved, That the Committee be informed, that the said petition was delivered to one of the Rt. Hon. Secretaries of State; that in July 1786, the Gov. Gen. was called upon for his opinion, and for that of the Gov. of Fort St. George, as to the best mode of satisfying the Company's officers on the subject of rank. That conferences had been already, and will continue to be, held with the Rt. Hon. the Commissioners of the affairs in India; and that the Court will persevere in their best endeavours to obtain such satisfaction as may remove any mortifying distinction between the two Corps when serving in India.

*At a Court of Directors, 19 Dec.* After reading a letter from a committee of the Company's military officers, dated Dec. 17, a motion was made for a respectable application, "That His Majesty would be graciously pleased to withdraw the regiments in question, for the reasons already assigned;" which motion was referred to be taken into consideration on a future day.

*At a Court of Directors, 28 Dec.* The chairman laid before the court the following note from Lt. Sydney: "His Majesty's servants do not propose to advise his Majesty to alter the resolution of sending the four regiments to India. They observe, in the papers transmitted to them by the Board of Control, that the Directors complain of the effect which the introduction of so many officers of high rank in his Majesty's service in India will have on the situation of the officers in the Company's troops; at the same time they cannot but consider the admission of the officers of the Company to half the Commissions in the four new regiments, to be a considerable advantage to the Company's corps of officers; but as the Board of Con-

trol hath called for the dates of the commissions of the officers, alluded to by the Directors, His Majesty's servants do not think themselves authorized to give an opinion concerning the measures necessary to be taken to prevent any just complaint upon the subject in question till that information is laid before them."

It was then moved and agreed, that the farther consideration of the motion on the 19th be deferred till Wednesday the 16th of Jan. 1788.

*At a Court of Directors, 16 Jan. 1788.*  
The motion of the 19th Dec. 1787 passed in the affirmative; and

Resolved, that Jacob Bosanquet, Hugh Inglis, Stephen Lushington, Esqrs. and the Hon Wm. Elphinstone, be appointed a committee, to draw up a humble address to his Majesty pursuant to the foregoing resolution; and that the Company's Counsel and Solicitor do give their assistance.

*At a Court of Directors, 23 Jan. 1788.* It was moved, that the memorial and petition, prepared and presented in pursuance to the last resolution, be agreed to: it passed in the affirmative. Upon which,

John Motteux, Esq. chairman, delivered in his dissent, to the following purpose;

1. Because the Court, on the 17th of Oct. 1787, accepted the offered succours, after most gratefully expressing their acknowledgments to his Majesty for his gracious attention to the safety of the Company's possessions in India.
2. Because the Rt. Hon. Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and his Majesty's Confidential Ministers, have unequivocally declared the necessity of keeping up a permanent European force in India.
3. Because the additional expence does not appear to be nearly so great as has been represented.
4. Because there is strong reason to hope, that, on the receipt of the opinions daily expected from India, the Rt. Hon. the Commissioners will unite their endeavours with those of the Court, to obtain from his Majesty such mark of royal favour to the Company's Officers as will remove every just cause of complaint.
5. Because he doubts if his Majesty's ministers would (without having recourse to Parliament) give such power to the Court as would enable them to raise an adequate force on terms much less burdensome to the Company; or that, even with fresh Parliamentary powers, any very considerable sum would be saved in raising a force equal to the necessary defence.

6. And, Because the ships bound to China and those bound to Coast and Bay, that have respectively received orders to touch at Bombay and Fort St. George in their way to their destined ports, for the express purpose of carrying out the new-raised regiments,

will,

will, in the opinion of the professional Members of the Court, run some risk of losing their passage; those to Coast and China, if they do not sail by the middle of February; and those bound to Bombay and China, that remain after the 10th of February, cannot have much chance of saving theirs; add to this, the expence of demurrage daily incurring; and that all the ships bound to China carry treasure for purchasing cargoes, which not returning in proper time may prove very distressing to the Company's affairs.

On similar grounds the chairman was joined by Messrs. Nath. Smith, John Hunter, R. b. Thornton, T. Pattle, jun. John Townsen, Paul Le Mesurier, and James Moffatt, Directors. And Wm. Devaynes, Esq. Deputy Chairman, delivered his dissent, as he was further of opinion, that the resolution of the 16th of January would rather tend to promote than put an end to the dissensions which unfortunately subsisted.

*At Court of Directors, 1 Feb. 1788.* A letter from Ld. Sydney, dated 31 Jan. being read, signifying, "That his L<sup>d</sup> had laid before the King the memorial and petition already mentioned, and had received his Majesty's commands to acquaint the Court in answer thereto, that his Majesty does not judge proper to change his resolution of sending four regiments to India; that, in the formation of those corps, his Majesty attended to the situation and pretensions of the Company's officers in that Country; and that his Majesty has it under his royal consideration to make any farther regulation which may appear expedient for the good of the service;"

Resolved, by ballot, that the resolution of the 17th of Oct. 1787, be rescinded.

*At a Court of Directors, 6 Feb. 1788.* A paper was delivered in by the gentlemen who had signed the above resolution for rescinding; of which the following are the heads only.

They assert, that a real majority of the Court (one member being incapacitated from attending his duty by sickness) have never given their sanction to the acceptance of the regiments; that, on the other hand, by the resolutions of the 9th of Dec. 14 members have unequivocally expressed their disapprobation of the measure; they complain of the protests of the two chairmen against a majority of the directors, a circumstance which the Court can scarcely recollect to have happened before.

By the act of the 11th of his present Majesty, it was stipulated, that the Company should pay two lacks of rupees for every regiment consisting of 1000 men, sent to India at their Requestion: consequently no troops could be sent to India at the expence of the Company, unless at their requestion.

They state the solemn and cordial agreement entered into between the Company and Government, ratified by the act of the

24th of his present Majesty, by which, as they apprehend, ample reservation of all the rights and privileges of the Company was made and secured under the protection of ministers who had stood forth their zealous and successful advocates; subject only to such limitations in point of control as were judged necessary to preserve them from abuse, but no more.

All differences thus amicably settled, an establishment was then proposed by the Directors, but rejected by the Commissioners, because it consisted of a greater European force in India than they thought necessary for its defence; and, in consequence, another arrangement, which the Commissioners thought would have been more than sufficient, was carried into effect, by which above 600 officers, who had served during the last war, were in 1785 reduced.

The full force of the 40th and 41st sections of the act alluded to was now finally to take place; and no new appointments, civil or military, could be made till returns were received from India of vacancies; and the officers, reduced as above, waited with propriety and patience for those vacancies which their past services entitled them to fill.

No establishment could have been formed more precisely, nor better means devised to preserve the intelligence on which it rests. The Court therefore heard with astonishment, on the 17th of Oct. that the force in India was not adequate to its defence; and that they could not obtain recruits without taking regiments. A bare majority of the directors then present, after a debate of a few hours, consented to accept of his Majesty's gracious offer.

The only argument of weight for the measure was its necessity.

They admit that circumstances and reasons may have existed of which they are ignorant; but, if they are to be guided by what they know, they are decidedly of opinion, that no such necessity exists at present; and that the regiments proposed to be sent will not strengthen but weaken the military force in India, by being productive of the most dangerous consequences. They add, that if the secret reasons, of which they are ignorant, apply to the present political state of Europe, the public have received the strongest assurances from the highest authority, that no apprehensions on that account have any existence, or likely to have for a long time to come; and that therefore their constituents are entitled, in common with other subjects, to be relieved from such an enormous expence.

That the Governors in India have recommended the measure, will require written documents to prove. The utmost to which Ld. Cornwallis's sentiments can be construed to extend, is to strengthen the European force there, which, they say, they were preparing to do.

On the 21st of Aug. a memorial, on the part of the Company for leave to raise recruits, was transmitted to Ld. Sydney. But it was not till the 30th of Oct. that his Lordship's answer, with permission to raise 2500 men, was received. They mention this fact, to shew, that the Company were not inattentive to that part of their duty. In the mean time, the four regiments were offered and accepted.

To combat the argument, that his Majesty's Recruiting Service is superior to that of the Company, they state the following fact, that by the returns, dated Jan. 1787,

The Company's troops were deficient 2985  
The recruits sent out last season 1931

Deficient 1054

By the returns transmitted at the same period,

The King's troops (including Hanoverians) were deficient 2644

The recruits sent out for them last season were 1120

Deficient 1520

It is farther remarkable, they say, that at the close of the war, 4 of his Majesty's regiments, which ought to have consisted of 5000 men, could muster no more than 1686, though it is contended that the Company should pay for the whole.

They remark, as curious too, that, by the act of the 21st of his present Majesty already referred to, regiments of 3000 privates are evidently implied, and those are certainly most proper for India. The four regiments proposed now to be sent are to consist of 2543 in all. If real economy and effective strength had been consulted, these might have been thrown into three regiments—the saving would have been considerable.

Gentlemen, they say, may form what estimates they please; but the difference of expence between sending out four complete regiments with officers, or the sending out 2840 men without officers, will cost the Company \$6,0041. 10s. annually in time of war, and exceed very considerably 100,000 l. a year, contingencies included.

Had the publick been put to any expence in consequence of the consent of ten Directors to accept the four regiments on the 17th of Oct. last (for no requisition was ever made by them), in strict justice the Company should make it good; the Court have therefore offered to pay the whole, after rescinding the resolution of the 17th of Oct. in consequence of the legal opinions they have obtained in justification of their resistance to the measure.

They declare their readiness to concur with his Majesty's ministers in any mode that can be devised to augment the number of recruits to be sent to India; and to receive the whole, or any part of the effectives, already raised, provided they are an-

accompanied with officers.

They trust the expence of demurrage will not be charged to their account, when the many previous questions, questions of adjournment moved by the chair, and other studied delays, are recollected; at all events, a few hundreds more paid is unworthy of notice, if no otherwise to be saved than by accepting the regiments.

They conclude with reproaching the measure, as pregnant with the most fatal consequences to above 1800 officers, whose merits entitled them to reward and not to punishment, and whose feelings on the occasion may prove the means of shaking the British Empire in India to its centre.

Their representation, of which the above are the contents, was signed by the following Directors: John Travers, W. Bentley, P. Bering, John Manship, John Roberts, J. Smith, Jacob Bosanquet, Stephen Lushington, Thomas Fitzhugh, W. Blphinstown, Tho. Chesap, and Hugh Inglis. Feb. 6, 1788.

At a Court of Directors, 13 Feb. Ld. Sydney's letter, stating that three of the regiments, destined for India were in readiness, &c. (see p. 168), being read;

Resolved, in answer, that the Court of Directors have rescinded their resolution of the 17th of Oct. last, so far as bound the Company to the payment of the said regiments; but that the Court are ready to receive and accommodate the said troops, provided it be clearly understood that the East India Company are not bound to pay any part of the expence thereof; and that such forces are not to be considered as part of the permanent establishment in the East Indies.

At a Court of Directors, 13 Feb. A letter from Ld. Sydney, inclosing a minute of a full board of Commissioners (dated Feb. 12), was read; stating it, "as by no means necessary for the Board to enter into discussion with respect to the Company's right of withdrawing their requisition for the said troops, and liberating the Company from any obligation to pay the sums directed by the act of 1781, to be paid for the same, no provision having been made by that act for withdrawing such requisition; neither do the Board conceive that the King's troops, either under such requisition or without, are to be considered as forming any part of the Company's establishment in the East Indies; but the Board think it right to add, that they do not now foresee any circumstances that are likely to alter their present opinion. They certainly do not feel themselves enabled to decide at present what may be the number of King's troops which it may at any time hereafter be expedient for his Majesty to station in the East Indies; but they will think it their duty to exercise the superintending powers, with which they are vested, over the revenues of the British possessions in the East Indies, in such manner as may effectually provide that those



those revenues shall be applied to defray the expense of the force necessary for the defence of these possessions; and they can hardly doubt, that the Court of Directors will think it as odious to bring upon their constituents a considerable additional charge, by compelling his Majesty's servants to have recourse to any other mode of conveyance than what has hitherto been usual, as that charge must in justice be defrayed from the revenues in India."

This minute read, the Court adjourned; and being again met, it was resolved, That this Court adhere to the resolution of the 23rd instant, and that they will on Friday dispatch such ships as are ready to proceed on their voyages to Bombay and China, lest by the lateness of the season they may be in danger of losing their passage; and this Court do think it incumbent upon them to declare, that there will then remain 17 ships, in which his Majesty's troops may be conveyed to India.

It was then resolved, in answer to Ld. Sydney, to acquaint his Lordship, that as the Court of Directors humbly conceive that the resolutions of the Rt. Hon. the Commissioners for the affairs of India are contrary to the act of the 24th of his present Majesty, and adverse to the rights of the Company, they have resolved, that a meeting of their constituents be called; and humbly request, that no farther measures may be taken by his Majesty's ministers till the sentiments of such meeting shall be known.

*At a Court of Directors, 15 Feb.* Ld. Sydney's answer was read, signifying the satisfaction of the Board of Control at the above resolutions; and, at the same time, expressing the opinion of the Board, that, to prevent all possible loss of time, measures should be taken eventually to provide transports for carrying such of the regiments as may be ready to embark, and repeating their determination to direct the expence to be defrayed from the revenues of the country.

In pursuance of the above resolution, a General Court of Proprietors was called for the 19th of February, and held by adjournment on the 20th, when the proceedings, as in our last, p. 168, took place, and the question referred to Wednesday the 27th, to be determined by ballot.

In the mean time, a letter from the Board of Control, signed by all the Commissioners, and addressed to the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, dated Whitehall, Feb. 23, 1788, was laid before the Court on the 24th, in which it is noticed, that in the

statement of the question just referred to, the situation of the Company's officers is represented in a manner which the board do not conceive to be warranted; that the communications which the Court have received from the King's Government sufficiently shew every disposition on the part of his Majesty to take their situation into his gracious consideration; and that it is improper to assume it as a fact, in the statement of the question to be ballotted for, that the officers are to be placed in the situation which those who proposed the question have thought proper to hold out to the Court of Proprietors; and as it farther appears that the Court have taken the opinion of Counsel upon certain points that have been in discussion, and are of too much magnitude to remain in doubt, it is intended on Monday to submit the following motion to the consideration of Parliament, viz.

"That leave be given to bring in a Bill, for removing any doubts respecting the power of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, to direct that the expence of raising, transporting, and maintaining such troops as may be judged necessary for the security of the British territories and possessions in the East Indies, should be defrayed out of the revenues arising from the said territories and possessions."

In the mean time the ballot took place on Wednesday the 27th of February; when the numbers being equal (see p. 168), the clause in the act of Parliament was read, which states, that, in cases where there is an equality of votes on any question, the same shall be decided by a lot to be drawn by the Treasurer.

A conversation of half an hour took place respecting the propriety of this decision, as well as its strict legality.

It was however at length decided; the lot was prepared, the Treasurer took it out of the hat, and it was in the affirmative, for the question: by which the majority of the Court of Proprietors enjoyed a short triumph dearly purchased. Such were the beginning and ending of these momentous proceedings, so far as the Court of Directors and the Board of Control were specifically concerned. As to the ultimate decision of Parliament, that will be noticed in its proper place. But a transaction, that in all probability will one day make a considerable figure in history, must not be suffered to escape the notice of the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, while the facts are recent in every one's memory.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**A**FTER the hostile attack upon Belgrade, of which an account has already been given, in January, p. 71, the Emperor's declaration of war against the Turks could no longer be doubted. The affected disbelief of that attempt by the Turkish government,

though confirmed by authentic advices from all quarters, sufficiently shew how much the Turks are in dread of the Imperial arms, and how cautious they were not to give an offence. What they feared has however taken place: on the 24th of last month

War was declared in form at Vienna; and at the same time a manifesto was delivered by Prince Kaunitz to the Foreign Ministers, of which the following is a translation:

"All Europe have been witnesses to the good faith with which the Court of his Imperial Majesty has for many years cultivated peace with the Ottoman Empire; the sincere disposition it has manifested on every occasion to preserve good neighbourhood, and its readiness to interpose to prevent any rupture between the Porte and the neighbouring Courts.

These pacific intentions were manifested in the differences between the Porte and the Emperors of all the Russias, when the Emperor, uniting his endeavours with those of his ally the King of France, omitted nothing which was likely to effect an amicable adjustment of their disputes. And as the demands of the Russian Court did not exceed what she had a right to expect for the just execution of the existing treaties, the favourable disposition of her Imperial Majesty to accommodate matters, left his Imperial Majesty no room to doubt but that his endeavours, joined to those of the Court of Versailles, would have succeeded to prevent a rupture so calamitous in its consequences to all parties.

But the Porte soon shewed the inefficacy of this attempt in the united Courts, by slighting their salutary advice and pressing exhortations, in peremptorily refusing the Russian Envoy the necessary delay for a courier to return with fresh instructions from Petersburg, and insisting on his immediately signing a deed of revocation, not only of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between the Porte and Russia, but also of every solemn stipulation respecting the Crimea. And in consequence of his refusing to accede to a proposition, which, independent of its impropriety, exceeded the powers of an Envoy, the Porte did not hesitate to co-erce this Minister, contrary to the most sacred laws of nations, in the prison of the Seven Towers, and to declare war against Russia at the same time.

By so violent a proceeding, things were brought to the most critical extremity; yet the Emperor did not lose hopes that hostilities might still be prevented. He flattered himself that the Porte, yielding to the representations of all the foreign Ambassadors residing at Constantinople, would be persuaded to release the Envoy, and give her Imperial Majesty a satisfaction proportionate to the violation of the law of nations, and thus a possibility effect of renewing conciliatory negotiations.

But all these hopes were frustrated, by the Porte commencing open acts of hostility, and obliging Russia to have recourse to arms in her defence.

The Porte was not unacquainted with the strict bonds of amity and alliance which

unite the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg. Of this alliance they were informed, as well verbally, as by a memorial presented towards the close of the year 1783. This was accompanied with an energetic representation of the nature of the alliance, and the danger of provoking it.

The Ottoman Court have therefore themselves only to blame, if the Emperor, after so many years employed in the preservation of peace, and in his endeavours to live with them on the best terms, and after having embraced every opportunity of amicable intervention to prevent their falling-out with other powers, finds himself at length obliged by their conduct to comply with his engagements with the Emperors, and to take a part in the war which she finds herself so forcibly drawn into.

The Emperor, by these facts and circumstances, conceives himself authorized to rely with the utmost confidence on the approbation of all the Courts of Europe, and flatters himself that they will unite their wishes for the success of his arms against the common enemy of Christianity.

*At Vienna, Feb. 10, 1778.*

Though the LONDON GAZETTE has been silent with respect to the above declaration of war, and manifesto, yet it has not been wholly so as to their effects. In that of Tuesday the 11th instant, there is the following article.

*Vienna, Feb. 17.* "Letters of the 19th instant, from the Imperial army in Croatia, mention, that after having taken the Fort of Dersnick, the troops were stationed on the Korona, near that fort, with their right wing extended to the foot of the mountain of Plisnizza, by which means the roads and passes to Bihacz were opened.

That, during the attack of Dersnick, a detachment was sent to summon the Turks posted at Starich to surrender. They invited the commanding officer to approach within 50 paces on parole, when they made so brisk a fire on the detachment as to kill 50 men, which so enraged the Imperialists, that they put the whole Turkish garrison to death.

That the Imperial troops had made an unsuccessful attempt on Dobitza, in which they suffered a loss of 81 killed and 340 wounded.

That emigrations of Turkish families into the Austrian territories, with their cattle and effects, were very frequent; and that the Turkish troops had endeavoured in vain to prevent them.

By advices from Sclavonia of the 18th of January, it appears that 130 boats belonging to the Turks have been either taken or sunk in the Save."

It cannot have escaped notice, that the hostilities alluded to in the above Gazette were previous to the Emperor's declaration of war; and it has been farther remarked

as singular, that the manifesto which accompanied it, does not contain the most distant complaint against the Ottoman Court on the Emperor's own account, but grounds a pretext for declaring war solely on the quarrel between the Porte and the Russians. Indeed, there appears too much reason to suspect that his Imperial Majesty's real motive is the desire of conquest, and that upon the easiest terms, as both Belgrade and Gradiska, two important frontier cities, were attempted by surprise, while yet the peace remained unbroken, as all the forts have been which have hitherto submitted to the Imperial arms.

On the 6th instant the Emperor set out from Vienna for the army in Hungary, by the way of Gratz, Lambach, and Trieste; two days before Marshal Lacy took his departure from the same place for the Imperial army; which is said to have suffered a real loss by the sudden death of General Caramelli, who held under Marshal Haddick the second place in the war department.

Marshal Lacy was suddenly followed by Prince Charles Lichtenstein, general of cavalry, and governor of Vienna, which is mentioned as an important circumstance; the command of the troops in Lower Austria devolving by that movement on Lieut. Gen. Torry.

On the 12th of February, a treaty was concluded between their High Mightinesses the States General and the Duke of Brunswick, for a corps of 3000 subsidiary troops, with two pieces of cannon, and a train of artillery, who are soon to begin their march towards the Republic. Gen. Van Montfr, and Capt. Maasen, who had been charged with these negotiations, have had private audiences of the Duke and Duchess to take leave. These officers are next to go to Cassel, to negotiate a more considerable corps of troops.

On the 6th of this instant March, the French chargé des affaires at Brussels received orders from his Court to return to Versailles the very instant he could settle his private affairs; and he accordingly left town on the 8th. His sudden recall is attributed to his being too much a favourite with the Patriots.

We hear but little of the motions of the Russians, the season for action in the Northern regions not being yet sufficiently advanced; but if we may be allowed to judge of what is to follow from what has already passed, the operations, when they do commence, will be bloody.

In Georgia an engagement is said to have already taken place between the troops of Prince Heraclius (aided and abetted by the Turkish vassal, Prince Abaska) and those of Russia, to the advantage of the latter. It was only in 1785, that the Ambassadors of Prince Heraclius did homage, in their names, at Petersburg, and were re-

ceived with particular marks of attention; but the intrigues of the Turkish court to seduce that Prince from his allegiance are among the articles of complaint alledged by the Emperor to provoke the war.

The Venetian Ambassador at Constantinople has delivered to the Reis Effendi an official declaration of the intentions of the Republic to observe a strict neutrality during the war between the Porte and the Russians.

It is reported, that the Emperor of Morocco, having determined to present two new frigates to the Grand Seigneur, applied to the British Consul-General, for some men of war to convey them; to which the Consul, having first sent home for instructions, returned for answer, That the King his master, having determined to observe the strictest neutrality during the present war, could not comply with his Majesty's request. It is said, that a like application being made to Spain, the court of Madrid had acceded to it.

The Pacha of Bosnia, encouraged by the success of Mahmed of Scutari, is said to have raised a formidable rebellion against the Porte.

The States of Holland and West Friesland have passed a resolution to support and secure the hereditary Stadholdership on the House of Orange, and the established constitution in all other respects. A general amnesty has been published by those States, similar to that lately published by the Stadtholder, in which, however, those who drew up the Act of Confederacy, and the printers of seven newspapers, are excepted.

The University of Louvain having obstinately persisted in resisting the Imperial edicts, the Emperor, like Oliver Cromwell, judged the speediest way to make converts was at the point of the bayonet; accordingly his minister had orders to convoke the whole body, and while they were sitting to proceed with them in the same manner as formerly with the States of Brabant. See p. 167.

By the latest accounts from Lisbon, a truce is on the point of being concluded between the Court of Portugal and the Dey of Algiers, through the mediation of Spain.

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The following account from Tranquebar, a Danish settlement on the Coast of Coromandel, is truly deplorable. It is dated June 13, 1787. Not Tranquebar only, but all the Coromandel Coast, particularly the Northern, felt, on the 20th of last month, a most dreadful hurricane. On the 17th of May, the wind began to blow from the North East with great violence. On the 22nd it increased, and the sky was enveloped in very thick clouds. The 29th announced a perfect tempest, with constant hail, and a horizon entirely obscured. At length, on the 20th, the hurricane broke out in all its violence. Scarcely is there a place on the coast, as well those inhabited by the Danes

and Hollanders, as those bordering upon the English settlements, which was not entirely ruined. A district called Uppera was swallowed up by the sea (with all its unfortunate inhabitants), which on this occasion arose more than fourteen feet above the ordinary level, and overflowed the country for some leagues distant. It is impossible to judge what number of people may have perished in consequence of this calamity; tho' in our neighbourhood alone they compute them at twelve or thirteen thousand souls. It is thought that nine-tenths of the population of the country have been destroyed. Jagorapectam, a place belonging to the Dutch, is entirely ruined. The town of Coringa is no longer in existence; it was wholly swept away by the waves, and only about four or five men saved themselves by clinging to palm trees. The sudden rise of the sea to so extraordinary an elevation prevented the miserable inhabitants from saving themselves by flight; besides, the inundation was general, and in all quarters the level of the water was higher than the tops of the houses. These last could not resist the impulse of the waves; very few of them remained on their foundations. The largest trees were torn up by the roots, and carried away; ships were cast upon the shore, and wrecked in the fields. The sky recovered its serene aspect but slowly. The hurricane lasted, in a greater or less degree, to the 28th of May; when the waters, which had encroached upon the land for more than ten leagues, began to retire gently, and left the country a confused scene of the wrecks of ships, houses, trees, furniture, and human bodies. The last are so numerous, that an infection is generally apprehended. In short, a more ruinous and dismal scene cannot be imagined.

Who could have suspected that all this was only a fabricated story!—So it has been said since the above was printed.

#### AMERICA.

The following is given as the genuine speech of his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq. to the President of the late Continental Convention, immediately before signing the proposed Constitution. (LVII. 1008.)

“Mr. President,

I confess that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present; but, Sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it: for, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that, the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. Most men indeed, as well as most sects in religion, think themselves in possession of all truth; and that, wherever others differ from

them, it is so far error. Steele, a Protestant, [rather Houdly] in a dedication, tells the Pope, that the only difference between our two churches, in their opinions of the authority of their doctrine, is, the Romish church is infallible, and the Church of England is never in the wrong. But though many private persons think almost as highly of their own infallibility as that of their sect, few express it so naturally as a certain French lady, who, in a little dispute with her sister, said, “I don’t know how it happens, sister, but I meet with nobody but myself that is always in the right.”

In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered; and I believe farther, that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men, to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly, can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does. And I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded like those of the builders of Babel, and that our senators are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting one another’s throats. Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no other, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its error, I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. If every one of us, in returning to our constituents, were to repeat the objections he had had to it, and endeavour to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favour among foreign nations, as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity. Much of the strength and efficacy of any government, in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends on opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of that government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors. I hope therefore, that for our own sakes, as a part of the people,

ple, and for the sake of our posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution, wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish, that every member of the Convention, who may still have objections to it, would, with me, on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."

The accounts hitherto received of the reception of this MAGNA CHARTA of the American States, as it may be termed, vary very much; we shall therefore defer our account of its establishment till we can insert it on better grounds.

His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq. has been re-elected President of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Peter Muhlenberg, Vice-President.

No accommodation has yet taken place between the Southern Provinces and the Indians with whom they are at war; and some fresh disputes are said to have arisen between those provinces and the Spaniards, which have not yet broke out into a rupture.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin, Feb. 17.* Early this morning the post-boy conveying the North mail to the Post office was robbed by two foot-pads, who took from him all the letters and packets from the different post towns in the northern districts. A man has been apprehended for committing the above robbery.

*Dublin, Feb. 21.* Yesterday being appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth-day, the same was observed with more than ordinary magnificence. At noon there was a very numerous assembly of the nobility and other persons of distinction of both sexes, at the Castle, who appeared in great splendour, to compliment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, before whom an Ode suitable to the occasion was performed. In the evening a play was given by his Excellency for the ladies, and at night illuminations and all other demonstrations of joy in the city.

*Limerick, Feb. 25.* On the 20th instant John Downs, Esq. Inspector of Excise, accompanied by some other civil officers, and a detachment of the 27th regiment, with two field-pieces, proceeded to attack the Castle of Ognolly, in which has been carried on for some years an immense distillery in open defiance of the laws; but on the first appearance of the military force, the Castle surrendered without the least resistance. In it was found one of the most complete distilleries in the kingdom, which they totally destroyed.

The officers of the regiment of horse, that have been reduced on this establishment, have presented a memorial for compensation to

the Marquis of Buckingham, which his Excellency has promised to transmit to the King.

*Dublin, Feb. 29.* The North mail was again robbed between Dunleer and Drogheda, and fifteen bags more were carried off.

*Dublin, March 8.* The House of Commons received a message from the Lords, by two of the Judges, that their Lordships had passed an ingrossed bill, for repealing the act of the 33d of Henry the Eighth, which restricted a native of that country from being Lord Deputy or Chief Governor of that realm, and desiring the concurrence of the House; when the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Fisherbert informed the House, that he was directed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint the House, that his Majesty, having been informed of the purport of the said bill, had consented, so far as his interest is concerned, that the House might do therein as it should think fit.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Dundee, Feb. 16.* Our Bank was broken into by persons; it is supposed, well acquainted with the situation of the house. After getting into the room above, they cut up the floor exactly over the teller's office, and descended by a rope, broke open the teller's private chest, and carried off about 420*l.* in cash and notes. In their agitation they missed 300*l.* in gold that lay in an open box close by that they broke into.

*Aberdeen, March 7.* There was the heaviest fall of snow ever remembered in this country. From about one in the morning till seven, there fell, as near as could be guessed, a foot and a half of snow. The frost still continues very intense there.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Jan. 9. (See p. 174.)*

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, in Bolt Court; letters to the Society were received and read from Dr. Withering, Birmingham; Dr. Farr, Curry-Revel; Dr. White, York; Dr. Fowler, Stafford; Dr. Ruth, Philadelphia; Dr. Bissett, Knayton; and several other corresponding members.

Several new members were proposed; and two prize dissertations by the candidates for the Fothergillian Medal, to be adjudged in March, were received.

After a list of the donations sent in since the last meeting was read, and other preliminary business was gone through, the following papers were read; viz.

"A passage from the ancient Greek authors on Hydrophobia," with a preface and Latin translation by Doctor Sims.

A case of obstinate vomiting in pregnancy, successfully treated; by Dr. Vaughan, of Leicester, corresponding member.

A case of calcareous stomach, illustrated by an anatomical preparation, with remarks and additional cases, by Mr. Henry Pearson, Senior Surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary.

An account of extraordinary affection of the stomach removed by Cicuta; by Mr. John Hooper, surgeon, of Reading, corresponding member.

Jan. 21.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street, the following gentlemen were elected fellows; viz.

Sam. Gillam Mills, Esq. of Greenwich, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons; and James Redi, M.D.

At the same time, Dr. Tho. Kirkland, of Ashby de la Zouch, Dr. Patrick Plunkett, President of the College of Physicians, Dublin, Dr. William Wright of Jamaica, F.R.S. and three other gentlemen, were elected corresponding members.

The following communications were then read, viz. "An Account of a particular case of Deafness arising from an Affection of the Eustachian Tube" By John Gottlieb Zencker, M.D. of Berlin, Physician to the King of Prussia.

A paper on Schirrous Oesophagus, by Dr. Farquharson, Paisley, C. M.

On Dysphagia, by Dr. Bayford, Lewes, C. M. and

On Cyanotic Pharyngitis, by Dr. John Stone, Worcester.

Feb. 1.

In the Court of King's Bench a second Rule was made absolute against two magistrates of the Tower Hamlets, for having illegally discharged some performers of the Royalty Theatre, who were committed by another magistrate in that district for performing in plays and interludes, contrary to an express Act of Parliament—Does it not imply some little inconsistency in a well-regulated state, for one subject to be punished as a rogue and vagabond for doing that in publick, which another, perhaps the first peer of the realm, is proud to do with applause within the walls of his own house!

Feb. 4.

Mr. Ross, solicitor to the East India Company, moved for an information against several persons, for a combination in purchasing China-ware at the East India Company's sales, and afterwards re-selling the same at an advance of 60 per cent. in fraud of the Revenue and of the East India Company. The Court granted a Rule to shew cause.

This day Mr. H. Judd (see p. 77.) was brought into court by Habeas Corpus to be bailed; when, an error in his commitment being discovered, the court was of opinion that bail could not be refused him. The terms were, himself in 1000 l. and four sureties in 250 l. each.

Feb. 5.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and was sworn to give evidence before the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex, upon an indictment for a fraud, in sending a forged letter to his Royal Highness, purporting to

be a letter from Captain Morris, requesting of his Royal Highness the loan of 40 l. The Grand Jury found the indictment, and the prisoner was brought into court by the Keeper of Tothill Fields Bridewell, and pleaded Not Guilty to the indictment. He was remanded back to his former prison, and the indictment will be tried at the sittings after next term.

This day his Excellency Baron de Nagell, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces, had his first private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

And afterwards the Count de Lynden, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

Feb. 6.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 14 convicts received judgment of death, 48 were ordered to be transported, nine to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, 14 to be publicly whipped, three to be imprisoned in Newgate, and 29 were discharged by proclamation.

In the court of K. B. was solemnly argued and determined a very interesting question, respecting the laws of marriage; a dispute having arisen between two parishes concerning the settlement of a pauper who had been charged to have two wives, but who had sworn only to one; an appeal was made to the quarter sessions, when the justices made an order, without permitting the wife, with whom he had sworn to have contracted matrimony, to prove her marriage. A rule, nisi, therefore, was obtained to quash this order, upon the ground that the wife ought to have been admitted an evidence. The court was, however, of a contrary opinion, and that the wife is in no case admitted as a witness to criminate her husband. In the case before the Court, the husband had sworn he was married to one wife only; the testimony of the wife would not only have imputed to him the crime of perjury, but might probably have led to a prosecution for that offence. They were therefore of opinion, that the order of Sessions ought to be confirmed, and, of course, the rule was discharged.

Feb. 8.

Whitcomb. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir James Harris, Knight of the Bath, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces; and Wm. Gomm, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to their High Mightinesses.

Feb. 12.

This day came on in the Prerogative Court, Doctors Commons, the Cause between Nathaniel Goodridge and Mr. Slack, and others, respecting the long contested will of the late Mr. Sawtell (see vol. LVI. p. 717.) which

which underwent a further hearing and final determination. The judge, in pronouncing his decree, said, "He had no hesitation in pronouncing, that the will in favour of Mr. Slack was destroyed without the knowledge of the deceased, and that he thought himself bound to pronounce for its force and validity, and to decree probate of the authenticated copy of such will to issue under seal to Mr. Slack accordingly." He also condemned Goodridge and Hunter in full costs.

Feb. 20.

John Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

Feb. 23.

Came on to be tried at Westminster a case, *Kendal vs. M. P. Andrews, Esq.* very necessary to be publicly known and attended to, as similar cases daily occur. The plaintiff was a dealer in hay, who, by the order of Mr. Andrews's coachman, had brought in various loads of hay, which (it was not denied) had been consumed by Mr. Andrews's horses. Kendal, however, acknowledged he had never seen Andrews, and trusted him by order of his coachman, "because it was the custom of the trade." It appeared, however, that Mr. Andrews had always given his coachman money to pay for the hay, and his coachman had brought him forged receipts. On Kendal's bringing in his bill, the coachman denied any knowledge of him, and absconded. But the plaintiff pleaded, that he had delivered hay for defendant's use, and that defendant's horses had consumed it; of course it was insisted by Mr. Bearcroft, the plaintiff's counsel, that Mr. Andrews must pay for it. But the hon. Mr. Erskine, counsel for the defendant, insisted, that unless a general authority can be proved or implied to be given by a master to a servant to order goods without his knowledge, that the master was not compelled by law to pay for goods so ordered. He admitted, that such authority was implied, if the master had once paid a debt which had been so incurred. Were it otherwise, and gentlemen of fortune were to be made answerable for the general orders of their servants, no gentleman could be safe. A servant might order goods of one tradesman, and sell part to another, and so from tradesman to tradesman, till an honest gentleman might be undone before he knew that he was in debt. In this idea he was joined by the whole court; and the jury being so told, their verdict was in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Erskine displayed infinite ingenuity in exposing the combination of servants with petty tradesmen to impose upon families; and laid it down, as the safety as well as duty of every honest tradesman, first to acquaint the master before he sent in goods to the order of the servant.

Sats. Day, March 1.

Being St. David's-day, the tutelary Saint

for Wales, the same was observed at Caernarvon as a Collar day. And it being also the anniversary of the Society of Ancient Britons; Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart. president, the vice presidents, treasurers, and stewards, met in the morning at the Welsh School, in Gray's Inn Road, and proceeded from thence to St. George's church, Hanover-square, where a most excellent sermon in behalf of the charity was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. After church they proceeded to the great room, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to dinner, at which the following nobility and gentry honoured them with their company; his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Bishops of Llandaff, St. David's, and Bangor; Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Earl of Plymouth, Lords Hereford, Bulkeley, Penrhyn, Berwick, and St. Asaph; Thomas Powell, Esq. Vice President of the Charity; John Morgan, Esq. M. P. Sir Charles Gould, Charles Gould, Esq. M. P. Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. Edward Lewis, Esq. M. P. and many other members of the principality, and gentlemen of rank and fortune.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| The collection at church and at the different tables amounted to | 265 19 0. |
| The donations to   | 277 5 6.  |
| total  | 577 4 6.  |

Wednesday 29.

This day, at a half-yearly court of the Proprietors of the Bank Stock, the Governor acquainted the Proprietors, that as this was the time when the dividends are usually declared, it was the unanimous opinion of the Directors, that the next half yearly dividend, ending the 25th instant, should be three pounds ten shillings, which makes the increase of the dividend of that stock at the rate of one per cent.

Friday 28.

There is to be a reduction of the household troops, and thus settled: the Officers of the Horse-Grenadiers are to have their pay for life. The privates to form two troops of Life-Guards, under the present officers of the Horse-Guards, who are to remain as at present. The privates of the Horse-Guards are to have their money returned, and to be reduced entirely. A number sufficient to make the two troops of Life-Guards, consisting of 240 men each, are to be added; the addition to their pay 6d. a day. The names of Horse-Guards to strike entirely, and that of Life-Guards to continue.

Monday 31.

Some disagreeable reports are at present in circulation respecting the state of affairs between this country and Russia. Mr. Thornton, who had contracted to supply the Empress with ships for the transport service, has received orders to suspend his contract; Ministry wishing to observe a perfect neutrality during the present war.



Vol. LVII. p. 1160. The supposed counterfeit token, N<sup>o</sup> 2, a correspondent informs us, is only a variation issued from the warehouse of the real proprietors.

*Ibid.* Mr. Wilkinson (the iron-founder) is Mrs. Priestley's brother, not her father. The latter died, not affluent, a few years ago.

Vol. LVIII. p. 83, col. 1, l. 25. The following are the elegant and expressive lines written by M. d'Argental two days before his death, and sent to Mad. de Courteille. Few poets have written at his time of life (88). St. Aulaire wrote something like it when he was 84 years old:

“ Dans mon printemps l'amour égara ma jeu-  
La plus tendre anxiété consola ma vieillesse;  
Courteille, c'est à vous que je dois ces secours:  
Vous me rendez heureux sur la fin de mes jours.  
Je ne vous parle pas de ma reconnaissance;  
Mes raisons pour aimer ont bien plus de puis-  
sance.

On s'attache bien plus par ses propres bienfaits;  
Ce que je tiens de vous, ne l'oubliez jamais.”

P. 154, l. 8, for “ present Bishop of Chy-  
ster,” r. “ of London, Dr. Porteus.”

P. 180, col. 2, l. 7. The corpse of the late Charles Stuart, Count of Albany, had scarcely arrived at Frascati before the coffin wherein the body had been privately deposited at Rome was opened, and found to contain royal robes, with the sceptre, crown, and sword, together with all the insignia distinguishing the royal house of the Stuarts. The body having been recognised, it was placed in a coffin of cyprus wood, inclosed in one of lead, bearing inscriptions and devices analogous to the rank of the deceased. In the morning of the 3d ult. in the church of Frascati, which was hung with black, the solemn obsequies were observed, with funeral music by the most celebrated performers of Rome and the Pontifical Chapel. Mass was chanted by his Royal Highness his Eminency, brother to the late Prince; and the four solemn masses were successively performed by the four first dignitaries of the Cathedral. To each person who attended the funeral, a wax taper, weighing three ounces, was delivered; but those distributed among the clergy were of different weights, according to their respective ranks. On this occasion a vast concourse of people assembled, and particularly of English, almost every one of whom, resident at Rome, obtained a taper. Soon after this, his remains were removed to the Vatican, and deposited in a decent urn, by the side of his father and mother.—By his will he has made the Countess of Albany, his daughter, sole heiress to the Cardinal York, his brother, he has given 2000 ounces of silver: to the Chevalier Stuart, his confidential secretary, 100 ducats; with directions to his heiress to continue the respective apartments to his servants, in recompence for their faithful services, and to give them annuities for their lives, of the value of their wages. To this will is annexed the formal protest

of the Cardinal, by which he lays claim to the undivided right of the throne of England.—The Court of France have granted the Prince's widow an annual pension of 60,000 livres, to be paid out of the French treasury. And his Holiness Pius VI. has assigned an annual stipend of 3000 crowns to the Princess, his sister, who is to remove from the palace formerly occupied by her deceased brother, and to reside in a quarter of the palace of the Chancery.—Cardinal York, with that impotent absurdity for ever doomed to adhere to the Stuart race, as their last stand has (we hear) put forth a formal protestation that he renounces not his pretensions to his hereditary realm; that the sanctity of his episcopal character can be no impediment in the sight of God and man; that he therefore thus asserts his right himself; and, when he dies, transmits it to the prince next to him. All this he fixes as his last will.

*Ibid.* l. 10. Archdeacon Sleech died Feb. 1.

P. 183, col. 1, l. 6. The late Mr. Lightfoot communicated to the Royal Society an account of an English bird of the genus *Aspre-cilla*; see Phil. Trans. vol. LXXV. art. II. 2 and of some minute British shells, LXXV. art. VII.—He also arranged the Duche's of Portland's very capital museum for sale, and drew up the catalogue, having held the place of librarian and chaplain to her Grace.

#### BIRTHS.

Feb. **A** T Copenhagen, her R. H. Princess 18. Sophia-Frederica, a princess.

24. Lady Boynton, a daughter.  
26. Lady of Gerard Edw. Noel, esq. a dau.  
27. Rt. Hon. Lady Kinnaird, a son.  
28. Lady of Geo. Drummond, esq. a still-born child.

*March*, Lady of Hen. Skrine, esq. a son.  
*March* 3. Lady of Shore Milnes, esq. a son.  
10. Lady of Lord Macdonald, a son.  
24. Lady of Hen. Galley, esq. a son.  
17. At Paris, Lady of Joseph Gulton, esq. a son and heir.

Mrs. Dash, of Kensington-square, four children, a son and three daughters.  
10. Lady of Thomas Theophilus Cock, esq. a son and heir.  
21. Lady of Rt. Hon. Lord Boston, a son.  
24. Lady of Rt. Hon. Lord Louvaine, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**J**. ATELY, at St. George's, Hanover-sq. Jas. Grierston, esq. to Mrs. Isab. Parker, widow of the late Hen. P. esq. of Jamaica.  
Mr. Murrell, of Norfolk, to Miss Thornton, of Mary-le-Bon.

Mr. Aikin, of Covent-garden Theatre, to Mrs. Lowe, of Gower-st. Bedford-sq.  
Mr. Lewdiwy White, sugar-refiner in Wall-street, to Miss Charlotte-Dorothea Flaggan, niece to Hen. F. esq. of Peckham.  
James Kingston, esq. mayor of Cork, to Miss Rugg.

Feb. 12. W. T. Reynolds, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Sands, of St. Dunstan's hill.

At the Abbey-church, Bath, ——— Sam, esq. to Miss Praed, of St. Ives's.

13. Mr. Nurse, jun. of Holles-str. Strand, to Miss Need, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mr. Cha. Lingham, surgeon, of Old Compton-str. Soho, to Miss Brant, of Cov. Gard.

16. Mr. Wm. Whitwell, oil-merchant, of Throgmorton-str. to Miss Cath. Wall, you. dau. of Dant. W. esq. of Bloomsbury.

17. Mr. Wellum, of Brunley, to Miss Taylor, of the same place.

18. Curtis Brett, esq. of Stafford-row, Finsbury, to Miss Maria Johnson, youngest dau. of Geo. J. esq. of James-str. Westminster.

Capt. Jas Coltrige, of the 6th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Frances Taylor, coheirs of Otterton Duke, esq. of Otterton-pla. Devon.

March 1. John Fastabrooke, esq. commander of the London East India-man, to Mrs. Carr, of Hampton Wick.

At Harefield, Christopher Baynes, esq. to Miss Gregory, of the Isle of Wight.

2. At Swillington, co. York, Cha. Chadwick, esq. of Mavefyn-Ridware, co. Stafford, to Miss Frances Green, only dau. of Rich. G. esq. of Lewenthorp, co. York.

3. At Greenwich, Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Brompton-hall, Middlesex, to Miss Harriet Halliday, 14 daughter of Simon H. esq. of Westcomb-park, Kent.

Capt. Cha. Green, of the Marines, to Miss Anne Innes, of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth.

4. Lord Glasgow, to Lady E. Hay, third daughter of the Countess of Errol.

At Chelmsford, Essex, Mr. George Davis Harley, of the Theatre-royal, Norwich, to Miss Griffith, only dau. of the late Mr. Jn. G.

5. At St. Martin in the Fields, Rev. Mr. Dinner, to Miss Goll, daughter of Mr. Jn. O. silversmith and laceman, New-str. Cov. Gar.

6. By special licence, at Lord Macdonald's house in George-str. Hanover-square, Sir Jn. Sinclair, bart. to the Hon. Miss Macdonald.

Rev. Mr. Gellibrand, of Ringwood, Hants, to Miss Sophia Louisa Hinde, of Hampstead.

8. John Law Willis, esq. of Edgeware, co. Middlesex, to Miss Duberley, daughter of James D. esq. of Ensham-hall, co. Oxford.

11. By special licence, at Charnbrough, co. Dorset, (the seat of Tho. Eric Drax, esq.) Rich. Grosvenor, esq. M.P. for West Loos, Cornwall, to Miss Drax, only daughter of Edw. D. esq. of Melcombe Regis, Dorset.

At Islley, co. Berks, John Philips, esq. of Cuiham, co. Oxford, to Miss Mary Morland.

13. Rev. Philip Wroughton, to Miss Musgrave, niece to Bartholomew Tipping, esq.

At Buckland Newton, co. Dorset, Sam. Shree, jun. esq. of Norton-hall, co. Derby, to Miss Harriet Foy, of Castle-hill, co. Dorset.

At Chichester, Wm. Gratwicke, esq. of Ham, to Miss Ellis, of the Pallant, Chichester.

15. Donald M'Donald, esq. lieutenant in the late 84th regim. of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, niece to John Rush, esq.

17. At Liverpool, Rev. Crofton Johnson, rector of Minflow, co. Chester, to Miss Pears, only daughter of Ralph P. esq.

22. Jn. Dickson, esq. of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Miss Toulman, of Wallbrook.

24. Jn. Compton, esq. of Bishorne, Hants, to Miss Cath. Richards, of Longbush, Dorset.

At Farnborough, in Kent, Mr. Slagg, to Miss Cooper, of Sevenoaks.

At Maidstone, Gen. Taylor, esq. to Miss Allen, daugh. of the late Capt. A. and comd. to Lord Amherst.

Mr. Jn. Patton, merch. of Oxford-court, to Miss Randall, of Emfworth, Hants.

25. Mr. Smith, linen-draper, of Newgate-street, to Miss Elmer, of Hadley.

27. Mr. Taylor, of Hatton-garden, to Mrs. Duill, of Great Pulteney-str.

David Denno, esq. of Lydd, Kent, to Miss Cobb, only dau. of Rob. C. esq. of same place.

#### DEATHS.

AT the close of last year, in his 74th year, the Rev. Robert Gutch, rector of Bampton, near Blandford, and upper-master of Wimburn Free Grammar School, co. Dorset.

Lordy, in France, Lord Roskill, eldest son to the Earl of Northesk. He is succeeded in title by the Hon. Wm. Carnegie, a captain in the royal navy.

In France, of a disorder incident to men of letters and sedentary persons (an obstruction in his liver), M. Savary, author of the "Travels in Egypt" (see our vol. LVII. p. 393), and of a translation of the Coran, with a Life of Mahomet, Amst. 1786, 2 vols. 12mo, not yet translated. He was preparing a Dictionary and Grammar of the Arabian Language. The severe remarks of other writers, and particularly Volney, on his Travels, probably hastened his death. He was scarcely 40 years of age. It has even been insinuated that he never visited the regions he describes. But all that Volney says of him is in his Preface; that "he had been anticipated by him, in respect to Egypt, in a first volume of Letters. He has since published two others; but, as the field is extensive and fertile, there still remain some novelties to glean; and, on subjects already treated, the world may possibly not be averse to hear two witnesses." In his second chapter he admits that Mr. S. resided two years in Alexandria, though he controverts his arguments touching the Nile, and the rise of the Delta.

In the parish of Galfon (Aurthure), Andrew Wilson, a farmer, who was born in the year 1684, in the reign of Charles II. He remembered the battle of Aurmois, in the parish of Anchinleck; and of the dragoons searching his father's house after the battle for Mr. Cargill, and other Whigs. He went about till a day or two before his death, and retained his senses to the last.

At Bath, Mrs. Harrison.

At Malpas, co. Chester, Tho. Ryllance, esq.

In the parish of Calcuton, near Neath, co. Glamorgan, aged 110, Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins, widow.

Rev. Mr. Kitchen, vicar of Kirby Wharf, near Takaſter.

At his houſe at Brightbelmſtone, Benjamin Righton, eſq. late of Hereford, Kent.

In his 68th year, Rev. Philemon Marth, M.A. rector of St. Martin's Micklegate, in York, and of Sigſtone, near Northallerton.

At Rochefter, of the dropſy, Mrs. Meredith, wife of Wm. M. eſq.

At Winwick, co. Northampton, aged 87, Mr. Tho. Lovell, an opulent farmer, &c.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Alcock, wife of G.A. eſq. Mr. Hall, of Market Deeping.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Lee, maſter of the Bull Inn at Donnington, co. Lincoln.

After a long and painful illneſs, Rev. Edw. Haſleham, near 30 years miniſter of Honley, and head-maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Almonbury, both in the Weſt riding of the county of York.

In his 91ſt year, Rev. Mr. Hancock, rector of Broomſhall, co. Stafford.

Advanced in years, Mr. Bromley, of Whittering, co. Northampton.

Mr. Wm. Cullen, of Lincoln, baker.

At Stockton, Mrs. Perrot, relict of the late Alderman P.

Capt. Geo. Meek, of Hull, formerly in the Beloe trade.

At Coombe, near Shaftesbury, Rev. James Lewis, B.D. fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxf.

At Wingham in Kent, Mr. John Oldfield, bricklayer, father of Mr. O. of Scotland-yard, architect to the late Princeſs Amelia. He had been clerk of the pariſh of Wingham ever ſince the year 1752; and his father, who died in that year, had been in the ſame office 35 years.

At Belham-houſe, co. York, Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Selwood H. eſq.

At Chelſea College, where he had been many years chaplain to the Hoſpital, Rev. Wm. Jennings, prebendary of Worcester, and vicar of Lindridge, to which he was preſented in 1777.

At Coventry, aged 83, Mr. Jo. Cater, formerly an attorney.

Aged 93, Mrs. Hadwen, of Yealand, near Lancaſter, one of the people called Quakers. She was born, reſided her whole life, and died, in the ſame houſe.

At Darnall, near Sheffield, aged 99, Mary Fletcher, widow.

Mrs. Grace, of Clapton Terrace.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Staunbridge, widow of the late Mr. Geo. S. of that place, who, by his will, left, after the deceaſe of his widow, the following charitable legacies, viz. to a charity ſchool at Edmonton (originally ſet on foot by himſelf during his life-time), 1000l. beſides 3l. per annum for the better maintenance of the ſchool-miſtreſs; to the alms-houſes in Edmonton Church-yard, 500l. and the intereſt of 400l. more, to be annually

distributed in bread to their poor; to one of the Lying-in Hoſpitals for married women, 300l.; to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, 200l.; to priſoners confined for ſmall debts, 200l.; to St. Ethelburga Charity-ſchool, 200l.; and to St. Alphege Society Charity-ſchool, 200l.

In Soliſbury-ſtreet, Strand, Hen. Towoſ-hand, eſq. of Furbeck, co. Dorſet.

In Catherine-court, Tower-hill, Jo. Webb, eſq. many years an eminent cornfaſter.

The Lady of John Edwards, eſq. of Worton, near Baſingſtoke. She had lately been brought-to-bed of a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Sherborn, Abraham Bragge, eſq. many years an eminent ſurgeon of that place. With a generoſity that ranks ſo high above the meaneſs of ſordid avarice, it is only within theſe laſt few years that he has accumulated the opulent fortune of which he died poſſeſſed. This gentleman was unmarried, and is the laſt male repreſentative of an ancient and reſpectable family. His grandfather was one of thoſe who, after Monmouth's rebellion, fell a victim to Jefferies's cruelties in the Weſt, he having extended his charity to a poor wretch of that party almoſt ſtarving, for which he was moſt unjuſtly tried and condemned. His lady interceded with James for his life, and was introduced to him by the Duke of Marlborough (then Lord Churchill), but without effect; his Majeſty ſaid, he left it to his Lord Chief Juſtice. Mr. B. was particularly fortunate in the cure of cancers; and, if we miſtake not, with him originated the recipe for that complaint, publiſhed in our vol. LVI.; but we know that he teſtified to its excellency, and ſaid, that, in all recent caſes, he never knew it fail.

6. At his father's houſe at Southampton, Rev. Wm. Arthur Heywood, ſon of Lieut.-Col. H.

At Paddington, Mrs. Berry, wife of W. B. eſq. of Liſſon-green.

Mr. John Cook, insurance-broker at St. Mary Axe.

8. Cha. Ogilvie, eſq. formerly an eminent Carolina merchant.

In her 59th year, Mrs. Mills, wife of Wm. M. eſq. of Clapham.

At Wingham, in Kent, Mrs. Golden, widow of the late Mr. John G. of that place.

9. Mr. Rich. Clarke, of Eſſom.

11. At Millicent, near Dublin, Hen. Griſſeth, eſq. well known in the literary world.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. bookſeller in Paternoster-row.

At Highgate, after a ſhort illneſs, Eliz. W. Smith, wife of Tho. Woodrouſſe S. eſq.

At Peterborough, in her 79th year, Mrs. Jane Forſter, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. F. attorney, and ſiſter to the late Serjeant, and to John F. D.D. many years rector of Elſton, co. Huntingdon. Notwithſtanding ſhe had the miſfortune to be deaf from her cradle, (as was her ſiſter, Mrs. Anne F. who died three years ago,) yet ſhe had learned to read, to

write perfectly well, and converse familiarly with her acquaintance. See the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 596.

12. At Leek, co. Stafford, to the inexpressible grief of his disconsolate parents, Admiral Caesar Fynney, 4th son of Fielding-Best Esq.; and, on the 14th, his remains were deposited in the family vault at Cheddleton, with much pomp and solemnity. The child had just completed his second year, being born on the same day of the same month, 1786.

In Portland Place, Mrs. Rogers.

Rev. Tho. Stevens, D.D. rector of Henham, co. Berks, of Swincombe, co. Oxford, and of Sutton, co. Gloucester.

13. At his son's house, near Hempstead, Herts, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Nichols, who kept a mercer's shop near Carnaby Market more than 40 years, but had lately retired from business. He was found dead in his bed in the morning, after having been apparently cheerful and well the preceding day. It would be a kind of injustice to his memory and real character, not to record that he was one of those who are justly styled the Excellent of the earth: of him it might be truly said, through life, as it was of Him whose religion he professed, and to which profession he was a real honour, that he went about doing good. Innumerable are the acts of charity and benevolence which he performed, wherever real want appeared: and especially in visiting and comforting the sick, many, very many are the living instances of his kindness, friendship, and liberality, in whose breasts are deeply impressed the more lasting sensations of gratitude and esteem, the best monuments to his memory. In him religion shone with all its primitive simplicity, dignity, and lustre.

At Bungay, Cha. Cocking, esq. one of the coroners for the county of Suffolk.

Suddenly, at Kingston, Surg. Wm. Page, esq.

14. At his house in Gosport, aged 53, of a complaint he caught whilst in the discharge of his duty amongst the patients of his own persuasion in Haslar Hospital, Mr. John Martin, a Roman Catholic priest of that place; who, by his exemplary piety and learning, had acquired the esteem of the most respectable persons in his neighbourhood.—It is hoped some correspondent will transmit a more particular account of this worthy man.

At Grove, co. Nottingham, aged 60, Anth. Byre, esq. M.P. in the two last parliaments for Loughborough.

\* See vol. LI. pp. 147, 172, 261, 365; LV. 847; LVI. pp. 100, 280, 393.—The Medical Society of London have just elected (December 3, 1787) Mr. F. one of their corresponding members; and on Friday, February 1, 1788, the King was graciously pleased to grant permission to him to dedicate his "Complete System of Chirurgery" to his Majesty, a laborious and expensive work, which, after upwards of 20 years study, we hear, will be soon put to the press.

At Chelsea, aged 106, Mrs. Mary Ward. She had been married to three husbands, the last of whom was a pensioner in that College. She had been the mother of 21 children, 15 of whom are alive, and all married. The number of her children, grand children, and great grand-children, amounted to 72.

In his 77th year, John Flower, esq. mayor of the borough of De-izes, being the fifth time of his filling that office.

At Hampstead, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Kinch.

15. At his chambers in Tanbeld-court, in the Temple, Geo. Bowey, esq.

In Frith-str. Soho, Imgo Wm. Jones, esq.

Mrs. Whitmore, wife of John W. esq. of the Old Jewry.

At Kew, Rev. Dan. Bellamy, minister of Kew and Peterham.—This gentleman was joint author, with his father of the same name, of a collection of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 1746," 2 vols. 12mo; among which were several dramatic performances, expressly written to be performed by the young ladies of Mrs. Bellamy's boarding-school at Chelsea, at the fixed periods of breaking-up for the holidays, for the improvement of themselves, and the amusement of their parents and friends; which, the "Biographia Dramatica" informs us, "are well adapted to the purpose, being short and concise, the plots simple and familiar, and the language, though not remarkably poetical, nor adorned with any very extraordinary beauty, yet, on the whole, far from contemptible. They are calculated for shewing the peculiar talents of the young ladies who were to appear in them; and to set forth the improvements they had acquired in their education, especially in music, to which end, songs are pretty lavishly dispersed through them all. The design, on the whole, is laudable; and it were to be wished that an example of this sort were to be followed in more of the seminaries of education, both male and female, as these kinds of public exhibition constantly excite a degree of emulation, which awakens talents that might otherwise have lain entirely buried in obscurity, and raises to a greater degree of exertion those which have been discovered."

In France, in her 100th year, Judith de Ligonar, born at Castres, May 2, 1688. She was cousin-german to Gen. L. so renowned for his military talents in England, whither he came at the age of 14, and who was taken by the Carabineers at the head of 14 squadrons of cavalry he commanded, at the battle of Laufeld, in the presence of Lewis XV.—There remains at Castres a nephew of the same General, and some grand-nephews of the eldest branch.

16. Mrs. George-Anne Bellamy, formerly a celebrated actress; a woman who had seen many vicissitudes of fortune, and lately experienced much distress.—See some account of her "Memours" in our vol. LV. pp. 204, 245, 291, 347.

John

John Tarter, esq. governor of Portland Castle, and alderman of Weymouth.

17. At Cunner, Berks, Miss Mary Bertie, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Jas. B.

18. In an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Talbot, D.D. rector of Dillingwick, co. Hereford, a gentleman of considerable property, and well known in the humane and literary world, being the founder of the Hereford Infirmary, and author of several pious and useful tracts. Dying without issue, his estate devolves to Thomas F. Gossuch, esq. of Lond.

Mrs. Mathall, wife of Mr. M. of Milk-str. Cheap-side; a lady whose virtues were adorned with the happy combination of sweetness of manners and strength of understanding.

At a house in Exeterhall-street, Mr. Geo. Brown, merchant.

At Ilington, Mrs. Sarah Bruce, widow.

At Spalding, near Spalding, in his 94th year, much esteemed, and sincerely lamented, Mr. Samuel Elphale, formerly a considerable farmer and grazier in that parish, but had many years retired from business—This gentleman was a remarkable instance of health and spirits, almost to a miracle. He lived to be nearly 80 years old without having ever experienced pain or sickness. Until that age he had never taken a dose of physic, or been confined to the house by indisposition for a single hour; and, till his death, was never let blood, or suffered any other medical operation. It ought also to be added, that he was never intoxicated with liquor. His disposition was benevolent, humane, and charitable in the extreme. He provided most liberally for a large family, in his life time; distributed his assistance most generously to a long list of relations, and effectually provided for more than 60 helpless orphans.

At Wing, co. Rutl. aged 81, Mr. Gregory.

19. Rev. Daniel Mann, dissenting minister at Burwash in Sussex.

After a short illness, Rev. Sir Rob. Yeomans, bart. vicar of Fittleworth and curate of Cold Waltham, co. Sussex.

In her 40th year, Mrs. Bosley, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Chesterfield, co. Derby.

At Spalding, in her 85th year, Mrs. Christiana Huat. On the preceding Wednesday she went to the George Inn to dine, and, after eating a hearty dinner, was suddenly seized with a violent fit, which entirely deprived her of speech, and also the use of one side. In that situation she lay till the Tuesday following, and then expired.

20. Suddenly, in her chair, after eating a hearty dinner, on the road to Hinckley from Doncaster (where she had been to settle some particulars about her little journey), Mrs. Stevenson, a Quaker, relict of Mr. S. whose death is recorded in p. 178. She had left a son, John, deeply versed in the lore of judicial astrology, which was so fashionable towards the end of the last century.

Mr. Jn. Lewis Paulham, of Mark-ams.

Aged 26, G. Plomer, esq.

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In Clarges-street, Mrs. Lake, wife of Col. L. of the first reg. of foot guards.

21. At Taunton, aged 95, Mr. Bellamy, formerly an eminent butcher and farmer, but had retired from business, and for the last five years of his life had been blind and childish. He was the father of Mr. John B. house-keeper to the House of Commons, and of Mrs. Young, baker at Enfield.

22. At his house at Ipswich, Sam. Ewer, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At G. Jersey, Mr. Wm. Stark, surgeon to the 44th regiment of foot.

23. At Hertford, Mr. Staines, formerly a hofier in London, but had retired many years.

Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Parrish, many years a capital shoe-maker at Spalding. He was in his shop, paying his men, till nine o'clock, and expired about twelve. He always wished for a sudden death, and herein his wish was completed.

At Gainborough, aged 44, Mr. Jn. Mozley, printer and stationer; a man of strong natural abilities, and penetrating judgment, which he had particularly cultivated by an unremitting attention to the art of printing. In private life he was a man of plain unaffected manners, of noble sincerity of heart, and endeared to his friends by every social quality. To his relatives he was kind, tender, and affectionate.

24. At South Petherton, co. Somerset, Mr. John Toller, attorney at law; a gentleman whose heart was enriched with all the amiable qualities of a Christian character. His knowledge of his profession, justice, and integrity, with his many virtues, makes his loss most truly and extensively lamented.

At Peterborough, aged 77, Mrs. Paul, wife of Mr. John P. who were the oldest married couple there, having been united 53 years.

25. Aged 51, Rev. Sam. Chambers, rector of Higham and Croft, both co. Leicester.

Miss Brown, of George-str. Minster.

At Lews, near Maidstone, aged 25, Mrs. Anne Tapley, wife of Mr. Wm. T. one of the clerks in Chatham Dock yard.

At Hackney, Miss Storer, a maiden lady.

In Bury-street, Edmonton, Mr. Skelton, farmer.

26. Mrs. Mallam, wife (for two months only) of Mr. John M. of Fleet-street.

Thos. Fowley, esq. late one of his Majesty's hon. band of gentlemen pensioners.

In Dublin, Rev. Dr. Gast, archdeacon of Glendalagh, in Ireland.

Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Rev. Thos. R. rector of Little Bowden, co. Northampton.

At Castle Grant, Miss Maria-Sophia Grant, you. daughter of Sir Jas. G. of Grant, bart.

27. At Thetford, aged 76, Mr. G. Clarke, who had been nine times mayor, and was senior alderman, of that borough.

28. At Sunbury, Middlesex, Thomas Ravenshaw, esq.

Joseph Bacon, esq. alderman of Wells.

A

ted by all his acquaintance. Mr. Norton, jun.  
 "As thus we love decay, we die in part;  
 String after string is severed from the heart;  
 Till loathen'd life, at last but breathing clay,  
 Without one pang is glad to fall away.  
 Unhappy he who latest feels the blow, [how,  
 Whose eyes have wept o'er every friend laid  
 Dragg'd lingering on from partial death to  
 death,

Till, dying, all he can resign is—breath."

29. In Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, in her 33d year, Mrs. Martha Nichols (second) wife to the Printer of this Magazine.—She was safely delivered on the 15th (see p. 177) of her seventh child; and for three or four succeeding days was apparently in a good way of recovery, when alarming symptoms of debility (originating from a naturally hectic habit, and accelerated by a severe fall in an early stage of gestation,) came on so rapidly as to baffle every effort of the ablest medical assistance.—She was the daughter of William Green (of the ancient family of that name at Somerby in Leicestershire) and Mary his wife (formerly Mary Hiff, a descendant from the Cleavelands); was born at Huckleby, January 15, 1756; married there June 11, 1779; and buried at Ilington, March 6, 1793.—Two of her sons (Thomas-Cleaveland N. and Charles-Howard N.) she had, with an afflicted but unmurmuring heart, resigned to an early grave. One son and four daughters survive her; all of them at present too young to feel properly their unspeakable loss.—In the hearts of all who had the happiness of her acquaintance here, her memory will ever be with tenderness embalmed.—If unaffected merit as a woman—if the strictest propriety of conduct in the various relations of daughter, sister, wife, parent, and (what is still more arduous) step-mother—if the purest sentiments and most unassuming deportment in religion—are earnest of future felicity—in the mansions of the blessed her pure soul, we confidently doubt not, will receive it.

At Farnham, Surrey, Mrs. Billingham, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. and daughter of the late George Bell, LL.D. of Doctors Commons. Her brother and his wife died within two months of each other, 1794.

At Layton-Rose, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Wm. P. a Carolina merchant.

At his house in Ashburn, co. Derby, advanced 13 years, Rev. John Taylor, LL.D. chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire. In July, 1747, he was presented to the valuable rectory of Marks, Bosworth, co. Leicester, by Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. on the death of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Beaumont D. July 21, 1743, he was installed a prebendary of Westminster, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Laurence Buckerick. By appointment from that Dean and Chapter he held, in succession, the following preferments, being all of them compatible with his rectory

in the Broad-way, Westminster, January, 1748; the curacy of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in 1769; and the rectory of St. Margaret, Westminster, on the death of Dr. Tho. Wilson, in April, 1784. He was also many years in the commission of the peace for Derby and Leicester. In 1737 he published "A Letter to the late Dr. Johnson, on the Subject of a Future State," which has been frequently mentioned in our last volume.—Dr. Johnson and Dr. Taylor had been intimate from their boyish days, and the intimacy continued uninterrupted till the latter's death. Johnson went first to Pembroke College, Oxford, where Taylor means to follow him, but was dissuaded by the former from entering into that college by his representing to him the dullness of his tutor, one Jordan, who, Johnson said, "scarcely knew a noun from an alverb." Dr. T. therefore went to Christ Church.—He frequently talked of leaving his fortune to Dr. Johnson: and, upon the Doctor's death, of bequeathing it to the Rev. Mr. Hayes; and, as a proof of it, actually put his will into that gentleman's hands, a few days before he retired into Derbyshire. Mr. Hayes, having too much delicacy to inspect it in his presence, returned it. Since this, he made a new will, and has left his whole fortune to a little boy in his own neighbourhood, of the name of Taylor, about 12 or 14 years old.—The Doctor died worth about 1200l. per annum, beside personalities to a very considerable amount. He was remarkable for having the finest breed of milch cows in Derbyshire, or perhaps in England. He sold one some time before his death for the sum of 160 guineas, and a heifer for 70 guineas.

At Vienna, suddenly, Gen. Caramelli, vice-president of the Council of War. His death was occasioned by his surgeon, in bleeding him, having opened a principal artery instead of the proper vein.

March 1. Mrs. Crook, wife of Mr. C. coach-maker in Theobald's-road.

At Rome, aged 69, Cardinal Pasqual Acquaviva.—This is the 9th undisputed hat.

At Long Wharfton, co. Leicester, aged 57, Edw. Dawton, esq.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, Mr. William Turner.

At Boston, after a long and painful illness, Mr. West Wheldale, mercer and draper, and an alderman of that corporation, an affectionate husband, kind father, and much respected. He has left a wife and eleven children to lament their loss.

2. Mr. John Greenfield, linen-draper in Newgate-street.

3. At his house in Windsor Castle, Mr. Edw. Webb, many years organist of the Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George. As a player, Mr. W. was not excelled by any; and a composer, the few things he played over to his particular friends, evinced a superior genius.



nus; and as a master, so great was his reputation that his Majesty appointed him instructor to the Princess; and such was their progress, that he became a favourite at the Lodge. To supply his place, will be a task of difficulty.—If humanity and good-nature can recommend a man to posthumous fame, Mr. Webb in a great degree merits it.—He was half-brother to the Rev. Dr. Davies, one of the canons of Windsor; by whom, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he is truly regretted. It is hoped his compositions will fall into hands from whom the publick will be favoured with them.

In an advanced age, after a short illness, Mrs. Newgate, sister to the late Dr. N. of Ipswich.

4. Miss Platt, of Ilington.

In Wimpole-str. Cavendish-square, Lieut.-Gen. James Robertson, colonel of the 16th reg. of foot, and late governor of New York.

In Billiter-la. Gilb. Ruf. sen. esq. merch.

At Doncaster, co. York, the Lady of Capt. Barrette, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, of Chaddelton, co. Derby.

In his 88th year, Mr. John Morgan, corn-dealer, late of Short's-gardens, Drury-lane.

5. After a very short illness, aged 85, Audrey, Lady-dowager Viscountess Townshend, relict of the late Charles Viscount T. who died in 1764, and daughter and sole heir of Richard Harrison, esq. of Balls, near Hertford, formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and postmaster-general. She possessed her faculties in amazing perfection to the last. Her acuteness of observation, and brilliancy of expression, were as forcible and brilliant as at her earliest state of life, when she was esteemed, and her society cultivated, by the first wits of the time. The disposition of her property is as follows: to Lord John Townshend, the estate at Balls, worth about 750l. per annum; to ditto, in money 15,000l.; to the Earl of Leicester, 500l.; to each child of the Marquis Townshend, in equal divisions, 6000l.; to Mrs. Wilson, 200l. per annum; besides many other legacies to her relations, and several sums for charitable purposes.—She was married to the late Viscount in May, 1723, and had by him one daughter, Audrey, married to — Orme, esq. and five sons, viz. 1. George, the present Marquis Townshend of Rainham; 2. Charles, died 1767; 3. Edward, died 1731; 4. —, died young; 5. Roger, killed at Ticonderoga, 1759, to whose memory his mother erected a monument in Westminster-abbey, which is printed in a former vol.—Her Ladyship's remains were deposited on the 11th inst. in her family vault at Hertford. By her will she had appointed Lord Duffley, Lord Leicester, Lord John Townshend, General Vernon, and Mr. Windcock, executors and trustees; but, by a codicil made by her Ladyship last year, the appointment of Lord Leicester is revoked.

At Hoxton, co. Devon, Rev. Wm. Lam-

port, a gentleman of great classical abilities, and, what is better, an uprightness of conduct, and philanthropy of disposition, that secured esteem, and regret for his loss. He has left a widow and eight young children to lament him. He was the author of two Essays on Agriculture, one of which is incorporated into the 2d volume of Bath Society's Papers, for which they gave him a premium of 20 guineas; also of several Sermons.

At Jorinton, co. Perth, in his 78th year, Admiral John Kingle.

At her house in Dover-str. Westminster, Lady Mary Bencklerk.

In the Hay-market, Col. Guy Johnson, his Majesty's superintendent of the Indian nations in North America.

At her daughter's house in Bunhill-row, aged 77, Mrs. Mary King, housekeeper to the Prince of Wales.

At Hoxton, aged 127, Henrietta Long. She used to sell grey peas about the streets of London 70 years ago.

At Weilton, near Rois, Wm. Nourse, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Hereford.

Aged 61, Rob. Stanforth, esq. of Norton, co. Suffol., former y of Manchester.

6. At Rochester, of a consumption, Miss Mary Burton, daughter of Mr. John S. Storekeeper of the Vice-chancellor's office there.

At the same place, Mr. Cackett, plumber and glazier.

In Charter-house-square, aged 63, Tho. Skote, esq. late of Barbadoes.

7. At Brompton, near Rochester, Mr. Alex. Pringle, buskman of his Majesty's ship La Concorde, and master of the King's Head at Brompton.

At his house in Queen-street, Moorfields, aged 72, Jas. Pippin, esq. late a scarlet-dyer.

Mr. Edm. Hardy, of Kilsit-str. Covent-gard.

8. Aged 75, Benj. Carpenter, esq. general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, clerk-marshal of the Mews, and principal equerry to the King.—His spirit had been, for some little time past, so exceedingly depressed as to induce Dr. Turton (who frequently visited the General) to order the servants to watch very narrowly the motions of their master. Notwithstanding this precaution, he eluded their vigilance, and, going from his house about five o'clock in the morning, into Hyde-park, took that opportunity to put a period to his existence in the Serpentine River. He was discovered by his hat being seen floating on the surface of the water, which occasioned the river to be dragged, and about five o'clock in the evening the body was found; with seven guineas and a bunch of keys on his pockets.—No man had been a greater favourite with, nor enjoyed the smiles of his Sovereign more than Gen. C. By his merit alone he had raised himself from obscurity to considerable rank and official dignity.—He was son of Col. C. who was killed at the battle



head of the 1d regiment of guards, at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, leaving seven children. The General was appointed exempt and captain in the 1d troop of horse-guards; and in July, 1749, captain and major; in December, 1754, cornet and first major, and to take rank as major in the same troop; in 1764, colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons, and afterwards equerry to the King. By his lady, who survives him, and whose maiden name was Kerr, he had 2 sons, born 1759, since dead, and two daughters; the elder married, May 1, 1783, to Sir Hen. Gough, bart.; the younger, since, a Captain Ramsden.—His niece, Miss Annabella Ray, only daughter of Mr. R. of Bristol, with a considerable fortune, was very lately married to Mr. Duval, an eminent barrister, of Bristol.

In Upper Hamerton, aged 84, Mrs. Judith Wainwright, relict of Rich. W. esq.

At Stratton, co. Rutl. Mr. Wilce, farmer.

At Stamford, aged 89, Mr. Linley, sen. the oldest inhabitant of that town.

In Stratton-st. Piccadilly, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Rhakle, relict of the late Rev. Jn. R. many years vicar of Portesham, Dorset.

At Rushbute, of an apoplectic fit, in his 63d year, Vincent Matton, esq. senator and bailiff of that place.

9. At Brompton, near Rochester, aged 23, of a fever after laying-in, Mrs. Drawbridge, wife of Mr. Wm. D. clerk in the store-keeper's office at Chatham Dock-yard.

10. Rev. Mr. Greenhill, rector of East Clardon and East Horsley.

After a short but severe illness, Edw. Pollard Stevens, esq. captain of marines.

At Walworth, aged 102, Mr. Cromer.

At Warley, co. Essex, Mr. Hammond, farmer. While harrowing some ground, his horses took fright, and, on his endeavouring to stop them, he was unfortunately thrown down under the harrow, which tore him so terribly that he expired soon after.

11. At Lambeth Palace, after three days illness, aged 15, Miss Moore, daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Monkton, co. Somerset, Matt. Brickdale, jun. esq. son of Matt. B. esq. M.P. for the city of Bristol.

At Boston, in his 76th year, after a gradual decline, which he bore with great resignation, Mr. Chayney, one of the senior aldermen, and twice mayor, of that corporation; a man most deservedly beloved and respected.

Aged 58, Mr. Wm. Brander, gun maker in the Minories.

Mrs. Bulhe, wife of Wm. B. esq. of Charlotte-street, near Portland Chapel.

In Newgate, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Wood, one of the unfortunate journeyman bookbinders who were lately sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, for an attempt to reduce the number of hours of their daily labour.

12. After a severe illness, Edw. Burnaby sen., esq. of Westminster, and North-

lands, near Kensington; a gentleman well known in the regions of Parnassus, by "An Imitation of the Tenth Epistle of the First Book of Horace, 1766;" a translation of Anacreon, 1768; "Critical Essay, 1770," 8vo; a volume of "Poetical Essays (of which the greater part had been published before separately) 1772," 8vo; a translation of Pindar, 1778; "Satires of Persius paraphrastically imitated, 1779," 8vo; "Substance of Political Debates on his Majesty's Speech on the Address and Amendment, Nov. 25, 1779," 8vo; "Ode inscribed to Leonard Smelt, Esq. 1780," 4to; a turgid translation of Apollonius Rhodius, 1781, (see our vol. L. p. 384; LII. pp. 395, 435, 482); a pamphlet on "Maiden's Thelypithora, 1781," 8vo; "Structures on the Curfury Observations on Rowley's Poems, 1782," (see vol. LII. p. 342, 251); an "Ode to the Humane Society, 1784;" and many single poems and essays in this Magazine.—He was nephew of Mr. Greene, an eminent brewer in Westminster, for whose fortune he changed his name, in addition to his own; but, from various events in the management of the business, to which he had never been brought up, he had contracted, in 1779, a very large debt, for which his stock and property was sold, and he retired to a lodging. His valuable library was sold by Christie. He was brother to Admiral Sir Wm. B., who distinguished himself in the war of 1756, and to the wife of Alex. Bennett, esq. sworn clerk of the Exchequer; and half-brother to the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, of Greenwich, and to the wife of the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Huckleby, co. Leicester. He was admitted of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1755, under the private tuition of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe; and in 1761 married Miss Cartwright, of Kensington, a lady of merit and fortune, who died before him, leaving him three children, Anne, Est, and Emma.

In her 82d year, after a life spent in the uniform practice of every virtue which could adorn the wife, the parent, and the Christian, Mrs. Tomkinton, wife of James T. esq. of Dorset, co. Chetter.

After a lingering illness, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Handley, one of the senior aldermen of New-ark. He served the office of mayor in 1760, again in 1771, and again in 1784.

At Kennington, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Barbara Groves, wife of Mr. Tho. G. general inspector of the river, and only dau. of the late Geo. Crowe, esq.

At Baldenlen, Kent, aged 93, Mrs. Patter, a widow lady.

At Bradford, aged 84, Mr. W. Palmer, formerly an eminent surgeon there.

13. Rev. Edw. Bracken, vicar of Bogithorpe, curate of Whitgift, and rector of All Saints, York.

14. In Russell-street, Covent-garden, in his 73d year, Mr. Joseph Ormaldi, many years ballet-master at Drury-lane Theatre; de-

party manager of the Royal Circus; Clown at Sadler's Wells, &c.

In Harkley-square, the Lady of Rich. Myddelton, esq. of Chirk Castle, co. Denbigh.

In Dublin, James Dexter, esq. marshal of the Four Courts; and, on the 17th, his wife.  
15. At Osmaston near Derby, Lady Wilmot, wife to Sir Rob. W. hart. and daughter to the late Hon. Admiral Byron.

Suddenly, in Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. Arth. D. late of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, painter.

Aged 70, Mrs. Scatcherd, late of Leeds.

At Taplow, Miss Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Geo. H. and niece to Lord Aberdeen.

16. At Leicester, Rev. Wm. Lullam, M.A. F.R.S. rector of Croxfield, co. Suffolk, and vicar of Norton by Gaby, co. Leicester; and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Camb. He was celebrated for his mechanical genius and discoveries in mechanics and mathematics, and his communications of these to the Royal Society, who have published them in their "Philosophical Transactions;" viz. "Account of a new-constructed Balance for the Woollen Manufacture," vol. LV. p. 275; "An Engine for turning Ovals in Wood or Metal, and drawing Ovals on Paper," LXX. 378; "Observations on Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, June, 1769," LIX. 236; "Eclipse of the Sun at Leicester, 1778," LXVIII. 1019; "Astronomical Observations there," LX. 355, LXV. 366, 370. He was also author of "Four Theological Essays on Scriptures, Metaphors, and other Subjects, 1787," 8vo.; and "Two Essays on Justification, and the Influence of the Holy Spirit," in addition to the foregoing, 1788. He predeceased A. B. 1738; A. M. 1742; S. T. B. 1749.

Mrs. Barry, wife of Mr. B. apothecary in Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

At Marham Hatch, Kent, after a long illness, Lady Knatchbull, wife of Sir Ed. K. bart.

At Hempstead, co. Herts, aged 114, Mrs. Anne Clare, relict of Col. C. who served under the Duke of Marlborough, and was killed at the battle of Blenheim.

Mr. Shaw, hanker at Daventry.

Aged 66, Tho. Maltby, esq. of Lakenham-grove, near Norwich, father of the Lady of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Perth, Mr. Alex. Hunter, late a merchant in London.

At Dublin, the Lady of Gustavus Nicolls, esq. town-mayor of that city.

17. At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Dr. Smyth, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, prebendary of Norwich, and curate of Hammer-smith.

At Stoke Newington, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Jm. Haller, an eminent gauze-weaver in New lane, Cheshide.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-sq. aged 72, Mrs. Owen, relict of Col. O. brother to Sir Wm. O. bart. and formerly governor of Pen-

ennis Castle, who died 1734; by whom she had one son, the Rev. Mr. O. and by her first husband, — Smith, esq. of Hampshire, one son also.

At Bessingthorpe, Rev. Wm. Howitt, rector of Bessingthorpe and Baltham, North: Suddenly, at Ashby-lodge, near Daventry, the Lady of Geo. Arnold, esq.

18. At Battersea, — Howard, esq.

At Altwick, co. Northumberland, Dr. Henry Richardson, the eldest lieutenant of the London College.

19. Lady of Joseph Simeon, esq. of King's Road, Chelsea.

At Vauxhall, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Wm. R. esq. accountant-general to the East India Company.

In New King-st. Bath, Capt. Hughes.

20. Mrs. Arboun, wife of Mr. Matth. A. merchant in Mincing lane.

Mrs. Margaret Ford, wife of Rev. Dr. Jm. F. of Bedford-row, Bloomsbury.

Rev. Lawrence Maydwell, upwards of 36 years rector of Market Deeping, Linc.

At the Hotwells, the Lady of the Hon. Sir Wensley. This is the second time he has become a widower within thirteen weeks.

At Beaumays, in Anglesey, the Rev. Rich. Owen, rector of Rhodcolin, in the same co.

21. At her house in Somerset-street, Portman square, Lady Armitage, relict of the late Sir George A. bart. of Kirkstall, in the West Riding of the county of York, and daughter of Godfrey Wentworth, esq. of Hockleton, near Doncaster, in the said county.

At Holt Castle, co. Worcester, aged near 100, Anne, Countess-dowager of Coventry. She was daughter of Sir Streynsham Master, of Colmar-castle, co. Derby, knt. and wife to Gilbert 4th Earl of C. great-grandfather of the present Earl; who dying 1719, she remarried. 1752, to Edward Pitt, esq. of Kyre, co. Worcester, by whom she had four daughters; three are dead, and the youngest married William Basson, esq. of Bourton on the Hill, co. Gloucester.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Wm. J. surgeon Lower-street, Islington.

22. At his seat at Elgott, near Banbury, Ox. Wm. Henry Chauncy, esq. one of the verduers of Salcey Forest.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Trotman, relict of the late Sam. T. esq. of Bucknall, Ox.

At Watford, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of Tho. C. jun. esq.

At her house in Portland Row, Mrs. Lowland, relict of Rich. L. esq.

In Portman square, Gen. Clerke, esq.

At York, Geo. Cornelius Swann, esq.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Mrs. Bourke, relict of T. B. esq. late of St. Croix.

23. In Clifford-street, Thomas Edwards Freeman, jun. esq. M.P. for Steyning, Suffex.

24. At Chelsea, Miss Penelope Floyer, 4th dau. of late Pet. F. esq. of Skinsfield-pla. Berks.

At his apartments in Swallow-street, St. James's, Mr. Samuel Hoops, only son of the late

late celebrated Mr. Sam. H. of Wardour-str.  
25. Of a dropſy, in his 74th year, at Dor-  
cheſter, co. Dorſet, where he had been ſet-  
tled as a phyſician 50 years, regretted by all  
his friends and acquaintances, Wm. Cuning,  
M.D.; of whom an account next month.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Sir James Harris, K.B. ap-  
pointed ambaffador extraordinary and  
plenipotentiary to the States General of the  
United Provinces; and Wm. Gumm, eſq. ap-  
pointed ſecretary to the ſaid embaffy.

Right Rev. Dr. John Douglas, biſhop of  
Carlisle, appointed Dean of the Chapel royal,  
Winſor, dean of Wolverhampton, and re-  
giſter of the order of the Garter, *viz* Right  
Rev. Dr. John Harley, dec.

Rev. Rich. Farmer, D.D. appointed canon  
reſidentary of St. Paul, *viz* Right Rev. Dr.  
John Douglas, biſhop of Carlisle.

Hale Young Wortham, eſq. appointed gen-  
tleman uſher daily waiter to his Maſteſty, *viz*  
Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, bart. reſigned.

Rich. Byron, eſq. appointed groom of his  
Maſteſty's privy-chamber, *viz* Hale Young  
Wortham, eſq. promoted.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Morgan, appointed one of  
the regents or profeſſors of philoſophy in the  
Marſchal College of the Univerſity of Aber-  
deen, *viz* Rev. Dr. Geo. Skene, reſigned.

Mr. Jas. Macdonald, appointed one of his  
Maſteſty's ordinary trumpeters in Scotland,  
*viz* Mr. John Sutherland, dec.

Capt. Wm. Wynyard, Capt. Cha. Aſgill,  
and the Hon. Cha. Fitzroy, appointed equer-  
res to his R. H. the Duke of York.

Cha. Gordon, eſq. writer to the Signet, ap-  
pointed one of the fix clerks of Seſſion in  
Scotland, *viz* Alex. Robertson, eſq. dec.

Wm. Stiles and Wm. Roe, eſqrs. appointed  
commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, *viz* Hen. Pal-  
ham and John Pownall, eſqrs. reſigned.

Edw. Codd, eſq. appointed common clerk of  
Kingſton upon Hull, *viz* C. Monckton, dec.

Thos. Miller, eſq. of Glenlee, in the ſtew-  
ardy of Kirkcudbright, preſident of the Col-  
lege of Juſtice in N. Britain, created a baronet.

Rob. Hodgſon Cay, eſq. appointed one of  
the four commiſſaries of Edinburgh, *viz* Jo.  
Mackenzie, eſq. dec.

Rev. Mr. John 1st, preſented to the  
church and pariſh of Suizort, in the iſle of Sky.

Rev. Mr. M. Adam, preſented to the church  
and pariſh of Nigg, co. Kincardine.

Rev. Tho. Fleming, preſented to the church  
and pariſh of Kirkaldie.

Rev. Geo. G'orge, preſented to the church  
and pariſh of Aberbrothuck.

Rev. Mr. Grant, preſented to the church  
and pariſh of Hgim, co. Murray.

Hen. Pye Riche, eſq. appointed conſul ge-  
neral and agent at Amſterdam.

Edward Stanley, eſq. appointed conſul at  
Tunis and Fiume, &c.

Perkins M. gra, eſq. appointed conſul-gen.  
of Tunis, *viz* James Traill, eſq. dec.

Rev. Wm. Roſs, preſented to the church  
or chapel of Cromarty, *viz* Rev. Alex. Mac  
Adam, transported to the pariſh of Nigg.

Henry Cha. Selwyn, eſq. appointed lieuten-  
ant-governor of Montserrat, in America,  
*viz* Benj. Carpenter, eſq. dec.

Jer. Pemberton, eſq. appointed chief juſtice  
of Nova Scotia, *viz* Brian Finucan, eſq. dec.

Tho. Walpole, eſq. appointed envoy-ex-  
traordinary to the Eleſtor Palatine.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Henry Dundas, eſq. trea-  
ſurer of the navy, elected chancellor of  
the Univerſity of St. Andrew, in Scotland,  
*viz* Earl of Kinnoull, dec.

Geo. Roſe, eſq. M.P. for Lancaſter, co.  
Cornwall, elected verger of New Foul,  
*viz* Sir P. J. Clerke, dec.

Mr. Tho. Hand, appointed proclinator of  
the Court of Common Pleas, *viz* Mr. John  
Stone, dec.

Rev. Cha. Moſs, appointed chancellor of  
the diocēſe of Bath and Wells, *viz* Edward  
Willes, eſq. LL.D. reſigned.

Wm. Stiles, eſq. ſecretary to the Board of  
Cuſtoms, appointed a commiſſioner of dato.

John Gale, eſq. appointed ſecretary to the  
Board of Cuſtoms, *viz* Wm. Stiles, eſq.

Henry Hutkin, eſq. appointed Weſtern  
clerk in the Cuſtoms, *viz* John Gale, eſq.

Mr. Wm. Gen. Sihley, app. treaſurer of the  
E. India Company, *viz* Wm. Harris, eſq. dec.,  
and Mr. James Biggin, deput. treaſurer of  
dato, *viz* Warwick Rowles, eſq. dec.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**IGHT Rev. Dr. John Butler, biſhop of  
Oxford, tranſlated to the ſee of Here-  
ford, *viz* Rev. Dr. Harley, dec.

Right Rev. Dr. E. Smallwell, biſhop of St.  
David's, tranſlated to the ſee of Oxford, *viz*  
Dr. Butler.

Rev. Sam. Hoſſley, D.D. appointed biſhop  
of St. David's, *viz* Dr. Smallwell.

Rev. Wm. Loſt Manſel, M.A. fellow of  
Trin. Coll. Camb. elected public orator of the  
Univ. of Camb. *viz* Rev. Dr. Pearce, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Wright, appointed a prebend of  
Chiswick, in St. Paul's Cathedral, *viz* Rev.  
Mr. Tyndall, dec.

Rev. Ralph Churton, M.A. fellow of Bra-  
zen Noſe Coll. appointed one of the preachers  
in the Chapel-royal, Whitehall.

Rev. James Capper, vicar of Wilmington,  
Suſſex, appointed domeſtic chaplain to the  
Duke's ſhower of Beaufort.

Rev. Hen. Ford, M.A. of Chriſt Church,  
Oxford, admitted principal of Magdalen Hall,  
*viz* Dr. Lamb, reſigned.

Rev. Cha. Coates, Oſington R. co. Dor-  
ſet, *viz* Rev. Mr. Fairweather, dec.

Rev. Philip Gardner, S. T. B. Gunning-  
ham and Trunch R.R. co. Norfolk, *viz* Rev.  
Dr. Stebbing, dec.

Rev. Jonathan Lippye, M.A. Water-  
co. York, *viz* Rev. Cha. Francis, M.A. reſ.  
Rev.

Rev. Charles Barbor, B.A. Tanfield R. co. York, *vice* Rev. Mr. Lippyear, resigned.  
 Rev. Wm Barker Daniel, B.A. of Little Waltham, Essex, appointed one of the chaplains to the Prince of Wales.  
 Rev. Temple Fiske Chevalier, Mickfield R. co. Suffolk.  
 Rev. Jn. Sampson, Hilston R. co. York.  
 Rev. Mr. Symons, appointed lecturer of Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange.  
 Rev. Mr. Holcombe, Manerding R.

Rev. Wm. Peters, Kripton R. co. Leicester, and Walthrop R. co. Lincoln.  
 Rev. Geo. Moore, collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, *vice* Rev. Dr. Slesch, dec.  
 Rev. Tho. Heberden, M.A. installed canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, *vice* Rev. Mr. Moore.  
 Geo. Plompin, of Jesus Coll. and Jn. Withaw, of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A.  
 Rev. John Clyff, B.A. Winckleigh V. co. Devon, *vice* Rev. Jn. Bradford, resigned.

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 17, to March 12, 1788.**

|                          | Wheat |    |    |    | Rye |    |    |    | Barley |    |    |    | Oats |    |    |    | Beans |    |    |    |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
|                          | s.    | d. | s. | d. | s.  | d. | s. | d. | s.     | d. | s. | d. | s.   | d. | s. | d. | s.    | d. | s. | d. |
| London                   | 5     | 7  | 3  | 3  | 2   | 7  | 2  | 0  | 2      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| <b>COUNTIES IN LAND.</b> |       |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Middlesex                | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 2  | 6  | 3      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Surry                    | 6     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 4  | 3      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Hertford                 | 5     | 10 | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 1  | 3      | 5  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bedford                  | 5     | 6  | 3  | 2  | 2   | 5  | 11 | 11 | 2      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cambridge                | 5     | 5  | 2  | 11 | 2   | 4  | 1  | 9  | 2      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Huntingdon               | 5     | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 4  | 1  | 9  | 2      | 5  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Northampton              | 5     | 8  | 3  | 1  | 2   | 6  | 1  | 9  | 2      | 6  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Rutland                  | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 1  | 11 | 2      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Leicester                | 5     | 10 | 3  | 6  | 2   | 8  | 4  | 1  | 3      | 5  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Nottingham               | 5     | 11 | 3  | 7  | 2   | 10 | 2  | 1  | 3      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Derby                    | 6     | 3  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 11 | 2  | 2  | 4      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Stafford                 | 5     | 9  | 2  | 0  | 2   | 11 | 2  | 3  | 4      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Salop                    | 5     | 9  | 4  | 1  | 2   | 11 | 2  | 0  | 4      | 10 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Hereford                 | 5     | 4  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 0  | 1  | 10 | 2      | 10 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Worcester                | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 11 | 2  | 1  | 3      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Warwick                  | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 10 | 1  | 11 | 3      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Gloucester               | 5     | 5  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 1  | 9  | 2      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Wiltz                    | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 1  | 11 | 3      | 9  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Berks                    | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 7  | 2  | 2  | 2      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Oxford                   | 5     | 6  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 7  | 2  | 2  | 2      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Ricks                    | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 7  | 1  | 11 | 2      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |

**COUNTIES upon the COAST.**

|                |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |
|----------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Essex          | 5 | 7  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 5  | 2 | 3  | 2 | 12 |
| Suffolk        | 5 | 3  | 3 | 1  | 2 | 5  | 1 | 11 | 2 | 8  |
| Norfolk        | 5 | 4  | 3 | 1  | 2 | 1  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Lincoln        | 5 | 5  | 3 | 0  | 2 | 6  | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0  |
| York           | 5 | 7  | 3 | 6  | 2 | 8  | 1 | 11 | 3 | 7  |
| Durham         | 5 | 6  | 3 | 1  | 3 | 4  | 2 | 0  | 4 | 3  |
| Northumberland | 5 | 3  | 3 | 5  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1  |
| Cumberland     | 5 | 11 | 3 | 8  | 2 | 8  | 2 | 2  | 4 | 8  |
| Westmorland    | 6 | 1  | 4 | 0  | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1  | 0 | 0  |
| Lancashire     | 6 | 1  | 0 | 0  | 3 | 1  | 2 | 4  | 4 | 3  |
| Cheshire       | 5 | 0  | 3 | 10 | 3 | 2  | 2 | 4  | 0 | 0  |
| Monmouth       | 6 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 3 | 0  | 1 | 9  | 0 | 0  |
| Somerset       | 5 | 8  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Devon          | 5 | 7  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 6  | 0 | 0  |
| Cornwall       | 5 | 9  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 9  | 1 | 6  | 0 | 0  |
| Dorset         | 6 | 2  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 11 | 3 | 7  |
| Hampshire      | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 6  | 1 | 0  | 3 | 2  |
| Sussex         | 5 | 7  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 6  | 2 | 1  | 3 | 7  |
| Kent           | 5 | 7  | 0 | 0  | 2 | 9  | 2 | 1  | 2 | 9  |

**WALES, March 10, to March 15, 1788.**

|             |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0  | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| South Wales | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 5  | 3 |

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

**Mar. DRURY LANE.**

1. King Lear—Selima and Azor.
3. Love in the East—Harlequin Junior.
4. Venice Preserv'd—The First Floor.
5. Acis and Galatea.
6. Love in the East—The Irish Widow.
7. The Prodigal Son.
8. King Lear—The Deserter.
10. Macbeth—Bon Ton.
11. Love in the East—The Minor.
12. Judas Maccabaeus.
13. Jane Shore—Catherine and Petruchio.
14. Messiah.
15. Isabella—Who's the Dupe?
24. George Barnwell—Harlequin Junior.
25. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
26. Love in the East—Ditto.
27. Way to keep Him—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
28. Love in the East—Bon Ton.

**29. The Regent—The Miller of Mansfield.**

**31. The Constant Couple—Selima and Azor.**

**Mar. COVENT GARDEN.**

1. The Duenna—Tantara Rara, Regues All.
3. The Man of the World—The Farmer.
4. Lady of the Manor—Midnight Hour.
6. The Conscious Lovers—The Farmer.
8. Love in a Village—Tantara Rara, &c.
10. The Mourning Bride—Comus.
11. She Stoops to Conquer—Mock Doctor.
13. Belle's Stratagem—The Farmer.
15. School for Wives—Midnight Hour.
24. Oronoko—Omni.
25. Love makes a Man—Ditto.
26. Inkle and Yarico—The Apprentice.
27. The Recruiting Officer—Omni.
28. The Rivals—The Poor Soldier.
29. The Beggar's Opera—Tom Thumsh.
31. The Beaux Stratagem—Omni.

**BILL of MORTALITY, from March 4, to March 15, 1788.**

| Christened. |     | Buried. |     |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Males       | 627 | Males   | 687 |
| Females     | 536 | Females | 642 |

Whereof have died under two years old 374

Peck Loaf at 3½.

|           |           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| MARRIAGES | 2 and 5   | 85  | 50 and 60  | 138 |
|           | 5 and 10  | 45  | 60 and 70  | 121 |
|           | 10 and 20 | 51  | 70 and 80  | 91  |
|           | 20 and 30 | 126 | 80 and 90  | 21  |
|           | 30 and 40 | 125 | 90 and 100 | 1   |
|           | 40 and 50 | 140 |            |     |



# The Gentleman's Magazine

ST. JOHN'S GATE

LONDON GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
St. James's Chron.  
Whitehall Even.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Lloyd's Evening  
London Pocket  
English Chron.  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Public Ledger  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Post  
Morning Herald  
Gener. Advertiser  
The Times  
The World  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Bristol 4  
Bury St. Edmund's  
CAMBRIDGE  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Cove Bay  
Cumberland

Derby  
Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford  
Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
Leicester  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford  
Wincchester  
Worcester  
York 3

## For APRIL, 1788. CONTAINING

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, near of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1788.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                |                        | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                |                        |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pt. | Weather in April 1788. | D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pt. | Weather in April 1788. |
| Mar                                 | 0             | 0    | 0               |                |                        | Apr.                                | 0             | 0    | 0               |                |                        |
| 27                                  | 46            | 54   | 45              | 29.55          | fair                   | 12                                  | 46            | 58   | 44              | 30.1           | fair                   |
| 28                                  | 44            | 55   | 46              | 29.95          | fair                   | 13                                  | 45            | 53   | 46              | 30.3           | fair                   |
| 29                                  | 46            | 57   | 47              | 29.98          | fair                   | 14                                  | 45            | 55   | 42              | 30.1           | showery                |
| 30                                  | 52            | 56   | 53              | 29.98          | cloudy & high w.       | 15                                  | 44            | 50   | 41              | 30.6           | fair                   |
| 31                                  | 51            | 58   | 41              | 29.69          | showery                | 16                                  | 43            | 54   | 48              | 30.14          | cloudy                 |
| 1                                   | 49            | 57   | 45              | 29.73          | showery                | 17                                  | 49            | 57   | 49              |                | cloudy                 |
| 2                                   | 45            | 57   | 47              | 30.1           | cloudy                 | 18                                  | 52            | 58   | 52              |                | cloudy                 |
| 3                                   | 47            | 56   | 41              | 29.6           | show. with h.w.        | 19                                  | 50            | 60   | 54              | 30.28          | cloudy                 |
| 4                                   | 37            | 40   | 32              | 29.68          | snow showers           | 20                                  | 54            | 63   | 54              | 30.34          | fair                   |
| 5                                   | 36            | 37   | 33              | 30.            | snow showers           | 21                                  | 56            | 66   | 57              | 30.1           | fair                   |
| 6                                   | 40            | 50   | 45              | 30.21          | fair                   | 22                                  | 57            | 54   | 46              | 29.8           | showery                |
| 7                                   | 47            | 57   | 52              | 30.28          | cloudy                 | 23                                  | 50            | 55   | 54              | 30.            | rain                   |
| 8                                   | 52            | 58   | 50              | 30.42          | cloudy                 | 24                                  | 54            | 63   | 54              | 29.94          | fair                   |
| 9                                   | 48            | 60   | 51              | 30.51          | fair                   | 25                                  | 49            | 55   | 50              | 30.            | showery                |
| 10                                  | 50            | 62   | 45              | 30.42          | fair                   | 26                                  | 51            | 56   | 52              |                | cloudy                 |
| 11                                  | 46            | 60   | 50              | 30.2           | fair                   |                                     |               |      |                 |                |                        |

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel Street, Strand.

| Wey. Days. | Barometer. inch. 10ths | Thermom | Wind. | Rain 100ths in. | Weather in May, 1787.                 |
|------------|------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1          | 29 9                   | 49      | NW    |                 | ice, sun, harsh wind                  |
| 2          | 29 15                  | 61      | SW    |                 | overcast, mild and pleasant           |
| 3          | 29 16                  | 64      | SW    |                 | fair and warm                         |
| 4          | 29 15                  | 62      | W     |                 | clouds and sun                        |
| 5          | 30                     | 55      | N     |                 | hot sun; harsh wind                   |
| 6          | 30                     | 50      | N     |                 | fair, harsh wind                      |
| 7          | 30                     | 52      | N     |                 | sun and drying wind                   |
| 8          | 29 16                  | 66      | E     |                 | white frost, hot sun, harsh wind      |
| 9          | 29 12                  | 61      | NE    |                 | overcast, harsh wind                  |
| 10         | 29 4                   | 48      | N     | 88              | overcast, steady rain                 |
| 11         | 29 10                  | 53      | S     |                 | heavy clouds, soft air                |
| 12         | 29 12                  | 64      | W     |                 | fair, soft and sultry                 |
| 13         | 29 11                  | 64      | W     |                 | fair                                  |
| 14         | 29 15                  | 66      | E     |                 | bright and hot, distant thunder       |
| 15         | 29 18                  | 58      | NE    |                 | fair                                  |
| 16         | 29 18                  | 61      | NE    |                 | sun and wind                          |
| 17         | 30 1                   | 62      | E     |                 | sun, blustering, harsh wind           |
| 18         | 30                     | 62      | E     |                 | sun, harsh winds. Gardens born        |
| 19         | 30 1                   | 65      | E     |                 | wh frost, sun, cloudlets, drying wind |
| 20         | 30 1                   | 68      | SE    |                 | hot sun, cloudlets, drying wind       |
| 21         | 29 19                  | 72      | W     |                 | hot sun, cloudlets and sultry, wind   |
| 22         | 29 17                  | 72      | W     |                 | hot sun, sultry and wind              |
| 23         | 29 12                  | 60      | SW    | 3               | soft rain, overcast                   |
| 24         | 29 3                   | 60      | SW    | 24              | rain and wind                         |
| 25         | 29 10                  | 60      | NW    | 12              | hasty showers, clouds, sun & wind     |
| 26         | 29 7                   | 66      | W     | 18              | storms, sudden showers, sun           |
| 27         | 29 12                  | 60      | NW    | 9               | sun, clouds and wind, rain            |
| 28         | 29 6                   | 61      | W     | 11              | sun and clouds, driving show. blaf-   |
| 29         |                        | 58      | NW    |                 | windy and cloudy [tering wind         |
| 30         | 29 19                  | 61      | N     |                 | bright, red even                      |
| 31         | 30 1                   | 68      | SW    |                 | bright and hot                        |

## OBSERVATIONS.

- Mountain snow-drop (*lencium æstivum*) in bloom.—Large black flies, *hibion noir* de St. Marc (*tipula febrile*) appear in great numbers, and afford plenty of food to the newly-arrived swallows.—Pastures yellow with bloom of *ranunculi*. Horse-chestnut in bloom and full leaf.—*Hyacinthus non scriptus*, and quince (*malus cydonia*) in bloom.—Rye now mowed in ear, affords a plentiful crop of fodder during these harsh winds, which keep back the grass.—Some swallows frequent chimnies; not yet all come.—*Alopecurus pratensis* & *anthoxanthum odoratum* in bloom.—Hawthorn in bloom, and highly fragrant.—Rhubarb (*rheum raphaniticum*) in bloom. Fern emerges.—



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For APRIL, 1788.

BRING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII. PART I.

Mr. URRAN, *George-st. Hanover-square, April 12.*

HEARING lately of the great success attending inoculation for the small-pox at Luton in Bedfordshire, I was naturally led to enquire into the several particulars relative to that matter. Amongst other informations, some of them perhaps of doubtful authority, I have been favoured with the following authentic account by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stuart, rector of the parish. If you should judge the communication to be of sufficient importance to the publick, I doubt not of your giving it a place in your Magazine; in which case, it may be deemed a curiosity by some of your readers to be informed, that Mr. Stuart is a grandson of the late Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who first introduced inoculation into this country.

To Sir William Fordyce.

Sir,

In answer to your letter concerning the success of the inoculation at Luton, I take the liberty of troubling you with the following facts.

Towards the end of last summer, a small-pox of the most malignant kind prevailed at Luton. Notwithstanding every

care that human prudence could suggest, as to cleanliness, medicine, and attendance, scarcely more than half of our patients survived this dreadful disease; and though they were kept at some distance from the town, it was found impossible to prevent the infection from spreading. Alarmed at the danger, I endeavoured to overcome the prejudice and fears of the people, and prevail on them to be inoculated. Accordingly, in the course of three days, a surgeon of the neighbourhood communicated the infection to 928 paupers, who were judged incapable of paying for themselves; and soon after to 287 more, mostly at their own charge. Of these 1215, only five died, and those under the age of four months; as you will see by the attested list which is inclosed.

Mean time Mr. Kirby and Mr. Chase, the surgeons resident at Luton, inoculated about 700 of the better sort, with an equal success.

Even from this statement, the advantage of inoculation is manifest; but the following circumstances set this advantage in a stronger light. Many paupers have since shewed me the preparatory medicines, which, notwithstanding all their promises to take, they had omitted; and the extent of the parish (it being nearly thirty-three miles in circumference) rendered it impossible to prevent their procuring strong liquors. These circumstances, that few submitted to regimen, and that some did not

Two house-martins (*hirundo urtica*) seen.—Two swifts (*hirundo apus*) appear.—Swallows frequent chimnies.—Medlar (*mespilus germanica*) blows.—A pair of red-backed butcher birds have built a nest in a quickset hedge. The eggs are white, and surrounded at the biggest end by a circle of brown spots, "coronæ instar."—Flycatcher (*manica griseola*) appears.

In outlets about town, where mosses, lichens, and gossamer, &c. are wanting, birds do not make nests so peculiar each to its species. Thus the nest of the chaffinch hath not that elegant appearance, nor is it so beautifully studded with lichens, as those in the country; and the wren is obliged to construct his nest with straws and dry grasses, which do not give that roundness and compactness so remarkable in the edifices of that little architect.

even use their medicines, which at the time increased my anxiety for the event, are surely convincing proofs of the little danger attending inoculation.

On my return to Ligon, I mean to recommend annual inoculations at the parish-charge. This may be supported on principles of economy, as well as on principles of humanity. The health and safety of the people ought ever to be the supreme object of parochial management. The life of an industrious parent is absolutely invaluable; and he, who thinks it can be rated too high, is on less ignorant of policy, than destitute of feeling.

For nine years that I have held the living of Ligon, the average number of small-pox patients is 25. These, at the lowest computation, stand the parish at two guineas each, exclusive of medical assistance. The disease is so apprehended in the country, that the nurses require double pay; and both they and the patients are confined in an airing-house several weeks after the recovery. Should my plan of annual inoculations take place, the expence would not amount to the fifty guineas which are now paid for those who have the small-pox naturally. But, alas! the fifty guineas are but a small part of the real charge and inconvenience produced by this dreadful malady. Its almost constant effect is a permanent augmentation of the parish expenditure. If a labourer dies, his family must be supported. If a mother is lost, the children must be removed to a workhouse, as their father cannot spare time for employments that are merely domestic. In a workhouse they lose innocence, reputation, and that sense of independence which is the surest principle of industry.

I have troubled you with these observations, because I am confident they are applicable to more parishes than mine; and because I am equally confident, that, were inoculation generally practised, it would lessen human misery, save many a useful life, and even promote that economy which many think the only object worthy of attention. I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

*Sarah Alley-Ar.*

*Mar. 1, 1788.*

W. STEART.

Copy of the attested list referred to in the preceding.

A child of George Rood—had the thrush at the time of being inoculated—and supposed to die in consequence thereof—age 9 weeks.

A child of Samuel Young—died with the eruption on it—age 7 weeks.

A child of John Flintun—died three days after inoculation—age 12 weeks.

A child of John Olney—died in a fit the sixth day after inoculation—age 16 weeks.

A child of ——— Waller—died with the eruption on it—age 5 weeks.

{ FRA. NASH,

*Letter, Jan. 6, 1788.*

{ Churchwarden.

From the circumstance of not more than two shillings being paid for inoculating each of the paupers mentioned in the foregoing letter, it appears at once at how small an expence a great many valuable lives may be saved to the public, by a little attention on the part of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and others.

In the very desirable event of their adopting the benevolent ideas of my Hon. and Rev. friend, I would remark, that the properest seasons of inoculation are, when the juices are least likely to be contaminated by infectious or contagious diseases, which rage most in the autumnal months; begging leave at the same time to recommend the use of from 50 to 100 drops of the concentrated spirit of sea-salt diluted in barley-water, or any other mucilaginous liquid, in the proportion of 50 drops to a quart, for preventing the juices from falling into that putrid state which renders the small-pox so much more deadly.

I would farther advise an equally free use of the same spirit in every town and village through the kingdom, as a preservative against infectious diseases, as well as a great aid in curing the worst sorts of putrid fevers, which have been of late so destructive in so many parts of England.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORDYCE.

*Letters to the People of Great Britain, on the Cultivation of their National History.*

### LETTER III.

IN my last it was shewn that our history is neglected, from the carelessness and inaccuracy discovered in the publication of one of its most important monuments. It shall not be asserted, that our other ancient historians are published with equal inattention, and want of literary skill. But certain it is, that all of them should be collated afresh with the MSS. several of which have come to light, and pass into public libraries, since the publications were made. The spirit of philosophy and criticism was hardly known in antiquities till the present century; and the vast superiority of the recent publications of ancient monuments over the former is universally felt in all foreign countries.

That

That many important remains of our history still lurk in MS. is well-known, and evinced from the catalogues of great libraries. Some may also be in private hands. That every care should be exerted to recover and print such pieces, needs not be insisted on. But there is another matter which claims consideration, as a convincing proof that our history is neglected; and, after stating this, it may be presumed that the reader will be convinced that these letters are not groundless: and, of course, this preliminary being adjusted, the other parts of the plan may be considered in their order. This other proof that our history is neglected, consists in the amazing deficiency of dissertations by our literati, upon curious or intricate points of ancient English history.

In most foreign countries, the works of this sort, written by the most eminent writers, are very numerous. If the reader will look into the Historical Libraries, published for the several countries, he will be struck with astonishment to see that English works of this kind, compared with those of France, Germany, Italy, nay, the Northern kingdoms, are in number about as one to one hundred. Let him only take up the large Historical Catalogue, in four volumes, at the end of Lenglet Du Fresnoy's *Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, ed. 1772, 15 vols. 12mo, he will find all the works published on English history thrown into a few pages; while those on French, German, Italian, almost fill volumes. It is believed, that single works of Selden, Verelstegan, Sheringham, and Lamborne, form almost the sum total of books expressly written to illustrate our history; and all of them published before criticism was introduced into antiquities, and before we had got so far up the hill of science as to discover much around us. Selden was indeed a man whose erudition, independently of his other great merits, does high honour to his country. But he was quite immersed in Oriental learning; and his works on English antiquities are by far his worst, and abound with passages which cannot stand against sound criticism. The antiquities of the middle ages were but beginning to be studied in Selden's time. No Du Cange nor Muratori had appeared. The diplomatic science, in particular, was unknown: and Dugdale, another very eminent antiquary, has, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, published

charters, which Gorman, *De Re diplomatica*, has evinced to be forgeries, from marks so gross as to need no investigation.

Unfortunately, we have begun quite at the wrong end of our history. We abound in general histories; but want the proper authorities and proofs, the foundations upon which they should stand. The object is, first to settle the grounds of our history; and, after that, build the fabric who will. A hundred points of the greatest consequence remain to be treated in detached dissertations, to be examined to the bottom by severe criticism, and all the authorities produced. Suppose, as parallel instances to similar dissertations of foreign writers, we had disquisitions, On the Commerce of the Phœnicians and Greeks in Britain: Whether any British Nation paid Tribute to the Romans before the Time of Claudius: On the ancient Languages in Britain: On the Use of the Latin Tongue in Britain; and how it comes to pass that Britain did not furnish one Latin Writer in the Roman Times, while Gaul, Spain, produced many: If Severus built any Wall in Britain: What was the real Cause of the Arrival of the Jutes in Kent, Chance or Invasion: The Extent and History of each Haptharckic Kingdom: The Form of Saxon Government: Of Regal Power among the Saxons: Of the Power of the People: The Private Life of the Saxons: From what Year, and what Time of the Year, our old Historians reckon the Christian Era, &c. &c. &c. These instances are only given as they flow from the pen; and the reader may easily suggest to himself other subjects more important and curious. It shall only be added, that such pieces would, in the hands of dull and illiterate writers, become insipid, as all other subjects would; but that, in foreign countries, such dissertations not only appear, but are produced by writers of the greatest learning, literary experience, and critical sagacity; often with every charm of elegant and vivacious language. The latter qualities are, indeed, more pleasing than necessary in treating subjects of instruction; and in which truth becomes suspicious if arrayed in the gorgeous dress of eloquence, so often worn by falsehood. Let this point be closed with enumerating a very few names of foreigners distinguished by the illustration of their national history, that we may consider what we have to oppose to them.

them. The Germans boast of Cluverius, Camerlingus, Schard, Reineccius, Preher, Lindenbrog, Schilter, Heinack, Leibnitz, Mascou, Schœpflin, &c. The French of Vignier, Palquier, Du Chesne, Valois, Fauchet, Mezeray, La Cury, Nisson, Houzou, Pithou, Petau, Babinze, le Duc d'Espemon, Du Cange, Montesquieu, Du Bos, Le Gendre, Labbé, &c. Italy has so numerous names for each petty state, that the difficulty lies in the choice; but let Sigonius and Muratori be selected, names equal to a thousand.

Topography may be considered as an historical department, which has thriven much in Britain of late, chiefly by the fostering cares of the author of the *British Topography*, and the editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica*. It gives great pleasure to see that, in this branch at least, we are perhaps equal to other nations. But the warmest admirers of topography will not put it on a par with the general history, or even geography, of a whole kingdom. Local history, however, may contribute materials for general history; though, in the run of our topographers, the historical part be seldom profoundly treated. It is also remarkable, that while Germany has Cluverius and Cellarius; and France Her Sanfons, De l'Isles, and D'Anvilles; Britain cannot boast of any geographer who has obtained the smallest fame. In Chronology, Usher and Simon yield to none.

As it is believed that the reader will allow, from the two grand considerations already stated, to wit, deficiency in the publication of our historical monuments, and deficiency in modern works illustrative of our ancient history, that these letters are not unfounded; but that our national history is really neglected, this preliminary shall be considered as allowed; and other parts of the little plan, laid down in the first letter, shall be entered upon.

PHILISTOR.

MR. URBAN,

April 9.

THE following anecdote, relative to the learned Bishop Cumberland, who was preferred to the see of Peterborough in 1691, deserves particular notice. To the honour of the present age, we have lately seen some similar appointments, unsolicited and unexpected; and it is to be hoped we shall see many more, as no other mode of preferment can either afford encourage-

ment to learning, or support the dignity of the church. The greatest and most glorious patriot is the munificent rewarder of merit.

J. H. N.

"As desert was, above all things, regarded in the disposal of preferments, so it was especially in ecclesiastical ones. Whatever motives might, in other times, have recommended clergymen to bishoprics, at this season nothing could do it but merit. It was not so much considered who had made their court best, but who had deserved it best; and the men, who were then raised to that high station, were such, and such only, as had been most eminent for their learning, most exemplary in their lives, and firmest to the Protestant interest.

"Whilst these qualifications only were considered, such a man as Dr. Cumberland could not easily be overlooked, though he himself did, least of any man, look for such a promotion. The King was told, that Dr. Cumberland was the kindest man he could nominate to the bishopric of Peterborough. Thus a private country clergyman, without posing to court, a place he had rarely seen, without suing to great men, without taking the least step towards soliciting for it, was pitched upon to fill so great a trust, only because he was fittest for it. He walked, after his usual manner, on a post-day, to the collector's house, and read in the news-paper, that one Dr. Cumberland, of Stamford, was named to the bishopric of Peterborough; a greater surprize to himself than to any body else." Cumb. Sanch. pref. p. 12.

\* \* \* We are much obliged to the worthy Descendant of Dr. Wallis, for the communication of his good Ancestor's Papers and Memoirs, and shall extract from them, for the entertainment of our Readers, such particulars as are not already in the "*Biographia Britannica*."—We wish Mr. W. much success in his intended publication of the Doctor's original Sermons.

## LETTERS ON EDUCATION,

(Continued from p. 117.)

### LETTER V.

Vast happiness enjoy my gay allies!

A youth of folly—an old age of cares:

Young, yet overrate;—old, yet never wise;

Vice wastes their body, and their mind impairs.

SIR,

April 1, 1786.

IT is the charming characteristic of the present times, that no restraint is put on the inclinations of YOUTH; that they

They are early introduced into life—to public amusements; and that they soon commence men of the world. Some people complain, that habits of *licentiousness* and *profligacy* are contracted before proper PRINCIPLES and TASTE are established; and hence characters are formed, which must turn out ignorant, vicious, and despicable in life. These notions, however, should be ridiculed. What they call *licentiousness*, is no more than *freedom*, the acknowledged birth-right of every Briton; and, if health permits it (or whether it permits or not), why should not young people enjoy life in the way they like it? It is in vain to urge, that they will be despicable in life, for they can only be like their neighbours, and then there is no room for contempt. Custom can give sanction to any extravagance; and the multitude of the profligate gives countenance to what (in more sober times) might indeed be reckoned the most pernicious vices. But there is now happily a liberal way of thinking, and *freedom* and *ease* is the fashion. There is now no such thing as *shame*, that painful feeling; and young people, who can glory in nothing else, have always their *profligacy* left to boast of without a blush, and in this they are supported by many *older fellows* than themselves. It is no uncommon thing for father and son, tutor and pupil, to mix in licentious discourse, to laugh at religion, principles of rectitude, and decorum. This is the very state of society I hope to see universal; and it is coming on to my wish.

I formerly reckoned this a most unfriendly climate; but things are greatly mended, and, in order to ripen the harvest, I shall subjoin a few directions.

If the son has been educated upon the plan pointed out in my former letters, and which, I have reason to think, is the most approved of, he will make a rapid progress towards being a *fashionable fine fellow*.

Having no restraint upon his mind from a sense of his duty to his CREATOR, the witness and judge of all he does—not having been taught to consider the motives of his actions, or to act from principles of justice, by doing to others in every case as he would wish to be done to himself in like circumstances—having no sense of obedience to parents from duty or affection—having had no ideas impressed upon his mind of the destiny of his nature,—the importance of time—of fulfilling the duties of the

station allotted him—all such things being reckoned much above his comprehension, or neglected till he becomes a man; he will, before you imagine, consider himself a man without them, and be as free as the inhabitants of the forest; and like them too he will act. His own inclinations will be the only rule of his conduct, and these he will pursue without regard to any view but present gratification.

And now comes the mother's vexation; the father's uneasiness will come a little later. SHE must wink at all her son's faults, and carefully conceal them, especially as they will generally reflect upon her own conduct. If the father should chide him, or be harsh for his misdemeanors, it must be represented by the mother that it will break the boy's spirit. If the father should make any enquiry about the conduct of his son, or how he has passed his time, let the mother amuse him with a *cock and a bull* story. The boy will soon learn, from the example, to deceive them both; or, if he should be detected in a falsehood (although he has always been told to tell the truth), he will very naturally say, did you not do so yourself? I have no objection to parents giving good precepts, if they contradict them in practice. If he should live some years, the parents need not be surprised if he should curse the way he had been brought up; but more of this afterwards. The mother may, perhaps, upon occasions, find it necessary to give her son advice; but her admonitions will now come too late. Her words go for nothing; he knows her indulgence too well, and he can coax her at any time. She must carefully conceal all his faults, for fear they should be corrected.

If the father is a right father, let him swear freely before his son, and, by way of art, bring in *double entendres* in his conversation; but if he has no wit, he may use the *single*, which is much easier understood. His son will soon surpass him in all the three accomplishments of *swearing* and *double and single entendre*, and will treat his master very properly with disrespect.

Some people, even yet, are scrupulous how they speak before young persons; but this is being over delicate. There is nothing more common than for the father to say—"Never mind him, he is but a boy."—My young friends, however, are not so unobtrusive, and impressions on their minds are indelible.

No word or action of those they look up to is lost; and therefore I wish the example to be continued, as it brings them forward in their education.

Give your son always plenty of pocket-money, and he will easily find proper companions to spend it with. The gingerbread and bun period is now over, and he must now be more amply supplied. He will ascertain his companions with what his father said, and how he guided his mother. Instead of attending the French or any evening-school, he will now and then rake about the street, and in the groupes of *idle youths* and *girls*, and my *knowing female friends*, who, by a proper indulgence of the police, *infect* *us*, his knowledge and manners will be highly improved. When young misses come to visit at home, they will not find your son *sleepy* or *half-fast*. Some mothers complain, that they dare not trust their daughters out of their sight, the boys are so early vicious, and so soon turn blackguards.—I shall give my advice upon this point, when I come to speak of FEMALE EDUCATION.

The next step is, to have a *fashionable hairdresser*. Your son must have a regular time of dressing, if he wishes to be *fashionable*. Let his hair be combed in the morning—half-dressed before dinner—and full-dressed in the evening. An hour at least, each time, must be employed in this *important business*.—Brown powder in the morning—a mixture of brown and white before dinner—and in the evening, *white scented*. In the morning the hair may be loosely plaited, and turned up, like a lady's, on the top of the head, but as this fashion has now got down to *footmen*, some new mode must be devised. Let my young friends always follow the *fashion of the ladies*, and they cannot be far wrong. Your son will receive much instruction by being so long in company every day with the hairdresser. The oars of every family he attends, and their economy, will be narrated. How the misses are employed—how to be dressed—their conversation—and their engagements; besides, he may drop a hint now and then, &c.—By this means the hairdresser will become a most *domestic animal*, and the master or mistress need not be surprised if he should sometimes be their *lodger* for a night. NANNY and BETTY, the servants, are *prudent girls*, and your son or daughter may profit some day by their *caution*.

Mr. *Pennock* runs no risk of detection in his own intrigue with the maids, unless the mistress is seized with wondering about at untrifling hours; or young master should want a glass of water at midnight. I am, &c. DELLSBUR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

IN answer to your correspondent (p. 188), who desires an explanation of *Tid*, and *Mid*, and *Misera*,

*Carling*, *Palm*, and *Good-pas-day*;

*Tide*, and *rise*, are words in common use in the North of England, signifying soon, or quickly; and *tider*, or *tister*, sooner or nearer. "The tider you come, the tider you'll go," [proverb] probably a corruption of *the-buber*. *Tid*, then, in this instance, means the first Sunday in the first line; *Mid*, the middle of the first three; of *Misera*, I can only suppose it to be the first word in some office appropriated to that day in the missal. Grey pease are called *Carlings* in some counties; but whether the pease were denominated after the festival, or the festival after the pease, remains to be proved. *Carling*, or *Carcing*, may be derived from carefully preserving and preparing the best pease for the purpose, or perhaps, *Charing*, or *Cherling*, from parching the pease like charcoal; or, lastly, it (as is asserted) this feast was instituted to commemorate the plucking the ears of corn by the disciples, might it not be *earing-Sunday*? an *e* and a *c*, when written, being very frequently not distinguishable;—and many mistakes have doubtless thus originated, and continued undetected. *Palm* requires no explanation; and *Good-pas-day* is obviously either an abbreviation of *Payne*, *Paschal*, or *Pasover*.

*VALE* (as it is commonly pronounced), I conceive to have been originally the Latin *Vale*, as it is applied to farewell gifts to servants. R. P.

\* When I was on a visit in *Yorkshire*, I found the family one morning employed in securing a swarm of bees which had fixed on a high tree in the garden. A poor neighbour came in to assist, and the first words she spoke, I wrote exactly as she pronounced them: "Ye fob a cat's den i' brasse river, and telt em t' i' p-ws." It is impossible, however, to describe on paper her accent, or the rapidity of her utterance, which rendered it still more unintelligible. Does this woman speak English? whispered I to my friend. Yes, said he; and her words are, "You should have cut down the boughs *near* [lower], and taken them into the hive."

Mr.

Mr URBAN, March 29.

**B**EFORE we proceed to treat of Apelles and the other ancient artists mentioned in a former paper, it will be necessary to consider what is meant by the term GRACE, as applied scientifically to works of art. GRACE, then, is an effect produced by an union of component parts; each of which parts is perfectly beautiful when taken singly, and all of them aptly combined when taken jointly. To render a work graceful, each of the parts must be perfectly beautiful when taken singly, because otherwise there would be a degree of deformity in some one or more parts, with which deformity Grace could not consist: all the parts too must be aptly combined, otherwise there would be a want of connexion, of agreement, of completion; and thus, as the work would not be entire, it could not, to a discerning eye, appear graceful. Nor is it enough to constitute Grace that the individual parts be beautiful, and the whole coherent; there must, moreover, be such a disposition of parts, as that each may set off the other; and in the general finishing there must be an easy manner, free on the one hand from elaborate affectation, and on the other from careless negligence. Apply the term Grace to human manners; it proceeds from a ready address in performing the duties of politeness, without officiousness, and without inattention; without levity, and without rusticity:

Virtus est medium vitiorum, & utriusque reductum. Hon.

Grace in poetry results from pleasing description, or affecting sentiment, expressed in elegant language: there is much Grace, for instance, in these Greek verses:

Ἦδ' ὦ φίλος μεῖθυσεν τὸ Λαῖδ'ος ἰδὺν καὶ αὐτὴν  
Ἠπειρωτὶν δακρυχοῖ βλεφάρῳ.

Χθίζα μοι ἀπερσάσθην ἱππικὸν ἐν κλισίῳ—

Ἠμῖν δ' ἐπὶ τῇ δροσιστῶν ἀμύνῃ. [κωμῶς]

Μίσηται δ' ἐφίλησεν τὰ δ' αἰ, δροσιστῶν ἀπὸ  
πύλης

Δακρυὰ μίσθυσεν αὐτῇ καὶ σωμαίν.

Εἰς δ' αὐτορμήν. "Τινος ἔνεκα δακρυὰ  
λαίβεις;"

"Λαίβεις μὲν λίπεις, ἐν γὰρ ὀρεκτάλαι."  
Brunck's *Analekt.* vol. III. p. 72.

Sweet is the smile of Lais whom I love, [moves:  
And sweet her tears from eyes that gently  
Of Lais with grief unfeign'd to me she mov'd,  
On mine her head reclining as she groan'd;

GENT. MAG. April, 1782.

I kiss'd her wailing: as a fountain's rill  
Our blended mouths her tears fast-dropping  
fill:

She answer'd when I ask'd her, "Why do  
"you weep?" ["ver keep."

"I have fear'd you'll leave me—oaths yene—

The simplicity and elegance of the origi-

nal excite in the mind a degree of af-

fection for the composition itself, and

when that emotion is raised, the work

may be said to have Grace in it. In

music, we no sooner hear such strains as

"Softly sweet in Lydian measure,"—

"He shall feed his flock,"—"Che faro,"

—"Eja Mater,"—or such measures as

the "Pastorale Symphony,"—the "Mi-

nuet in Ariadne," or in "Berenice,"

than we are captivated with the delicious

sounds, and pronounce the compositions

exquisite. The Grace with which these

pieces of harmony are finished so fasci-

nates our mind, that we wish to hear

them a thousand times repeated. Those

who are conversant with the works of

eminent painters cannot but have ob-

served the Grace which marks the com-

positions of Guido and Corregio. Tho'

the attitudes of these masters are not

equally pleasing, as the air of Guido's

figures is more studied than that of Cor-

regio's, yet the "Virgin with the infant

Jesus and St. John," by the former, and

the "Virgin with the infant Jesus,

Mary Magdalen, and St. Jerom," by the

latter, have been always admitted as per-

formances of superior excellence in the

delicate and elegant style of painting,

and are pointed out as examples for those

who aim at Grace in their productions.

From these illustrations we shall be

understood when we say, that Grace

was the characteristic of Apelles. In

design and colouring he had his equals,

in disposition and proportion his supe-

riors; but in Grace he was without a

rival. And this delicacy seems to be the

result, as of natural genius, so also of

unremitted industry; for he never suf-

fered a single day to pass without some

exercise of his art. "Nothing is denied

to well-directed labour: nothing is to

be obtained without it." (9th Rey-

nolds's 2d Disc.) His pencil was so fa-

mous for drawing fine lines, that Pro-

togenes discovered by a single line that

Apelles had been at his house. Proto-

genes lived at Rhodes: Apelles sailed

thither, and went to his house with great

earnestness, to see the works of an artist

who was known to him only by name:

Protopogenes was gone from home: but



an old woman was left watching a large piece of canvas, which was fitted in a frame for painting. She told Apelles that Protogenes was gone out; and asked him his name, that she might inform her master, who had enquired for him. "Tell him (says Apelles) he was enquired for by this person,"—at the same time taking up a pencil, he drew on the canvas a line of great delicacy. When Protogenes returned, the old woman acquainted him with what had happened. That artist, upon contemplating the fine stroke of the line, immediately pronounced that Apelles had been there; for so finished a work could be produced by no other person. Protogenes, however, himself drew a finer line of another colour; and, as he was going away, ordered the old woman to shew that line to Apelles, if he came again, and to say, "This is the person for whom you are enquiring." Apelles returned, and saw the line: he would not for shame be overcome; and therefore, in a colour different from either of the former, he drew some lines so exquisitely delicate, that it was utterly impossible for finer strokes to be made. Protogenes now confessed the superiority of Apelles, flew to the harbour in search of him, and resolved to leave the canvas with the lines on it, for the astonishment of future artists.

If we admire TULLY, when he speaks of himself as bewailing HORTENSIVS, "*Quod non, ut plerique putabant, adversarium aut obstratorem laudum mearum, sed socium potius & consortem gloriosi laboris amiteram*," (*Cic. de Cl. Orat.*); we shall be pleased with the liberality of mind which Apelles shewed towards Protogenes. With ideas enlarged by education and literature, he was incapable of harbouring little jealousies of noble competitors; on the contrary, he was the first who made the works of Protogenes to be valued as they deserved among the Rhodians. He acknowledged that Protogenes was in some respects superior to himself; but that in one particular himself excelled, viz. in knowing when to take his hand from the picture; an art which Protogenes had not yet learned, and therefore over-worked his pieces. Apelles equally disapproved of too elaborate diligence, or too hasty negligence, in execution. A studied work of Protogenes he esteemed less on the one account; and on the other, when a silly painter once brought him a picture, and

said, "This I painted in a hurry,"—he replied, "Though you had not told me so, I perceive it was painted in haste: but I wonder you could not execute more such pieces in the same time."

The portraits drawn by this artist bore so strong a resemblance to their originals, that physiognomists could as certainly pronounce the destiny of the persons drawn, by seeing their portraits, as though they had viewed the persons themselves. Bernini is said to have declared, on seeing the picture of Charles the First, after which he was to form his bust, that the features shewed a man of a melancholy mind, and indicated some unhappy fate which would befall the person it represented. See Warburton's edit. of Pope, vol. IV. p. 191.

He was employed to draw the portrait of Antigonus: this prince was blind in one eye, a defect which the painter had the address to conceal by an artifice at that time new and unattempted: he gave only the profile, and thus hid that side of the face which was disfigured.

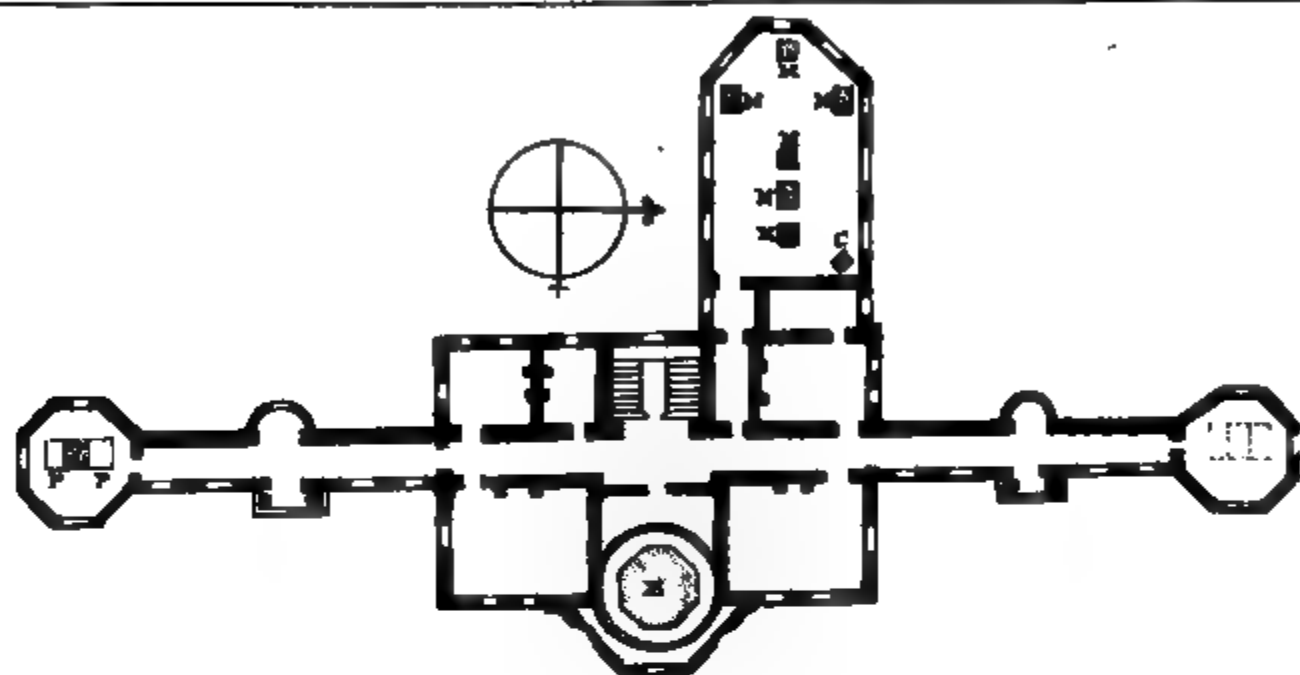
As the upright mind is conscious of its own moral worth, and must know the rectitude of actions which proceed from it; so the mind that is possessed of superior genius in designing, or superior judgement in executing works of art, whether in poetry, painting, or music, must be able to determine in some measure on the excellencies of its own productions. Yet, on the other hand, there is a self partiality which too often induces men of extraordinary merit to overlook or excuse their own defects. With the degree of just taste which they must necessarily have acquired, and the natural tendency to admire their own works, it is a proof of candour when eminent poets, painters, or musicians, will submit their performances to public judgement, with an intention of being corrected by general opinion; and at the same time it shews firmness, when the censures of the ignorant, in matters not on a level with their capacity, are treated with indifference. The precept of Boileau is good,

The public censure for your writings fear;  
and,

Lay by an author's pride; be never vain.

Yet even diffidence may be carried to excess, so as to sacrifice real excellencies to fanciful caprice. Horace would listen to Quotilius, but would disregard a Tigellius. In his critical remarks on Lucilius





*Fig 2 Ground Plan of the Observatory. 1800 p. 293.*

Lucilius he had given great offence to the admirers of that poet: but these remarks he would not consent to have reversed, so long as they pleased Virgil, Pollio, Messala. There are two stories related of Apelles, which shew him to be at once an artist of modesty in amending even trifling improprieties, when pointed out to him by competent judges; and yet of self-confidence sufficient to make him know the perfection and value of his own paintings. It was customary with Apelles to expose to public view the works which he had finished, and to hide himself behind the picture, in order to hear the remarks passed on it by persons who chanced to view it. He once overheard himself blamed by a shoemaker for a fault in the slippers of some picture: he corrected the fault which the man had noticed: but on the day following the shoemaker began to animadvert on the leg; upon which Apelles with some anger looked out from behind the canvas, and bade him keep to his own province, "Ne furor ultra crepidam." It is well known that Alexander forbade any one besides Apelles to paint his portrait. We are not, however, to conclude from this, that Alexander was a more skilful judge of painting than he was of poetry. Like Augustus, he cherished the fine arts more from vanity than taste. A remarkable proof is given of this prince's inability to discern merit, and of the painter's freedom in expressing the mortification he felt, when a work of his was not sufficiently commended. "Alexander (says Ælian, lib. ii. c. 3, Var. Hist.) having viewed the picture of himself which was at Ephesus, did not praise it as it deserved. But when a horse was brought in, and neighed at seeing the figure of a horse in the picture, as though it had been a real horse; *O king!* (said Apelles) *this horse seems to be by far a better judge of painting than you.*" It happened more than once that the horses drawn by him were mistaken for real ones, by living horses which saw and neighed at the pictures. In his finishing a drawing of this animal, a remarkable circumstance is related of him. He had painted a horse returning from battle, and had succeeded to his wishes in describing every other mark that could indicate a mettle some steed, impatient of restraint; there was wanting nothing but foam of a bloody hue issuing from the mouth. He again and again endeavoured to express this, but his attempts were unsuccessful. At last, with vexa-

tion, he threw against the reins of the horse a sponge which had in it many colours, a mixture of which coming out of the sponge, and tinging the reins, produced the very effect desired by the painter.

The works of Apelles were all admired; but the most celebrated were the picture of Alexander in the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and that of Venus emerging from the sea. Alexander was drawn with thunder in his hand; and such relief was produced by the chiaro-scuro in this piece, that the fingers seemed to shoot forward, and the thunder-bolt to be out of the picture. His Venus *Ανδρομένη* was esteemed the most exquisite figure which the pencil could create: it is therefore extolled by the Roman poets, Propertius and Ovid; and the Poet of Sidon, *ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΕΡ*, has left us the following Greek epigram on it:

Ταν αναδυομένην ἀπὸ μαλ' ἰσχυρῆς θαλάττης  
Κυπρίν, Ἀπὸ λειψομένων ἑστ' ἡραφίδος,  
Ὡς χερσὶν ἀνὰ πλάσσειν διαβροχοῖ ὑδάτι καί-  
αν

Εὐχρίστ' ἰσχυρῶν ἀφ' ὧν ἀπὸ πλοκαμῶν.  
Ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν ἐμοὶ Ἀθηνᾶς τε καὶ Ἥρῃ  
"Οὐκ εἰ σοὶ μορφαὶ αἷς ἐνὶ ἐρχομένη." *Antip. 19. 12.*

Graceful as from her natal sea she springs  
Venus, the labour of Apelles, view:  
With pressing hand her humid locks she  
wings,

While from her tresses drips the frothy dew:  
Ev'n Juno and Minerva now declare, [fair."  
"No longer we contend whose form's most  
M. O. N.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 19.  
THE Observatory belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, is erected upon a high ground North-west of the city, and distant about four English miles from it. The mercury in the barometer stands there 0.54 in. lower than at high-water mark in the river Liffey in spring tides. This building is founded upon a solid rock of lime-stone, of some miles extent, which, near the Observatory, rises to within six inches of the surface; and is so hard as to require being blasted with gunpowder for the ordinary uses of the farmer. The horizon is remarkably extensive, without the smallest interruption upon any side, save that, on the South the Wicklow mountains, distant about 15 miles, rise about a degree and a half. These mountains afford a striking advantage: when clouds are

are coming from the South, they are often arrested by them, leaving the space from thence to the zenith serene; while to the East and West, where no such obstacles intervene, all is obscured by a flying scud. From East to South-east the sea is visible, distant about ten or twelve miles; a circumstance which, in some particular cases, is not without its use. But, what is more peculiarly happy, is the opportunity afforded by the light-house for observations upon terrestrial refractions, both by night and day: this light-house is about five miles distant from the land, and about fifty feet high from the water. In particular states of the atmosphere, and more especially upon approach of severe weather, the Welsh mountains are distinctly visible, particularly that ridge of hills which runs South-West to Point Brach-y-pwll, and bounds Caernarvon Bay in that direction.

To proceed to the particulars of this building. Fig. 1 is an elevation of the Eastern front; and Fig. 2 the ground-plan. E is the base of a solid pillar, sixteen feet square, of the most solid masonry, and raised from the rock to such a height, that the centre of the equatorial instrument, which it is to support, may look over every part of the building, and command the whole range of the horizon. This substantial pillar is surrounded by a circular wall, at a foot distance, which is to support the turning dome and the floor of the room, which is not suffered to touch the pillar itself, or the piers which arise from it for the support of the axis of the instrument. And, for this purpose, the floor is framed so as to let the piers pass through untouched; whence no motion of the floor or surrounding wall can be communicated to the instrument: and the temperature of the pillar is in some measure preserved by the surrounding wall. The turning dome is framed of wood: each rib consists of three parallel and equal pieces; the grain of the wood in them being so disposed, as to counteract each other's inclination to cast or warp. The frame is covered with canvass, well soaked in drying-oil, tar, and white paint; and coated afterwards with white paint, wrought up to such a consistence as to require being laid on with a trowel. The inside is covered with another thinner sheeting; and between the two, wood mols, if necessary, will be introduced, to prevent the transmission of heat. The aperture for obser-

vation is two feet six inches wide, and opens to six inches beyond the zenith. As the dome is an hemisphere, the slide which shuts this aperture is made to move vertically through the zenith, with a movement similar to that of some modern writing-tables. The slide passing through the zenith descends through the opposite quadrant of the hemisphere within the dome; but as this slide exceeds ninety degrees of the hemisphere by six inches, it would be impossible, in opening the aperture, to make the slide descend through its own length on the opposite side, as the wall-plate must prevent it before its ascending extremity could reach the zenith. Therefore, to remedy this, a transverse hinge is contrived in the slide, about eight inches from that extremity, which thus descends on that end which is next the zenith when the aperture is closed. This hinge lets the eight hinges hang perpendicular to the horizon, when the slide has risen so much on the other side; and the whole is thus allowed to descend until the zenith is laid open to observation.

Around this dome there is a platform, commanding one of the most extensive and varied prospects that can be imagined. On the South side it overlooks the grounds of the Earl Becket: with a gentle declivity to the river, and from thence a varied picture of the rich scenery of the woods of the Phoenix Park, terminated in the back ground by the majestic grandeur of the Wicklow mountains. To the South-east is the city of Dublin, distant four miles, the semicircular bay with the shipping, and the great South wall extending five miles into the bay, and terminated by the light-house: the ridge of rocky hills, called the Three Brothers, forming the head of Dalkey, and bearing Malpas's Obelisk on the highest point of the middle hill: on the East and North-east, Clontarf and its environs, the hill of Howth, and the islands called Ireland's Eye and Lambay: to the North-west the prospect is so uncommonly level and extensive, as to gratify the astronomer much more than the painter. To the South-west are the picturesque ruins at Castle-Knock; and to the West, the very extended and rich view of the counties of Meath and Kildare, in which latter Mr. Conolly's obelisk forms a grand and central object.

The room for making observations on the meridian is placed to the West of the building. In Ireland the Western winds prevail,

prevail, moderately speaking, near two-thirds of the year; and as this circumstance secures that room from every effect of the smoke of the city at such times, so the disposition of the meridian-room also secures it from smoke or other vapours from the house.

The meridian-room is 37 feet 2 in. long, and 23 feet broad in the inside, clear, and 21 feet high. It is designed for the usual observations of the passages of the heavenly bodies over the meridian, and of their meridian altitudes. At XX is laid down a solid block of Portland stone, of 9 feet 2 in. in length, by 3 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 4 in. thick. This block supports the pillars of the transit instrument, whose bases are marked by XX. These pillars are 7 feet 6 in. high, 3 feet from North to South, and 2 feet 6 in. from East to West. Each of the supporting pillars consisting of one solid piece, all effects of mortar and cement are avoided; and, what is of greater importance, all iron cramps are unnecessary.

Near the Western end arise four pillars, marked M. M. M. M. for the support of the frame of the vertical meridian circle. Beneath, from North to South, is layed another block of Portland stone, so placed as not to touch the pillars or floor; this is to support the vertical axis. C. represents the Clock Pillar, being five feet square at the base, decreasing, as it rises, to two feet above, in order to afford all proper stability. The clocks, executed by Mr. Arnold, are finished in a masterly manner; the pallets of ruby; all the holes of the last movement jewelled; the suspension-springs of gold; with his own five-barred pendulum, and cheeks capable of experimental adjustments, so as to prove all vibrations isochronical, whatever be the throw out of the clock.

The floor of the room is framed so as to let all these pillars rise totally detached from it. A few inches above the floor, and around each pillar, is a wooden skirting, terminated by a pliable leather, which reaches to the floor, and overhangs a moulding, raised about each pillar. This is done to prevent the admission of dust, which might in time form a communication between the masonry and the floor.

It has not been usual, in observatories, to place the transit instrument and those adopted for measuring altitudes in the same room; and yet some advan-

tages arise from it. In the first place, one clock suffices; which is a circumstance of economy, where such clocks are so expensive;—and the following is a singular convenience: it not unfrequently happens that one person is obliged to take both the meridian transit and the altitude of a celestial object; in which case, the proximity of these instruments affords a striking advantage. The observer may take the passage of the sun's limb (for instance) over the two first wires of the transit instrument, omit the middle wire, hasten to the circle, take the altitude of one limb, and write it down; then take the altitude of the other, and leave it to be read off at leisure; return to the transit instrument, and take the passage over the last two wires, whence the right ascension can be determined with as much accuracy as if the passage over the meridian wire itself had been observed.

So far stability and a convenient disposition have been consulted;—the provision for equability of temperature is next to be considered.

It is manifest that observations with such large instruments cannot be made absolutely in the open air. All we have left is, therefore, to admit as free a passage to the external air as is consistent with the safety of the instruments and the observer. For this purpose, the meridian apertures for the transit instrument and circle are six feet wide, which is a breadth considerably greater than is known in any other observatory. These, or a part of them, should be left open until the temperament within and that abroad are found to agree entirely, or as nearly as can be effected. Through these, and the windows, there is a free admission of air; but to break the force of the wind, which might agitate the plumb-lines, and at times displace the instrument, there are screens of the thinnest canvas, pervious to the air; which are contrived occasionally to cover the aperture, except a space of two feet in the middle; but this to be used only in windy weather. And, that the temperature within may at all times be more nearly equal to that of the external air, there are semicircular air-holes in the walls; grated and covered with the same kind of wide canvas; which are designed to be left always open to the air, except in wet or damp weather; at which times they may be closed with shutters within. The same provision is

here made as in the Equatorial Dome, to prevent the transmission of heat.

The fourth wing is designed for occasional observations, such as eclipses, occultations, &c. which, being confined to the planets, require only the range of that part of the hemisphere in which those can at any times be visible. Upon this account the center of the Southern Dome is so far removed towards the South, that a line drawn from thence to the extremity of the Meridian Room shall clear the greatest amplitude of any of the planets in this latitude. For, as to comets, they are always most conveniently observed by the equatorial instrument; and that has the entire horizon at command in this observatory.

In this Southern wing, T. P. represent the basis of two pillars which rise into the dome; and, resting on solid masonry, unconnected with the floor and surrounding walls, are to support a polar axis, carrying an achromatic telescope, to which it is proposed to apply an heliostatic movement, which will carry it round, with an equable motion, in a sidereal day; nor is this a matter of simple amusement, for many advantages arise from such an apparatus. Every practised observer is aware of the errors that must necessarily arise from the permanency of the effect of light upon the organ of sight. This makes it probable that we do not always see a star in its true place in the field of a fixed telescope. In the transit instrument, for instance, the image of the wire does not change its place in the eye, but is permanent; as that of a star approaches this wire, the last impression remains until the star has passed the wire, and before the new impression is sensible. As to the distinctness of vision to be expected from it, the following experiment will be sufficient for any person who doubts: let a line be drawn horizontally upon a wall, at such a distance from a telescope as that the observer shall be able to read, through it, a tolerably small print; let the telescope be directed to a certain point in this line, and a man move a printed paper, having both large and small characters, along this line as equally as he can; when the paper comes opposite the telescope, the observer will find that the greater characters alone are distinct; but let him follow the paper with the telescope, and he will find the small characters distinct likewise. This in-

strument promises also the fairest trial to the wire micrometer, which has, I fear, too hastily been laid aside. The Prismatic, the Cassgrain, the divided object-glass, the divided eye-glass micrometers, have all their particular disadvantages, deriving error from metaphysical as well as physical sources; not that it is to be inferred that the wire micrometer is unexceptionable.

The dome of the upper room here is similar to that of the Equatorial Room, and is designed for this one instrument. Two observers in the same room are too many for such observations as are to be made here. He must be a steady practised observer whose imagination will not be affected when another, with a more perfect instrument, gives evident signs of his observation being completed, while to the former it has not yet taken place. To avoid this inconvenience, the lower room is designed to permit occasional observers to practise; and masonry is contrived to support other telescopes with proper stability. The Northern wing may be applied to the use of a zenith sector, if required, or of a pillar quadrant, if that should be considered as an expedient measure for determining refractions; and an apparatus of masonry, similar to that in the Southern wing, is proposed for occasional observers.

These are the particulars of the construction of this observatory, which will be a lasting monument to the honour of its Founder, Dr. Francis Andrews, late provost, and a memorial to ages of the liberality and zeal of Trinity College.

As a new building is now erecting for the Four Superior Courts of Justice at Dublin, the old edifice used now for those Courts, and which was completed in the year 1698, will probably be taken down: in order, therefore, to preserve some memorial of that building for posterity, I trouble you with an inside View of it, from the clock near the great gate of entrance to the screen of the Court of Chancery (*see plate 1. fig. 3*): A. the area of the Court of King's Bench, with its curtain. B. area of the Court of Common Pleas. C. screen of the Court of Chancery. D. door leading into the lane called Hell. E. steps of the Court of Exchequer. F. springs of the octangular cupola, over the hall.

Yours, &c. J. FRANCER.

Vol. LVII. p. 1193, col. 2, l. 11, read "Henry Bruen, cliq."

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Bewtry, March 9.*

I HAVE lately been much entertained with looking over Prestwich's "*Respublica*," on account of the many curious particulars it contains respecting the statesmen and heroes of the last century, who attached themselves to the Parliament during the civil wars; for I am one of those "individuals" (to use the words of the Honourable Editor) "whose chief pleasure is in meeting with any circumstance, be it ever so trifling, concerning their family."—What a number of curious and interesting particulars like those now before us (may we suppose) are yet remaining among the descendants of those noblemen and gentlemen who took a part in the civil wars, which, if permitted to see the light, would not only gratify the curious collector of family anecdotes; but would also clear up several dubious facts, which are variously related by our different historians! It is also now a very proper time to bring such curiosities out of obscurity, as the age is more liberal than it was formerly, and the prejudices are mostly removed which the rancorous zeal of ecclesiastics had raised on both sides the question. The welcome reception too which several recent publications of this kind have met with, is another proof that every curious anecdote, or well-authenticated history, will be acceptable to the public. I cannot therefore but repeat my earnest wish, that the possessors of curious papers relative to the times in question, and which might help to elucidate the manners and various designs of the contending parties, would follow the example of Sir John Prestwich. If they are not possessed of so large or curious a collection as this noble-spirited Baronet, they need not hesitate on that account; for I dare say you will readily admit every valuable paper into your entertaining Magazine; or they might remain in the hands of your intelligent printer, till a sufficient number was collected to appear in a "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*."

Give me leave now, Mr. Urban, to offer a few hints, queries, and remarks, suggested by the book in question. P. 7. The representatives, in parliament appear to be returned according to the more equal representation appointed by Cromwell (see his Life by Banks). The Yorkshire patriots will observe, with pleasure, that Leeds and Halifax then seat members, while a number of small,

insignificant boroughs in that county were disfranchised. But this wise regulation did not last long; for, by p. 213 it appears, that the next Parliament was chosen in the usual way, and the boroughs restored. Q<sup>y</sup>. What was the reason of this change from better to worse? In this Parliament the members for Hedon in Yorkshire were "Thomas Strickland and Matthew Alured, Esqrs." This latter gentleman (according to May's History) was brother to Col. John Alured, who, by p. 163, appears to have had estates in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. Q<sup>y</sup>. In what part of the first-named county did these brothers reside? and are there any of their descendants now living? P. 209 "Sir Henry Ireton" was born at Attenborough (not Attenton), a small village near Nottingham; the house and room where he drew his first breath is yet standing, and is supposed to have undergone very little alterations since that time. The following is an extract from the parish register: "Henricus Ireton, infans Germani Ireton, Arm. baptizat. fuit Decimo die mensis Novembris, 1611." The baptism of his two brothers, and the sepulture of his father, are also recorded in the said register.

P. 154. It is said, "In the church of Wigan in Lancashire, and within Bradshaw's chapel, is buried the *Lord President Bradshaw*. His remains were placed by the family in a secure station, being under the stairs leading up to the gallery. Now, I was well informed that these stairs were formerly at the other end: but, to screen this poor gentleman, they were newly erected in the place we now see them." How widely this account differs from the several curious accounts which have lately appeared in your valuable Magazine, and by which his interment at Westminster Abbey seemed to be proved almost past a doubt. Possibly some of your Lancashire correspondents, in the neighbourhood of Wigan, may have the curiosity to enquire into the affair; and I hope they will communicate to you the result of their enquiries. B—5—, Cl.

Mr. URBAN,

*March 4.*

It is not unusual for men in business, and men of leisure too, when in company with the learned, to lament having neglected to improve their minds in youth, which they think the only opportunity of doing so. The former tells

you, he has no time to retrieve the loss; and both he and the man of fortune, imagining the difficulties in the way to learning are now insurmountable, sit down in despair. For encouragement of these gentlemen, Mr. Urban, the following additional circumstance or two in the life of Mr. James Collings\* is sent you by one who was intimate with him from his youth.

Mr. C. after being for a few years partner with Mr. Cox in his stock-office in the Royal Exchange, succeeded him there. Without ever neglecting business, he not only read the polite English and French authors, but studied mathematics, natural and moral philosophy. Some ingenious men whom he occasionally met at a bookfeller's, having frequently discoursed with him there, they agreed to form a little club†, and met once a fortnight, to discuss the principles of science,—sometimes naming a book to be distinctly canvassed. If in their debates any ancient classic was referred to, Mr. C. was at fault, and silent, having never learned a word of Greek or Latin. Thus leads us to the principal fact.

Mr. C. was now about 40; he daily attended his office at the 'Change, to which he rode nine or ten miles, from his house in Fryers-Barrett, and had no leisure but when he returned thither in the evening. Yet, thus circumstanced, he formed a vigorous resolution to learn Latin and Greek. He had, a while before, learned Italian by the help of English translations; and now took the same method to learn Latin. He began with an easy prose author; and in about a year and a half could read not only Cicero, but Sallust and Livy, without any translation. Then he took up Ovid and Virgil. He knew nothing of dactyls and spondees; but *catched* (to use his own words) *a ringing of the numbers in his ear*; and understood the sense. Learning prosody soon after, he read those poets with more pleasure, and proceeded to Horace and the rest. Then he began Greek in the same manner, the Latin translations serving as the English before. The progress he made was amazing. He told a friend (the writer of these lines), it was the most delightful

pursuit he had ever engaged in. There was scarce a celebrated classic author, Latin or Greek, in prose or verse, with whom he was not well acquainted. A learned member of the club said, "Mr. C. has read more of the ancients, and understands them better, than any of us who were taught parsing and construction at school." Mr. C. used to say, "if he were to renew the task, he would begin with the rudiments, declensions, conjugations, &c." He was deficient in one point, pronunciation. He understood metre; but, not having practised making, scanning, and capping verses, he sometimes spoke a Latin or Greek word with wrong quantity.

A little above twenty years ago, Mr. C. retired from business, with a handsome fortune, and a character unblemished, feasting on the fruits collected by his labour during many preceding years; never at a loss for rational employment; happy in perusing the finest authors, and conversing with learned men, who esteemed him for his improving polite conversation, and the perpetual serenity of his temper.

Now let any gentleman for whose sake this account is given, judge if it be not worth his while to exert himself for attaining such intellectual enjoyment, and prevent his sinking, in the decline of life, to the insipidity of a saunterer, the stupidity of a tippler, or the peevishness of a humorist. If he have not ambition enough to aspire after ornamental accomplishment, and the honour of being intimate with Horace and Homer, and to become *learned*, he may acquire great variety (almost every kind) of *useful* knowledge from books in his own language. As Mr. C. did, let him choose what he will study, and some knowing friend will tell him what authors to read. Mr. C. had no tutor but his books.

Mr. C. had a tender consumptive constitution; but by strict care and sobriety protracted it beyond his sixty-seventh year. Latterly his sight failed him; but he was not by that loss deprived of his favourite amusement: his excellent wife relieved his calamity; for the lady read to him any of his books in the learned languages.

School-boys learn from Cicero\*, that Cato Major, the rigid Roman Censor, learned Greek with eagerness in his old age.

\* See our Obituary for Feb. p. 181.

† Mr. Collings, Mr. John Canton, and two or three more, were joined afterwards by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Richard Price, and others.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM induced to address myself to you for information on a subject which I conceive to be interesting; and when I reflect on the manifold advantages which have accrued to the publick from the perusal of your useful collection, and contemplate the great mass of knowledge which has been transmitted from one generation to another through the channel of the Gentleman's Magazine, I flatter myself you will be so obliging as to give my letter a place in your valuable repository.

Our laws have provided amply for the preservation of the salmon fishery, by having enacted very severe penalties against those who catch salmon in their infant state, while they are denominated Fry, or Salmon Smolts. But there is a species of small fish, which is found in such rivers as abound with salmon, that are allowed to be caught *ad libitum*, without any restriction whatever: it is in this country called the Par, or Parr-fish; but I do not know if it bears the same name in England.

In the rivers in this neighbourhood the Smolts appear in February, and continue till the middle of May, when they are swept into the sea by the floods. The Par appears in the month of April, and continues in our rivers till the end of November; early in the season they are of a small size, being from one to three inches long; but in the fall of the year they are frequently found to measure five or six inches. They are caught like the Trout, either with worms or the artificial fly; and they are so numerous that an expert angler will often take twenty or thirty dozens of them in the course of a day.

Some are of opinion that it is an abortive production from the spawn of the Salmon, which does not come to maturity, and that it does not breed, but is killed in Winter by the severity of the cold.

On the other hand, many are of opinion that the Par is a young Salmon; and that opinion is supported by the following arguments, which are founded (it is alledged) on real facts.

1st, The Par is not to be met with in any river where the salmon does not deposit its spawn.

2d, It is found in every river where the Salmon does deposit its spawn.

3d, It is shaped exactly like the young Salmon, when they are called

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Smolts, and has such a strong resemblance to them, that it is not easy to distinguish the one from the other.

4th, The whole race of Pars are said to be of the male sex.

5th, The Salmon Smolts are said to be all females.

Lastly, That the Par is never found, either in the rivers where it is bred, or in the sea, of a large size, seldom so large as a middle-sized Herring.

I have given you the trouble of this letter, Mr. Urban, with a view of calling the attention of the publick to this curious and important question: "Do the small fishes called Pars become Salmon?"

This I do, with a full persuasion that some of your readers may have it in their power to throw some light on this interesting subject.

It is undoubtedly a point that ought, if possible, to be cleared up; for if it should be found that the small Par actually grows to the size of a Salmon, a law should be made to prevent the destruction of such an immense number of Salmon as now takes place in their infant state; for, supposing an expert angler can catch thirty dozens of them in one day's fishing, if they become Salmon, here is the destruction of three hundred and sixty salmon; and, allowing each fish to weigh twenty pounds on an average, that will make seven thousand two hundred pounds of Salmon wantonly destroyed and sacrificed for the sport of one angler, for one day;—what havoc! what devastation!

The question I have now proposed to you, in hopes of procuring a satisfactory answer, is surely not unworthy of the serious attention and investigation of the natural philosopher. Those ingenious gentlemen, I trust, will think themselves obliged to me, Sir, for having started a subject of enquiry for them, in the developement of which the increase of delicate food, to such a prodigious extent, is combined with a curious research into the secret economy of Nature.

I conceive, Mr. Urban, that I am well founded when I make use of the expression *prodigious extent*, in this instance; for if the Par becomes a Salmon, the number of Pars that are caught in a season, in the different rivers in Britain, is immense.

My own observations are chiefly made on the river Clyde, in Scotland; and I

will

will therefore confine my calculations to the Par fishery on that river, and the branches which run into it. such as the Avon, the Calders, the Kilvin, &c.

I have often reckoned ten fishers on one stream, within sight of each other, on the Clyde, catching Pars. Ten dozens each, on an average, is a moderate allowance, which makes one hundred dozens for one day's fishing on one stream of the Clyde. But I will go farther; I will venture to affirm, that frequently in the season, from the 1st of June till the end of August, one thousand dozens of those small fishes are caught by the fishers in *one day*, in the Clyde and its several branches. Now, Sir, if these would have become Salmon, here is the destruction of twelve thousand of them in one day, when they are not larger than a man's finger. Let us state the medium weight of a salmon at twenty pounds each. Let us then multiply twelve thousand fishes by twenty, the quantity will be found to be two hundred and forty thousand pounds of Salmon destroyed, in one day, in one river. I will not venture any calculation on the havock made in all the rivers of Great Britain and Ireland, nor on the river Clyde, during the other days of the season fit for fishing; because I hope I have already demonstrated clearly this point,—“That, if the small fishes called Pars in Scotland become Salmon, there is great reason for the legislature to interfere, and pass an Act to put a stop to that fishing, as has been done to the catching of Smolts, or Salmon Fry.”

For the preservation of the fishery of the river Thames there is an Act of Parliament, regulating the size of the meshes of the nets, to prevent the destruction of the young fry; but, unquestionably, the General Salmon Fishery is a much more important object than the preservation of the fishery of only one river.

I must add, that I have seen the fish we call Pars in the river Severn; but I do not recollect if they bore that name. I can have no doubt, therefore, of these fishes being found in *every river* in Britain and Ireland, where the Salmon are bred.

If you think these hints are worthy of a place in your Magazine, I shall communicate to you some other observations, after I have had an opportunity

of making some experiments in the course of the ensuing season.

Yours, &c. GLOTIANUS.

From the Banks of the Glota  
on Clyde, Feb. 1, 1788.

Mr. URBAN,

IN addition to my letter of last month, I beg leave to observe, that, in March, 1782, there was a very uncommon high flood in many of the rivers in Scotland; and that in those which rose much above their banks, and overflowed the meadows, great numbers of the Salmon Fry were left, when the waters subsided, on the adjacent plains, and were picked up by the country people.

On this occasion the fishermen foretold that there would follow a great scarcity of Salmon for several succeeding years; and I am credibly informed, that they prophesied truly, for there was actually a very great scarcity of Salmon in those rivers when the Fry had been destroyed.

If, then, a circumstance of this kind produced such a remarkable effect, where the quantity of Fry destroyed could bear but a small proportion to the quantity of Pars caught by unlimited angling through the whole season; and if Pars actually became Salmon; what an astonishing additional quantity of Salmon would be produced annually, if a total stop were put to the fishing for either Salmon, Fry, or Pars!

It is generally believed that Salmon return from the sea into the same rivers in which they have been bred. If this is so, it ought certainly to stimulate the gentlemen and other proprietors of the Salmon Fisheries to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the destruction of the Fry; for, if the Fry escape, they will have Salmon in future in great plenty; but, if they are killed, a very great scarcity must infallibly be the consequence.

If the Salmon traversed the wide ocean, as the Herrings do, and if, after they left a river in the state of Fry, they did not return to that same river when they are full-grown, a man might adopt the old proverb, that *small fishes are better than none*; because he might argue, that, if he did not secure those small fishes when it was in his power, they might roam about the sea to Nova Scotia, Nova Zembla, or “the Lord knows where,” and never again come within his reach: but if, on the contrary,

vary, it should be once established, that their return is actually to the river in which they have been bred, the loss will be directly pointed to the proprietors of the Salmon Fisheries in their respective rivers in which the great havoc among the Fry has been made.

If you will be pleased, Sir, to consider with attention the extent and the object of my arguments in this and in my former letter, you will surely perceive that a minute investigation of this subject may be of great importance to mankind; and as the season is at hand (the month of May) when the Pars appear in most rivers, it will be owing if you will give my lucubrations on this head an early insertion in your very useful collection; because, by that means, there may be an opportunity given for immediate observations, even in the course of the present season.

Yours, &c. GLOTIANUS.

*From the Banks of the Gistoun Clyde,  
March 24, 1786.*

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

**S**HOULD you be inclined to make room for the following Essay on Human Calamity, it is at your service. By way of introduction, it may be necessary to mention a few particulars concerning it. One evening in the winter of 1786, I heard related a detail of domestic woe, the effect of misfortune. I found that a collection was set on foot for the unfortunate sufferers. To extend the knowledge of the distressing particulars, I threw the circumstances on paper in the form you see. The thoughts and reflections interspersed are such as the impression of the moment gave birth to.

As the story may awaken, in the breasts of many, correspondent feelings, particularly as it is not the work of fiction, but merely a relation of what actually took place in the winter of 1786; and as those feelings cannot but aid the general cause of humanity, the offering, it is thought, will prove not unacceptable from,

Yours, &c. S. J.

*A melancholic Account of Family Distress;  
humbly submitted to the Consideration of  
the Humane and Beneficent. (December, 1786)*

" Ah! little think the gay licentious Proud,  
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence sur-  
round;

Ah, little think they, while they sport along,  
How many feel, this very moment, death,

And all the sad variety of pain!

How many pine in want!" THOMSON.

If reflection on the frequent changes and vicissitudes to which the life of man is subject and exposed can, to considerate beings, awake attention, and dispose to kind and benevolent actions, the following story of accumulated distress must arouse each finer feeling of the soul, touch the humanizing chords of the heart, stimulating each generous breast to relieve the distress, and soften the miseries, of an unfortunate family.

Virtue overwhelmed by calamity has every claim to our support: the firmness with which it sustains the misfortunes and afflictions of life excites our esteem, and arrests our veneration; and sure what we cannot but revere and esteem must be a sufficient cause to prompt our endeavours to succour and relieve. We surely cannot but be ready to pour the balm of comfort into the bosom wounded by the arrow of Misfortune; from whose shaft none, even among those apparently most guarded by the armour of worldly riches, are secure, but every one, from the highest to the lowest, may alike find themselves vulnerable.

Since success will not always crown our endeavours,—since the prudence of the cautious, the experience of the aged, or the abilities of the most eminent, cannot always insure success to our undertakings, or screen our attempts from the blasts of adverse fortune,—let us not too readily blame those who have not succeeded in life, and ascribe to imprudence what the utmost human foresight could not prevent, nor the strictest care and attention hinder.

THROPHILUS was the son of an opulent manufacturer in the West of England. His father dying, left him in possession of a business, the profits of which enabled him to live in a style of elegance. He had been married to the daughter of a neighbouring gentleman, with whom he had an ample fortune; and, it being well known the use the money would be of to him in commerce, no settlement was made on her. She was a woman of great amiableness of disposition, gentleness of heart, and elegance of manners; had lost her parents in early life, and was indeed without relation, till made the wife of Throphilus.

Wealth, splendour, contrast, and happiness, were attendants on them. As their family increased, the more did their joy and satisfaction. But this

calm of happiness, this sunshine of prosperity, was not always to continue; the breezes of adverse fortune began to arise; the clouds of calamity gathered round their horizon:—by failures abroad and in England, the fortune of Theophilus began to lessen; but they, by prudence, attention, and oeconomy, strove against the tide of misfortune;—alas! in vain; their bark, already shattered, was unable to bear against a wave that at once overwhelmed them. A house abroad, with which Theophilus had formed a most extensive connexion, failed; the sum for which he was creditor was so great, the expected dividend so small, as rendered it impossible for him to continue commerce. He therefore gave up the whole of his effects, and was in form made a bankrupt,—reduced, in a short period, from affluence to poverty.

Hope, the cheerer of the wretched, the solace of the miserable, while there was any resource untried, still dwelt within his bosom, and guarded it from the tyrant Despair. He was persuaded to come up to London, and endeavour to get into business or employment there. He accordingly set out, with his wife and family, for the metropolis, in hopes that, at the mart of Europe, the emporium of the world, he might find subsistence for his wife and children. Vain-hope! fruitless endeavour! He found the inhabitants so busied in their own concerns, so taken-up with business, pleasure, and dissipation, that none was at leisure to listen to his misfortunes, or willing to help and succour him; his solicitations for employment passed unheeded: he came to town friendless and unrecommended, and was likely so to remain.

They were scarcely settled in miserable apartments before the hand of Sickness was laid upon them. His wife, the partner of his heart, the patient sharer of his afflictions, fell ill; a fever preyed on her, which at length yielded to time and medicine; the prayers of a despairing husband, the addresses offered up to the Most High and Merciful, prevailed: the crisis proved favourable, and she, by slow degrees, recovered; but it was only to endure still greater pain and misery. Theophilus in vain renewed his endeavours to get employment; the little matter they brought with them, sickness had now wholly expended; they found themselves without a shilling; with no other prospect before them but that of

starving: to avoid which, they parted with every thing that could procure the smallest trifle. In vain he endeavoured to support himself under the numerous disappointments he had met with; to rally his scattered senses;—they now began to fail him; the disorder of his mind produced a fever; the rapid strides of which foretold his death, but took from him all sense of his present misery.

Pause, for a moment, gentle reader, on this complicated scene of woe: behold, before you, a wife weeping over a husband, apparently on his death-bed, surrounded by children whose cries of unappeased hunger pierced her heart; grief had rendered her almost senseless.

About this time, chance had brought to them an acquaintance who had a slight knowledge of them during their prosperity; his heart melted at the sight of misery so acute; his purse opened for their immediate relief; and among his friends procured a supply of necessities. But who can paint the gratitude of this unfortunate family, relieved from the horrors of starving by the interposition of one who appeared sent by the immediate hand of Providence to their succour? This friend has some expectations of procuring a place for the wretched Theophilus, should death spare him; has provided for one of the children, a lad about eleven years of age, and is in hopes, by the exertions of his friends, to further aid and assist them.

Here ended the relation as it was at the period when the foregoing particulars were put to paper; and I feel myself happy in the addition it is in my power to make to it. Theophilus, by degrees, regained his faculties and health; his friend procured for him the appointment he had in view; and he is now relieved from want, and likely, in some measure, to provide for his family:—though not restored to affluence, he is placed rather above “the bitter grasps of smarting poverty.” S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Tb—n street, Feb. 14.*  
SO much has been written, said, and sung, of Dr. Johnson and his Biographer, that it is unpardonable to add any thing more, without holding a little apologetic chat with you, Mr. Urban. Whether you are to be considered as judge, jury, or party concerned, I am heartily willing to submit the following to your deci-

decision—and as I thus leave you at liberty to take, sink, burn, or destroy, what I write, can any thing more be expected of me?—Now to the point.

There are but two opinions relative to the propriety of publishing Dr. Johnson's history, as we have it in the works of Boswell, Piozzi, &c.—The one is, that besides the amusement such books afford, they tend to convey instruction precisely in the manner the world is ready to receive it. The other opinion is, that it is foreign to the genuine purposes of biography to collect together corkscrew anecdotes, toothpick moralities, and oak-stick philosophy; in a word, to convert (or pervert) what might have been an excellent piece of biographical writing into a tolerable jest-book, and convince the world, that Lord Chesterfield was right when he called Dr. Johnson "a respectable Hot-potato."

It is not for me to decide between two opinions so different, especially as my worthy friends the booksellers tell me "they have no reason to complain;"—and their opinion ought to have weight with authors.

In my humble judgement of Dr. Johnson, the brightest feature in his character was that which his biographers seem to have overlooked; I mean, THE PERFECT CONSCIOUSNESS OF HIS FAILINGS. This the Doctor seems to have had in the nicest degree; it always accompanied him, and, joined to his irresolution, embittered many of his days and nights. If the publication of his Prayers and Diary still wants to be justified, let it be on this score, that they prove Johnson to have been a man whose inward struggles were always directed to overcome habits of which he was painfully conscious, that he did not seek to excuse those failings by the delusions of scepticism or sophistry, but that he prayed, resolved, and earnestly contended against them. Every panegyric in which this part of the Doctor's character is not included, ought to be deemed imperfect. What more have the greatest and best men in all ages done, tho' perhaps with better success?

He that is conscious of his failings, will be also conscious of his virtues. It would be easy to prove this from the whole tenor of the Doctor's character. In his biographical works, when he praises a virtue of which he is conscious, or censures a failing which resembles his own, he praises and censures in words that could only have been supplied by

this consciousness. Hence, in perusing the Lives of the Poets, I have often traced Johnson depicting his own mind so strikingly, so accurately, so naturally and faithfully, that I could not resist the inclination to make a selection of some passages, which, put together, appear to form an exact and just character of him. And after so much has been said of the Doctor, I hope it will not be disagreeable to your readers to peruse a CHARACTER OF DR. JOHNSON "WRITTEN BY HIMSELF."—"*Memento anime de te fabula narratur.*"

"His miscellanies contain a collection of short compositions, written some as they were dictated by a mind at leisure, and some as they were called forth by different occasions. (Vol. I. Cowley, p. 53.) His power is not so much to move the affections, as to exercise the understanding. (p. 86.) His levity never leaves his learning behind it. (p. 61.) The plenitude of the writer's knowledge flows in upon his page, so that the reader is commonly surprised into some improvement. (ibid.) He wrote with abundant fertility, with much thought, but with little imagery; he is never pathetic, and rarely sublime, but always either ingenious or learned, either acute or profound. (p. 86.) He read much, and yet borrowed little. (p. 87.) He was in his own time considered as of unrivalled excellence. (ibid.) He is one of those writers that improved our taste and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude, though, having done much, he left much to do. (Denham, p. 118.) It appears in all his writings that he had the usual concomitant of great abilities, a lofty and steady confidence in himself, perhaps not without some contempt of others; for scarcely any man ever wrote so much, and praised so few. Of his praise he was very frugal; as he set its value high, and considered his mention of a name as a security against the waste of time, and a certain preservative against oblivion. (Milton, p. 130, 131.) While he contented himself to write [politics], he perhaps did only what his conscience dictated; and if he did not very vigilantly watch the influence of his own passions, and the gradual prevalence of opinions, first willingly admitted, and then habitually indulged, if objections, by being overlooked, were forgotten, and desire superinduced conviction; yet he shared only the common weakness of mankind, and might be no less



less sincere than his opponents. (p. 151.) He taught only the state-doctrine of authority, and the unpleasant duty of submission; and he had been so long not only the monarch but the tyrant of literature, that almost all mankind were delighted to find him defied and insulted by a new name, not yet considered as any man's rival. (p. 155.) I cannot but remark a kind of respect, perhaps unconsciously, paid to this great man by his biographers; every house in which he resided is historically mentioned, as if it were an injury to neglect naming any place that he honoured with his presence. (p. 173.)

His warmest advocates must allow, that he never spared any asperity of reproach, or brutality of insolence. (p. 190.) He never learned the art of doing little things with grace; he overlooked the minor excellence of suavity and softness; he was a lion that had no skill in dandling the kid. (p. 118.) He was naturally a thinker for himself, confident of his own abilities, and disdainful of help or hindrance. There is in his writings nothing by which the pride of other authors might be gratified, or favour gained; no exchange of praise, or solicitation of support. (p. 161.) He had watched with great diligence the operations of human nature, and traced the effects of opinion, humour, interest, and passion. From such remarks proceeded that great number of sententious distichs which have passed into conversation, and are added as proverbial axioms to the general stock of practical knowledge. (Butler, p. 280.) He improved taste, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to English literature. (Roscommon, p. 320.) He passed his time in the company that was highest both in rank and wit, from which even his obstinate sobriety did not exclude him. Though he drank water, he was enabled by his fertility of mind to heighten the mirth of Bacchanalian assemblies. (Waller, p. 247.) His convivial power of pleasing is universally acknowledged; but those who conversed with him intimately, found him not only passionate, especially in his old age, but resentful. (p. 361.) To see the highest mind thus levelled with the meanest, may produce some solace to the consciousness of weakness, and some mortification to the pride of wisdom. But let it be remembered, that minds are not levelled in their powers, but when they are first levelled in

their desires. (Dryden, vol. II. p. 23.) His reputation in time was such, that his name was thought necessary to the success of every poetical or literary performance, and therefore he was engaged to contribute something, whatever it might be, to many publications. (p. 55.)

That conversion will always be suspected that apparently comes with interest. He that never finds his error till it hinders his progress towards wealth or honour, will not be thought to love truth only for herself. Yet it may easily happen, that information may come at a commodious time; and, as truth and interest are not by any fatal necessity at variance, that one may by accident introduce the other. When opinions are struggling into popularity, the arguments by which they are opposed or defended become more known; and he that changes his profession would perhaps have changed it before, with the like opportunities of instruction. (p. 61.) See vol. I. p. 151. 155.

The modesty which made him so slow to advance, and so easy to be repelled, was certainly no suspicion of deficient merit, or unconsciousness of his own value; he appears to have known, in its whole extent, the dignity of his character, and to have set a very high value on his power and performance. He probably did not offer his conversation, because he expected it to be solicited; and he retired from a cold reception, not submissive, but indignant, with such reverence of his own greatness as made him unwilling to expose it to neglect or violation. (p. 84.) He has been described as magnificently presiding over the younger writers, and assuming the distribution of poetical fame; but he who excels has a right to teach; and he whose judgement is incontestable, may, without usurpation, examine and decide. (p. 85.)

His criticism may be considered as general or occasional. In his general precepts, which depend upon the nature of things, and the structure of the human mind, he may doubtless be safely recommended to the confidence of the reader; but his occasional and particular positions were sometimes interested, sometimes negligent, and sometimes capricious. (p. 103.) His scholastic acquisitions seem not proportionate to his opportunities and abilities. He could not, like Milton or Cowley, have made his name illustrious merely by his learning. He mentions but few books, and those such

such as lie in the beaten track of regular study; from which if ever he departs, he is in danger of losing himself in unknown regions. (p. 111.) Yet it cannot be said that his genius is ever unprovided of matter, or that his fancy languishes in penury of ideas. His works abound with knowledge, and sparkle with illustrations. There is scarce any science or faculty that does not supply him with occasional images and lucky similitudes; every page discovers a mind very widely acquainted both with art and nature, and in full possession of great stores of intellectual wealth. (p. 112.)

The power that predominated in his intellectual operations was rather strong reason than quick sensibility. Upon all occasions that were presented, he studied rather than felt, and produced sentiments not such as nature enforces, but meditation supplies. With the simple and elemental passions, as they spring separately in the mind, he seems not much acquainted; and seldom describes them, but as they are complicated by the various relations of society, and confused in the tumults and agitations of life. (p. 173.) He was a man of such estimation among his companions, that the casual censures or praises which he dropt in conversation were considered, like those of Scaliger, as worthy of preservation. (Smith, p. 249.) His phrases are original, but they are sometimes harsh; as he inherited no elegance, none has he bequeathed. His expression has every mark of laborious study; the line seldom seems to have been formed at once: the words did not come till they were called, and were then put by constraint into their places, where they do their duty, but do it sulkily. In his greater compositions there may be found more rigid flatness than graceful dignity. (Prior, vol. III. p. 37.)

If any judgement be made from his books of his moral character, nothing will be found but purity and excellence. (Addison, vol. II. p. 378.) In cases indifferent, he was zealous for virtue, truth, and justice; he knew very well the necessity of goodness to the present and future happiness of mankind,—nor is there perhaps any writer who has less endeavoured to please by flattering the appetites or perverting the judgement. (Savage, vol. III. p. 350.)

Such is the canto, Mr. Urban, if I may be allowed to call it so, which I have made out of the Doctor's Lives of

the Poets. Every passage may not be thought alike applicable; but whoever is conversant with his writings, and remembers his manners, will, I think, allow that, taken together, they form a more just character of the Doctor, than we can expect from the partiality of his friends, or the rancour of his enemies. Perhaps, however, my selection will be called whimsical; and it will be said, that there is not that happy apposition of sentiments which I fancy. If so, the article will at least be amusing to some of your readers, and offensive, I hope, to none. It may be necessary to add, that the edition I used is that published in 4 vols. 8vo. 1783.

But whatever opinion the world may entertain of Dr. Johnson, from reading the accounts given by his biographers, and however such accounts may be grateful to the taste of the age, I trust that the time is fast approaching, when all that is really valuable of Dr. Johnson will acquire its due rank in the esteem of the judicious, and when, all his follies forgotten, the author of the *Rambler* will be considered as one of those men, of whom the eighteenth century hath reason to be proud.

There is an opinion given by Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of Addison*, which, I confess, I wish had been deeply imprinted on the minds of some of his friends, to direct their judgement, and check their zeal. "The delicate features of the mind, the nice discriminations of character, and the minute peculiarities of conduct, are soon obliterated; and it is surely better that caprice, affectation, frolic, and folly, however they might delight in the description, should be silently forgotten, than that, by wanton merriment and unseizable detection, a pang should be given to a widow, a daughter, a brother, or a friend."

Yours, &c.

AMBRUS.

Mr. URBAN, *St. James's-Str. Feb. 3.*  
IN the Monthly Review for December, 1787, my attention was particularly arrested by a severe critique on *Walter's Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards*. The great pains, which the author of this critique seemed to have taken to place those Memoirs in a ridiculous light, induced me to suspect him of some invidious motive; I therefore determined to read the work, and immediately ordered a copy from my bookseller. I must confess, I was particularly induced to this from having generally ob-

lerved.

served, that all Irish productions, no matter how great their merit, are treated very illiberally by the London Reviewers.

Having gotten the *Memoirs*, I perused them with strict attention. The pleasure which they afforded me determined me to take this method of pointing out to your numerous readers some instances of gross illiberality in the critique in question:—instances, however, that must strike every reader who will take the same trouble that I have; though he may, like me, be a total stranger to the antiquities of Ireland, and totally ignorant of the theory of music.

Our critic (who makes several clumsy attempts at humour) will not admit that the work "has novelty to recommend it," because it treats of old subjects. Now I have always thought, that it is not the subject, but the manner in which the subject is treated, that gives the air of novelty to a work. "Though Ireland (says Mr. W.) has been long famed for its poetry and music, these subjects have never yet been treated of historically." This is certainly no bad reason for Mr. W's assertion, that his work has novelty to recommend it, which our critic calls a *Bull*, but not a *Jack Bull*, as he wittily observes.

That the Irish should pretend to a high antiquity gives our critic great pain; and in revenge he makes Mr. W. talk nonsense, and grossly abuses his learned friend Colonel Vallancey. He also construes Mr. W's conjecture respecting the true æra of the Bards and Druids in Ireland into an assertion, wisely omitting the qualifying word "probably," which Mr. W. not only modestly uses on that occasion, but frequently while treating of the dark æge.

Our critic censures Mr. W. for giving to his Bards colleges, institutes, &c. and on the authority of Irish witnesses, whom he has taken the liberty to suborn. Yet it was natural enough, I think, for our author to consult Irish historians and Irish poets for information. Our angry critic too, happening to discover the celebrated Abbe du Bos amongst Mr. W's favourite authors, loses all patience, and not only abuses him in a most ungentlemanly manner, but either ignorantly or maliciously translates his "*basle continue*" *through base*. I lay maliciously, because by putting it into italics, he probably intended that it should be mistaken by his readers for Mr. W's translation.—Another crime

laid to our author's charge is his having given the *lib. & sat.* of a passage from Horace.—But that he should describe the dress of the Bards, because they are said to have worn *trasse*, &c. is a crime of the blackest dye. Nor can he forgive him for presuming to display a great deal of erudition in his account of the CAOINE, or Irish cry, and for telling us, that women are employed, even at this day, in heightening, "with the melting sweetness of the female voice," the solemn ceremony of a funeral in Munster and Connaught. Yet it is in such a work one would naturally look for such information. As to the critic's witty observation on the effects\* and different species of Irish music, also on the *Heirne*, the *Jackder-Channor*, and the *Horn*, I shall pass them unnoticed, and leave him to laugh at his own jokes, convinced that he alone is capable of enjoying them. Nor shall I comment on his unfair representation of Mr. W's conjectures concerning the use of the flute amongst the early Irish. But I cannot, in justice to my author, pass unnoticed over our critic's false quotation respecting the *musical contests* (p. 430). The passage stands thus in the *Memoirs*—Speaking doubtfully of such contests amongst the Irish, Mr. W. proceeds: "Keating, indeed, gives us room to think there were. According to this historian, the Bards were obliged to assemble annually at Tamar, in order to exhibit their musical as well as poetical compositions; and those approved by the assembly were ordered to be taught in the schools. This implies a contest."

In p. 431 our critic asserts, that because an act was ordained in the reign of Edward III. restricting the English nobility from entertaining Irish minstrels, &c. that therefore Froissart's account of the respect paid by the four Irish Kings who visited Richard II. to their minstrels, must be false. Now, our critic might have known, that the operation of this act was not only confined to the pale, but merely to the English; and that its operations, even thus circumscribed, were not of long duration. But it was necessary to endeavour to invalidate Froissart's account, before he ventured to assert, that formerly "the character of Bard in Ireland was little bet-

\* In the quotation of Mr. W's observation on the effects of Irish music, the critic has substituted *unjustifiable* for *irresistible*.

ter than that of piper to the White Boys." See p. 433.

Our critic's tenderness for Dr. Burney (who is perhaps his countryman) makes him wish that Mr. W. may have quoted him falsely; but, on consulting the Doctor's work, I find that Mr. W. has not deviated from him even in a syllable. Neither has he falsely quoted Sir W. Jones. He has, indeed, unfortunately called Mr. Warton and Hawkins *Doctors*, and allowed a few errors of the press to escape his notice. But these are faults for which you, Mr. Urban, or any other liberal critic, would not, I am sure, censure him.

Our critic certainly talks very learnedly about music, as learnedly as if Dr. Burney had stood at his elbow while he wrote. Here, undoubtedly, Mr. W. is no match for him; for he insinuates in his Preface his slender knowledge of the theory of music. "When I happen (says he) to speak scientifically of music, it is Mr. Beauford that generally dictates." But music was not his theme; his subject, however, involving it, he was necessitated to speak occasionally of it, as an historian.

Both Bruce and Dr. Burney must certainly be very angry with Mr. W. for telling his mind, with all the candour of youth, about the Theban harp, and will probably, on that account, censure both him and his *Memoirs*, in their respective publications now in the press. To this, however, I would advise him to submit patiently. So young an author should not attempt to enter the lists with two literary veterans.

But I fear I am trespassing too much on your patience. I shall therefore reserve for another letter my observations on other parts of this redoubtable critique. Nor shall I, lest you should suspect me of partiality, bestow any encomium on the *Memoirs*, not even on those beautiful translations from the Irish with which Mr. W. has interspersed both the body of his work and the Appendix. To withhold all praise is better than to endeavour, like our critic, to damn with faint praise such parts as defy censure.

P. S. I beg leave to observe, that on stepping into a foreign bookseller's shop, since writing the above, for the new Opera of *Il Re Teodoro*, I accidentally saw on the counter the *Essempi di Letterarie di Roma*, for March, 1787; in which I read with much pleasure several

passages from Mr. W.'s work translated into Italian, and warm encomiums from the *Lord of Harmony* on the work in general. "L'erudizione del tutto pellegriana all' Italia, le dissertazioni d'alcuni dotti antiquari dell' Accademia Reale Irlandese, gli aneddoti interessanti, e rare cognizioni che ci s'elchiscono in ogni pagina, e le memorie biografiche d'alcuni Bardi recenti, specialmente dell' ultimo di essi, cioè del celebre Carolano, sono i pregi singolari che richiamano a quest' opera l'attenzione dell' antiquario, del poeta, e di chiunque vuol considerare gli nomi e i primi avvanziamenti, e progressi della società." Of the account of the CAOTHE, which gave such offence to the English critic, the Roman critic thus speaks: "Meriterebbe altresì d'essere tradotta per intero la descrizione che fa il Signor Walker del CAOTHE o sia canto funebre, che face vano tutti gli ordini de' Bardi insieme sopra il corpo del defunto Eroe." I could not observe the spirit of liberality which breathes through this whole critique from a distant clime, without blushing for my countrymen.

CANDIDE.

Remarks on PINKERTON'S "Dissertation on the Goths," &c. Concluded from p. 306.

I HOPE I shall not be found to derive too much from the unity of my subject, if I subjoin a few remarks on the effects of an inaccuracy in another famous writer of antiquity relative to it.

Cæsar begins the narrative of his affairs by telling us, that all Gaul was divided into three parts, and that the natives of one of them were called, in their own language, *Celtae*, and in that of the Romans, *Galli*. Now it is apparent that the distinction is very negligently noted, since the second syllable of what is given as the native name is itself a Latin addition. He seems afraid of blemishing the beauty of his page with so uncouth a word as *Cel*, i. e. *Kel*; and, according to the practice of his countrymen, softened the initial into *G*, and gave a termination to the word; a convenience and delicacy whereof all the Northern languages are destitute. But the greater confusion arises from his method of division. To speak in the terms of logic; he divides a genus into three species, whereof one is the genus; the *Belgae* and *Aquitani* being two, and the *Celtae* the third. In conformity to this, the country which the last-mentioned

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oned people inhabited is called by the geographers *Gallia Celtica*, that is, *Gallia Gaul*. I mention not this in contempt of *Cæsar*, since he was not writing a natural history, but military and political memoirs: and the popular names and divisions of countries were sufficient for his purpose. I advance it only to shew how pedants are misled by authority.

It may assist my design to exemplify here with what fond veneration these Kelts or Galls always retained the generic name of their parent nation, to whatever age, to whatever country, and from whatever part of their own they migrated. And in this, that I may observe the order of time, I shall first mention the city of *Calgadu*, at the mouth of the *Evenus*, in *Ætolia*, to prove that, in the remotest age, these people established colonies, and called them by their names, in countries far Eastward of their boundaries.

For many years they continued to menace Italy and Greece with conquest; and, about 570 before the Christian æra, an immense emigration of them, under the conduct of *Brennus*, having in a great battle defeated the *Macedonians*, whose kingdom had been long the bulwark of Greece, poured down upon *Ætolia* and *Phocis*. A detachment of this army made its way through *Thessaly*; and, passing along the shores of *Macedon* and *Thrace*, crossed the *Hellaspont*, and settled on the Northern side of *Phrygia*, between the *Sangar* and the *Halys*. This country they called *Gallacia*; but, from the circumstance of some Greek colonies being before settled in it, it came to be called by the geographers *Gallo-Græcia*. The strangers, however, still preserved themselves so distinctly from the original inhabitants, or prevailed so completely over them, that when *St. Jerome* visited the country 600 years after, he found the language of it the same as that spoken in his time at *Ti-ves*; and such probably it still remains in appellative terms, as well as in the names of places\*. Thus, those who seized the

\* On remarquera que dans le nom d'une mansion qui sur une autre voit port le nom d'*Essebriga*, le terme purement Celtique ou Galate de *briga* étant connu pour désigner un point, le cours du fleuve *Halys* doit en effet traverser ce passage. *D'Armen. c.* *Brig*, *bridge*, however, is one of the terms common to the Gallie and Gothic.

North-west corner of Spain (though itself a Gallic country) distinguished their acquisition by the name of *Callæcia*, which is now called *Gallicia*; and thus the emigrants from the Continent gave the name *Caledonia* to the Northern end of Britain. A body of Galls, who occupied the territory on the Iberus in Spain, united their name with that of the natives, and were called *Cal-tiberia*; as a colony of Finns, settling themselves in Ireland, became distinguished by the term *Fingals*.

When the Saxons conquered this island, the few natives who escaped the general destruction retired to the mountainous country beyond the *Severn*, to which they gave the name, not of that which they had abandoned (however dear to them), but the generic one of their nation, *Gall*; the initial of which the Saxons, according to their practice, have changed into *W*, a letter peculiar to their own dialects\*.

About the 8th century, a colony of Galls established themselves in *Dacia*, upon the *Danube*, and called their territory *Gallacia*, which the *Tentonic* people who surrounded them have changed into *Wallachia*.

About the time of *Julius Cæsar*, the Germans made frequent incursions into *Belgic Gall*, from which they were separated by the *Rhine*; and, as the Roman power declined, they got possession of the whole country. And the posterity of these men, from that circumstance, acquired the name of *Wallons*.

Of Gallic districts, cities, rivers, and mountains, most of which still retain enough of their ancient names to indicate their origin, is the coast of *Calabria* in Italy, the more modern residence of the *Calabris*, who before possessed the territory of that name in *Apulia*; the country of the *Callæci* in *Tarraconia* in Spain, whose name is now lost; *Calacte* in Italy, now *Cornia*; the city of *Senæ Gallica* near the *Ælis*, on the Adriatic shore, now called

\* For those who will be led only by authority, there is that of *Wallis*: "Literum G & W frequentissima est commutatio." Preface.—And of *Spekman*: "Galli semper C utuntur pro Sax. p, i. e. pro W. *Gif* (*Garrania*).—Examples of the Saxon practice in appellative words beginning with G, are, *Wager*, *Warden*, *Wardrobe*, *Warrent*, *War*, to which may be added the name *William*, for *Gager*, *Gardon*, *Guantrobe*, *Garrante*, *Guerra*, and *Guillaume*.

*Strabonius*. *Calliopolis*\*, in the Gulph of Tarentum, is changed to *Gallipoli*; as are two other cities of the same name, one in Sicily, and the other on the Thracian Chersonese. *Calagurris* (Lore), on the Ebro, was the capital of the Vascones, who, after passing the Pyrenees, gave their name to a province of Gall, which is still recognised under that of *Cajcognes*. There was a *Gallurum* in Spain, whose name is lost in that of *Cuara*, on the Gallego; and another in Macedon, now *Calice*. The *Forum Gallorum* is now *Castel Franco*; and *Calatia* is *Gaija*, near Caserta. *Calagorix*, *Calagum*, and *Calcaria*, in Gaul, are changed into *Cazeres*, *Chailh*, and *Gadieres*; and on the site of *Calcaria*, in Britain, stands the English town of *Tadcaster*. *Galla* in Lusitania assumed, in the middle ages, the name of *Perre*, and afterwards, in conjunction with it, gave the designation of *Portugal* to a kingdom.

I am ignorant what names the little islands of *Gaulis*, one by Malta, and one by Crete, have taken, but the *Calanria Insula* are called, by the French geographers, *Iles des Corsairs*. The island of *Calymna*, one of the Sporades, retains its ancient name. Of rivers, are the *Calycadæus* in Cilicia, *Calbis* in Caria, *Galefus*, now *Galeso*, in Italy; and of mountains is *Calpe* in Spain, the Column of Hercules, on which is situated the modern fortress of Gibraltar. And, from all the examples of the custom of these universal settlers, I would infer, that the country of *Gallilee*, on the Northern frontier of Palestine, owes its name to them. When Salmanazar carried off the original inhabitants of this region, he supplied their place with a colony of strangers from his own dominions; and, as they gave its present name to the territory, it is reasonable to believe that they were a nation of Galls who had scoured somewhere in the vast empire of Assyria. On the side of Palestine, next to Arabia Petraea, is a district distinguished by the name of *Golanus*, from a mountain called *Golan*. And the country of Batanea (a conquest of the Israelites under Og, king of Basan) is separated from Lake Genazareth by a narrow margin of land, called *Golanitis*, from *Golan*, a strong place at the Southern entrance.

These examples I do not offer with much confidence; but I hope, from the previous ones, an argument is easily deducible to prove all that I have affirmed in the premises.

Before I conclude, Mr. Urban, I would fain gratify your readers with the etymology of the term which I have made the subject of this dissertation, but must confess my inability. The assumed or surnames of a people are more easily traced than the generic word, and are often mistaken for it. I proceed to a remarkable example. The Romans called more than one Gallic race by the name of *Cimbri*, and the peninsula of Jutland, from which Galls were doubtless expelled, *Cimbria Chersonesus*. The word is the Roman orthography for *Cymmar*, which is the more common and familiar term by which the Welsh (as we call them) designate themselves at this day, as they do their language by that of *Cymraeg*. The words of this root may be thus traced and translated: *cymrad*, concordia, *cymmar*, sodalis, quasi *comrade* (a word still retained in the French, and thence adopted into our language), but from their going in troops, as our author supposes, but to distinguish themselves from foreigners, deriving the name of their nation from *cymmyd*, capere, accipere; and thus some *cymmyd*, dignitas, æstimation; *cymmydwy*, æstimatus, &c.

Mr. Pinkerton notes these etymologies without remarking their analogy. Nor does he observe that the names of his friends, the Gots and Goths, or, as the Romans called them, *Getae* and *Gothi*\*, are derived also from their way of life, and signify the same thing. And yet, what is more obvious than that they come from the Teutonic verb *geran*, *ger*, *got*, *gotten*, and denote a people who profess to *get* territory by expulsion of the natives. In the days of violence and adventure, acquisition signified right; and, in the language of our common-law, the terms conqueror and founder are synonymous. Perhaps it would not please Mr. Pinkerton to learn that *Scythian*, which he venerates

\* Polybius tells us of another people, whose name was as analogous to the name of these as their way of life to theirs: "They sent ambassadors also to the Gauls who lived on the Alps and along the Rhene; these were called *Getae*, because their custom was to serve in armies for a certain hire; for this is what the name imports." *Hampton's Polyb. Gen. Hist. b. 11. c. 2.*

\* That is, *Gallians*. Some may chuse to derive the first word from *geran*, though there is no other relation between the two than the accidental similitude of sound.

so much, as well as *Scot* (which is obviously derived from it), signifies, in some of the Gaelic dialects, a wanderer, though whether the appellative or the proper name is the parent of the other I will not take upon me to determine.

In conformity to this principle of distinguishing themselves by an appellation significant of their habits or accidental qualities, the Gothic tribe which prevailed over Gaul at the dissolution of the Roman empire, assumed the glorious distinction of *Franks*, or freemen; and bestowed the opprobrious name of *Sclavones*,<sup>†</sup> or slaves, on another nation, which seized the provinces of the lower Danube. The terms are still retained by the posterity of each, though any cause of reproach on one side, or envy on the other, has long since been destroyed.

It was this principle that induced the people of the Lower Rhine, in a more remote age, to call themselves *Germani*, or, as the Romans termed them, *Germani*, that is, *guerre man*, quasi warrior, and which we still continue to them. And thus, amidst the confusion of nations which came down upon the empire in the 4th and 5th centuries, those who occupied the countries of the Upper Rhine, Suabia, and Alsace, took the name of *Alemanni* or *Almani*, quasi *men of all tribes*, which is still retained by the French as a designation for the whole Teutonic people, with as little propriety as we observe in extending to them the term of Germans.

The truth is, that the generic name of all the nations inhabiting the regions beyond the Rhine and Alps, and speaking the same language, is neither Germans, Allemanni, Scythians, Goths, nor Goths, but Teutons, and of their country Teutland. The former word the Romans, according to their custom, softened into Teutones; but it is still retained by us in the term *Dutch*, which we bestow peculiarly on the Batavian provinces.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured by several inductions (perhaps too many for the patience of the reader) to discover truth, as well as to detect the errors of a work in which the author's judgement seems as much impeded by erudition as perverted by a very whimsical modification of ill humour. If I have not observed the accuracy of logical method, I have escaped the absurdities

into which the affection of it sometimes betrays its votaries<sup>¶</sup>.

Yours, &c.

SECUTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodbridge, April 2.*

YOU receive drawings of a very capital silver medal in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Carthew. The legend:

□ PAVLS A DEERSTEYN LXXV AN.

□ VOLCKER NICOLAI LXIX.

Reverse:

□ CONIVGES L ANNORVM POSTERIS

MONVM. RELIQUERVNT. □

Inner legend:

CYRA DOMI: VIVAX CONCORDIA.  
CLC.LCC.XXIV.

Mr. Barrington, in his *Observations on Ancient Statutes*, has these words, fol. 293, note: "I have been informed that, when a man and his wife have been married in Germany fifty years, there is a sort of second marriage celebrated with the greatest festivity. As also, that in Holland, after a man and his wife have been married 25 years, there is a solemnity which is called a *silver marriage*; after 50, it is dignified with the name of a *golden one*." The above fully accounts for the occasion of striking this medal. Yours, &c. R. L.

Mr. URBAN,

March 24.

AMONG the many advantages accruing to society from the publication of your Miscellany, one of the principal is, the opportunity it affords of gently exposing, in a general manner, errors and improprieties that should be noticed and checked at their beginning, before they become too deeply rooted to be eradicated; and this is often done by means of your Magazine, and there-

† Example. "Chap. II. Part. II. The Germans were Scythians. First grand argument from identity of language. This may be proved as follows. We have a venerable monument of the Scythic or Gothic language in the Gospels translated by Ulfilas, bishop of the Goths in Mœsia, in the year 367. Another fragment, containing part of the Epistle to the Romans, has been lately discovered in the library of Wolfenbützel; and other fragments of the Gothic language have also been found, for which see Mr. Lye's notes to his edition of the Gothic Gospels.—All these remain, as being Gothic, are Scythic: for it has been incontrovertibly proven, that Goths and Scythians are synonymous terms for the same people." *Pinkerton*.

† See plate II. fig. 1.—For the other figures in that plate, see p. 311.





Fig. 5. p. 322



Fig 6



Fig 7.



fore it is that I address you on a matter of serious importance.

I do not lodge any complaint, Mr. Urban, against the superior clergy; they are all, or most of them, men too liberal-minded, too well-informed, and too well-acquainted with the world, to fall into a practice so derogatory to the honour and interest of the church, as is the one I have to reprehend. I am sorry to observe, that there are men among the inferior clergy, who, to gratify any pique they have chanced to imbibe against an individual of their parish, will compose and preach a sermon purposely for the sake of lashing that particular person, applying to that one end all such words, maxims, and phrases of Scripture, as can possibly be wrested and turned to the point wherem the chastised object has offended. What can this be called, Sir, but malicious railing, couched in holy language? How little did the Sacred Historians and Apostles imagine to what purposes their words and meanings would be perverted! To consider this extraordinary kind of oratory in a moral light; it is unfair to fall foul on an adversary in a place, and at a time, when he is restrained by every law of decency and custom from defending and vindicating himself; and this may very justly be deemed a species of cowardice peculiar to some members of the church. On reflecting on such conduct seriously, one finds it replete with consequences of the most pernicious nature. What impressions can exhortations to forbearance, meekness, benevolence, philanthropy, charity, humility, forgiveness, and Christian unity, make upon a congregation, that come from the mouth of a Preacher, who vents his spleen, spight, ill-nature, and resentments, in the pulpit? can such behaviour contribute towards supporting the dignity of the clerical character, and the reverence due to the church? what force can the precepts of a man of this disposition have upon his hearers? In regard to the orator himself, what service can these personal lectures do him? They can have no other effect than that of rendering him ridiculous and odious to his adversary, and contemptible to his congregation. To conclude: the people, acquainted with the circumstances that have given rise to such a discourse are shocked at the profanation of the pulpit and sacred function, those who are not, find the oration utterly incomprehensible; and the person to whom it was ad-

ressed leaves the church with a determined resolution to revenge himself on the person the first opportunity, and to ridicule him on every occasion; and here is the foundation fixed of a lasting enmity betwixt the clergyman and the parishioner.

I do not mean, by any thing I have said, to insinuate that there is any impropriety in preachers endeavouring, in general, to correct the vices of the age, and the faults to which mankind are subject: lectures to this purpose are highly laudable. My only intention is, to declaim against offensive and indecent personalities, that are disgusting, unavailing, mean, and ludicrous; and to observe, that persons who only go to hear divine service should previously divest themselves of all enmities, heart-burnings, jealousies, and resentments; and, if this is to be expected from the hearers, surely it is the least that can be expected from the minister.

Yours, &c. ALMOND.

Mr. URBAN,

Mar. 9.

**A**S Bishop Preston's request to be translated from Leighlin and Ferns to St. David's has not been complied with by the Ministry, who were, it seems, unwilling to make, or rather to revive, such a precedent; it may be an amusement to some of your readers to be informed how many prelates have been removed from Ireland to England, and who was the last to whom this indulgence was granted. I have therefore transmitted the underwritten list, which, I am apt to believe, may be accurate as far as it goes, though possibly not complete, from my not having an opportunity of consulting Ware, De Prelulis Hiberniæ.

I. 1323. John de Eglesecliff, a Dominican friar, from Connor to Landaff, by Papal bull. He was ejected from his bishoprick in Ireland during a civil war. (Gouwin, edit. Richardson, p. 606, not.)

II. 1362. Roger Cradock, a friar minor, from Waterford to Landaff, by Papal bull. (Ibid. p. 607.)

III. 1376. John Swaffam, a white friar, from Cloyne to Bangor, by Papal bull. He obtained this favour in consequence of his having distinguished himself by his writings against the followers of Wickhiffe. (Ibid. p. 623.)

IV. 1395. Robert Waidhy, from Dublin to Cluckchester. He attended the Black Prince into foreign parts, and was promoted to the see of Aire in Gascooy,

but was translated by Papal bull to the Archbishoprick of Dublin. It was de-  
scending, to become a suffragan Prelate  
in England; but he soon re-ascended to  
a primacy, being raised to the see of  
York in 1396\*. (Godwin, p. 508.)

V. 1396. Robert Read, a Domini-  
can friar, from Waterford to Carlisle,  
by Papal bull. (Ibid. p. 766.)

VI. 1398. Thomas Peverell, white  
friar, from Orlory to Landaff. (Ib. 409.)

VII. 1452. James Blakeden, from  
Achad, alias Achonry, to Bangor, by Pa-  
pal bull. (Ibid. p. 524.)

VIII. 1521. John Kite, from Ar-  
magh to Carlisle, or rather from Ar-  
magh to the archbishoprick of Thebes,  
with which he held Carlisle, by a per-  
petual commendam. (Ibid. p. 770, not  
s.) And it is observable, that in the  
inscription on his monument in the chan-  
cel of Stepney church (Weever, p. 539),  
his archbishoprick in Greece is only  
mentioned:

In Greece Arch Bishop elected wortheley,  
And late of Carlisle ruling pastorally.

To accept the diminutive see of Car-  
lisle in lieu of the primacy of all Ire-  
land, shewed a strong predilection for  
England. He probably took the other  
secular archbishoprick, that he might not  
lose the titles usually annexed to that  
superior dignity—in the epitaph, which  
is in a language very uncouth, he is de-  
nominated, "John Kite, Londoner ap-  
pelle."

IX. 1567. It appears from Ware  
(Hibernia Sacra, p. 120), that Hugh  
Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin, was in  
this year translated to the bishoprick of  
Oxford, which had been vacant ten  
years. He was, according to Strype  
(Eccles. Mem. vol. III. p. 228), conse-  
crated Archbishop Sept. 4; and, accord-  
ing to Ware, on the 8th of that month,  
1557; and the latter adds, that Queen  
Mary appointed him Chancellor of Ire-  
land the next day. This office he is said  
to have discharged many years with re-  
putation, but that, being grown old, he  
desired to return and die in his own  
country, as he did, in 1568, at Swin-  
brooke, in Bedfordshire. Strype's Life  
of Archbishop Parker, p. 225; in which  
there is a further account of this prelate.

X. 1582. Marmaduke Middleton,  
from Waterford to St. David's. In

Strype's Life of Archbishop Grindal, p.  
270, there is a letter from Bishop Mid-  
dleton to Secretary Walsingham, repre-  
senting the sad and necessitous state of  
his new diocese; and Strype remarks,  
that the prelate seemed by this letter to  
have been a grave good sort of man.  
He was, however, eight years after, not  
only deprived of his bishoprick, but  
formally degraded, by the High Com-  
missioners at Lambeth-house, of his e-  
piscopal robes and priestly vestments.  
Br. Willis, in his Survey of St. David's,  
p. 123, says, that, by the best informa-  
tion he could learn, the occasion of this  
censure was some simoniacal practices he  
had been guilty of, together with a no-  
torious abuse of a charity, and that he  
was also charged as if he had a design  
to alienate some lands of the Bishoprick,  
and to settle them on his son Richard,  
whom he made Archdeacon of Cardigan.  
But in a letter dated July 5, 1748, an  
extract from which I have read, Willis  
says, "that he was deprived for forging  
a will, and that it is said, he was con-  
victed of having two wives." He died  
Nov. 1, 1593, and was buried in the  
collegiate church of Windsor.

XI. 1603. John Thornborough, from  
Limerick to Bristol, which had been va-  
cant ten years. He held the deanry of  
York in commendam with both sees.

XII. 1627. William Murray, from  
Fernabore, usually called Kilsnane  
(united soon after the Restoration to the  
archbishoprick of Tuam), to Landaff.  
As this was the smallest bishoprick in  
Ireland, and estimated among the poor-  
est, Murray had good reasons for giv-  
ing a preference even to Landaff; and  
Richard Betts, D.D. who was appointed  
his successor, took a voyage of discovery  
to Ireland, and returned home unconse-  
crated. Ware, p. 229. 242.

XIII. 1641. James Usher, from  
Armagh to Carlisle. It was not, strictly  
speaking, a translation, because this ex-  
cellent and eminently learned man never  
ceded his archbishoprick; but, when  
compelled to leave Ireland, the see of  
Carlisle was granted to him in commenda-  
m, that he might have somewhat to  
support him. Godwin, p. 772.

XIV. 1665. On the death of Wil-  
liam Roberts, bishop of Bangor, in Au-  
gust 1665, Robert Price, Bishop of  
Ferry and Leighlin, was nominated to  
succeed him, but he died March 26,  
1666, before his election could be com-  
pleted. Willis, survey of Bangor, p.  
115.

\* Thomas Rushook, a predecessor in  
Chichester, was removed in 1388, and ob-  
liged to accept the small bishoprick of Tri-  
sum, now Kilmaree, in Ireland, but soon  
afterwards died of grief in England.

XV. 1667. William Fuller, from Limerick to Lincoln, by his assiduous industry and pains, on Bishop Lancy's removal to Ely. He had prepared many materials for writing the Life of Dr. Bramhall, primate of Ireland, but was prevented by his death, which happened at Kensington, in April 1671. *Mayn. Britan. Antiq. & Nov.* vol. II. p. 1477.

XVI. 1691. Edward Jones, from Cloyne to St. Asaph. According to Br. Willis, "he was, about the year 1699, suspended for some small time, as several of our writers tell us, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for simoniacal practices which he is said to have yielded to; as he did also (having a numerous family) to the filling up of a lease which his two predecessors refused to renew by the immediate command of the King, there being an intention that the estate should in future be held in demesne by the Bishops of that see." *Survey of St. Asaph*, p. 94. Bishop Burnet's account is, that the prosecution of Bishop Watson of St. David's, for simony, was followed by another prosecution against Bishop Jones, in which tho' the presumptions were very great, yet the evidence was not so clear as in the former case. *History of his own Times*, vol. II. p. 227.

From the preceding detail it appears, that, in 465 years, there have been only fifteen\* removals of Bishops from Ireland to England, with not one instance for almost a century, and the probability is, that all future solicitations will be fruitless. Two obvious reasons occur (and there may be others of greater importance) why no minister will countenance any remigration. One, that he would be perpetually teased with petitions, it being well known that the Anglo-Hibern. prelates are apt to be afflicted with what is called, in the natives of Switzerland, the *Postpatriidigia*, i. e. a passionate longing after home. The other, that, on the translation of a Bishop from an Irish to an English see, there is no lapse of preferment to the Crown.

W. & D.

P.S. Is it not implied in T. Search's letter (*Mag. for Jan.* p. 32—34), that his revisal and corrections are confined to the last year's volume of your useful *Miscellany*? But, trusting perhaps to his memory, he does not seem to be aware, that M. Skinner's account of *The Bourne Brook* at Hallings was inserted in

vol. LVI. p. 649.—Your correspondents, by citing page as well as volume, would save trouble to your readers; and some, from inadvertency, omit a reference even to the latter.

Mr. URBAN, *Isle of Wight, Mar. 9.*  
I REG a corner of your Magazine for the copy of a petition, now circulating through the Island, on the subject of the Slave-Trade. Every good man has long lamented that a nation like ours should lend its patronage to such frauds and barbarities as are exercised in this man-stealing, man-buying, and man-murdering system.

Thanks to heaven, the morning dawns which brings a brighter prospect. Not only the horrid nature of the business has been thoroughly investigated, but the actual state of it presented to universal attention, to promote a general union of remonstrance against the further progress of such inquiry. Even the *impolicy*, as well as the *criminality* of the Slave-Trade, has been evinced by the most unquestionable authorities.—Yet some persons say, they do not understand the question: to such we would reply—*Diserte justitiam morantur*—and refer them to a rule of moral conduct which can never beclouded by prejudiced and interested policy: "Whatsoever ye would, &c." St. Matthew.

The Quakers are entitled to distinguished respect from the friends of our liberating plan. Inspired by that divine radiance of which they religiously speak, they have extinguished slavery through all their extensive plantations. Every man who serves them is a voluntary agent for just wages; and they have reason to rejoice in the wisdom as well as equity of their determination. Not only where "the eye dejected, proud the heart distressed," are content and repose introduced; but gratitude and emulating obedience produce a more extensive cultivation and richer plenty.

Let free-born hands attend the salutary toil,  
And fairer harvests shall adorn the soil;  
The teeming earth shall mightrier stores disclose

And Trade and Virtue be no longer sever.  
Yours, &c. W. S. Jao.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled

WE, &c. of the Isle of Wight, beg leave to join the numerous and respectable body of Petitioners, who, supported by the best principles of moral and religious obligation,

\* Bishop Prior's did not take place.

as well as an enlightened regard to national prosperity, are applying to Parliament for the suppression of the Slave-Trade: a traffic which we have often deplored, as the disgrace of our free country, and exposing us, by the horrid cruelties which it occasions, to the indignation of the Universal Parent of mankind.

To be insensible to the present call on piety and benevolence, would be inconsistent with all our feelings and all our ideas as rational and accountable beings.

We consider the present efforts in favour of the rights of our oppressed fellow-creatures, as tending to constitute the most brilliant era in our national history, and would lend our voice in its progress.

To do what we would be done unto, we know to be the immutable law of equity, as well as the precept of our Divine Master: infinitely paramount to every consideration of local interest, or private avarice.

We see, therefore, with the utmost concern, that arguments, drawn from such polluted sources, are adventured to mislead the public opinion, to check a generous system of policy, and fall actively into indifference.

We abhor the baseness of such motives, and would enter our lasting protest against such misrepresentations. For though navigation and commerce are the grand sources of the nation's celebrity and strength, we are conscious that wealth can never be blessed or beneficial, which is acquired by violence and cruelty.

We have too high a sense of public honour to suppose our country must be indebted to the most infernal practices for her support; and are convinced, that to diffuse science, to spread the influence of every humanizing art, and especially the all-healing blessings of our mild religion, may go, in the happiest combination with every just prospect of gain, and under the blessings of heaven, to an exaltation and extent which the prepossessed and illiberal have never had in contemplation.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

SINCE the new part of Edinburgh, and its communication with the old town, has been so far completed as to evince the propriety of making the old part correspond in some degree with the new, a plan has been formed to continue a spacious street directly Southward from the North Bridge to that part of the town where the college or university is intended to be rebuilt: but, in order to effect this, the ancient Provost's house in Peebles Wynd must necessarily be taken down\*. This circumstance, to-

\* The old house where Q. Mary is said to have lodged is to be pulled down in

gether with its being the most ornamented of any house of its time, and being, by tradition, the house in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined after her surrender at Carberry-hill, may possibly induce you to preserve an engraving of it in your valuable repository. (See Plate III.)

Maxland, in his History of Edinburgh, gives the following account of this building:

On the South side of the High-street, and at the North-west corner of Peebles Wynd, is situated a magnificent edifice denominated the Black Turnpike†; which, were it not partly defaced by a false wooden front, would appear to be the most sumptuous building perhaps in Edinburgh; which, together with its front in Peebles Wynd, with three turnpikes thereunto belonging, form a noble structure. A principal proprietor of this building has been pleased to shew me a deed, wherein George Robertson of Lockart is acknowledged by the bailies of Edinburgh to be the son and heir of George Robertson, burgess of Edinburgh, who built the said tenement, which refutes the idle story of its being built by King Kenneth. The above-mentioned deed is dated Dec. 6, 1461; and in the year 1508, the same author relates, that James IV. empowered the Edinburghers to farm or let the Borough Moor, which they immediately cleared of wood, and, in order to encourage people to buy this wood, the town-council enacted, that all persons might extend the fronts of their houses seven feet into the street, whereby the High-street was reduced fourteen feet in breadth‡, and the appearance of the houses much injured. This wooden front appears in the elevation, letter A; and at B is the window of a small room (thirteen feet square, and eight feet high), into which, it is said, Mary Q. of Scots was conveyed A.D. 1567; "for, instead of being allowed the use of her own palace, as she expected, she was carried along the streets, to be gazed upon by the people and the incensed mob, who, from their windows and foresters, railed at her with the most despicable language, crying, "Burn the whore! burn the parricide!"—and be-

eight or ten days hence." *Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated Sept. 20, 1787.*

† Turnpike here signifies a circular spiral staircase, leading to several apartments.

‡ Maxland's History of Edinburgh, fol. p. 187. 184.

Fig. 3 p. 313



*The 'House at Edinburgh, where'  
Mary Queen of Scots was confined.*





ing brought to Craigmiller's \* lodgings, who was then Provost of the town, a strong guard was placed upon her, and she was left to her rest, without so much as any of her maids being allowed to wait upon her; all which she bore with a patience and fortitude of mind becoming a Christian Queen: only as she was carried along the streets, she could not refrain from shedding abundance of tears, caused by the vile and scurrilous reproaches of the mob.

The next morning, when she looked out of her window, the first object that presented to her sight was a banner, fully displayed, and fixed foregainst her window, whereon was painted her dead husband King Henry, lying under the shade of a tree, with the young Prince upon his knees, with these words proceeding out of his mouth, *Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!* Upon the viewing of this she burst into tears; and calling upon the people who were gazing upon her in the streets, she said, *Good people, either satisfy your cruelty and hatred by taking away my miserable life, or relieve me from the hands of such inhuman and miserable traitors.*—

This being spoken and accompanied with all the moving circumstances of the brightest Majesty that ever shined upon in the greatest misery, it was no wonder that their hearts were melted into compassion: so running immediately to arms, they had certainly set her at liberty, had not the rebels softened their tempers by telling them, that they were going to convey her to her palace of Holyrood-house, where she was to have her liberty as much as ever. Towards the evening she was conveyed to her palace, accompanied by the acclamations of a mob: but the rebel Lords immediately met in council, to consider what was further to be done; and it was agreed to amongst them, that she should be sent prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, to remain there during her life, and that the royal authority should be established in the person of her son †.

It may not be amiss here to say something respecting the peculiar species of architecture formerly used in Edinburgh. It seems to have arisen from

three distinct causes. 1st, The close connection which in early times subsisted between Scotland and France, and, of course, the adoption of the French mode of building. 2dly, The desire (in turbulent times) to be under the protection of the castle. And 3dly, the singular situation of the old town, which, being built on the ridge of a hill, gave opportunity of making the backs of the houses ten or twelve stories high, although the fronts of them towards the street appear to be only six or seven.

Fig. 2, in the same plate, is an ancient seal of black tin, found in making the South Bridge at Edinburgh, A.D. 1786, and is in the possession of James Brown, esq; architect. It is supposed to be the arms of *Arnot*, and is a specimen of the seals used for writings, impressions of which were directed to be given in to the Sheriff-clerks of the different counties in Scotland, by act of Parliament in the time of Queen Mary.

Fig. 3, is a white cornelian seal, found, in 1771, to the South of Lundie-house, Fifeshire, in the field renowned for the battle fought between the Scots, commanded by Constantine their King, and the Danes, led by their King Humba and his brother Habba, in the ninth century. The seal, if dropped at that battle, is supposed to have been the spoil of the Roman provinces, and could not be the workmanship of either of those nations. This seal is in the possession of Lady Rachael Drummond.

Yours, &c. O. R.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Alban's, April 9.*  
OBSERVING in your valuable Magazine for March, p. 225, a copy of an original letter of the Protector Cromwell; it has induced me to submit one from the original in my possession, which if you think worthy a place, you will oblige,

Yours, &c. T. C.

For Colonel Cox \*, Captain of the Militia troops in our county of Hertford, These. For our special service.

To be left with the Post M'r of St. Alban's—to be speedily sent.

Yr,

BY our last letters to you, we acquainted you what danger the common-

\* Colonel Cox then lived at Beaumont's, a farm little more than a mile from St. Alban's.

\* Sir Simon Preston, of Craigmiller, was Lord Provost of Edinburgh A.D. 1567.

† See Mackenzie's Lives of the Scotch Writers, vol. III. p. 294—Spottwood's History—and Crawford's Memoirs.

wealth was then in, from the old cavalier party, who were designing new insurrections within us, whilst their head and master was contriving to invade us from abroad, and thereupon desir'd your care and vigilancy for preserving the peace, and apprehending all dangerous persons. Our intelligence of that kind still continues; and we are more assur'd of their resolutions to put in execution their designs aforesaid within a very short tyme, being much encouraged from some late actings of some turbulent and unquiet spirits, as well in this town as elsewhere, and who, to frustrate and render vayne and fruitlesse all those good hopes of settlement which we had conceived from the proceedings of Parliament before their adjournment in June last, framed a treasonable petition to the House of Commons, by the name of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, designing thereby not only the overthrow of the late petition and advice of the Parliament, but of all that hath been done these seven years, hoping thereby to bring all things into confusion; and were in a very tumultuous manner procuring subscriptions thereunto, giving out, that they were encouraged in it by some members of the House of Commons: and the truth is, the debates that have been in that House since their last meeting have had their tendencie to the stirring up and cherishing of such humours, having done nothing in fourteen daies but debated whether they should own the government of these nations, as it is contain'd in the petition and advice w<sup>th</sup> the Parliament, at their former sitting, had invited us to accept of, and had sworn us unto, and they themselves also having taken an oath upon it before they went into the house. And wee, judging these things to have in them very dangerous consequences to the peace of this nation, and to the loosening all the bonds of government, and being hopelesse of obtaining supplies of monies, for answering the exigencies of the nation, from such men as are not satisfied with the foundation we stand upon, we thought it of absolute necessity to dissolve this present Parliament, which I have done this day, and to give you notice thereof, that you, with your troupe, may be most vigilant for the suppressing of any disturbance which may arise from any party whatsoever. And if you can heare of any persons who have been active to promote the aforesaid treasonable petition, that you apprehend them, and give an account thereof to us forthwith. And wee doe further let you know, that we are sensible of your want of pay for yourselve and troupe; and doe assure you, that effectual care shall be taken therein, and that without delay; and I rest, your loving friend,

*H. Birchall, Secy.*

4<sup>th</sup> 1657.

OLIVER P.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, March*  
**C**HARITY deservedly obtains the first rank among all the Christian virtues; and the fervent manner with which it is every where recommended and enforced, eminently distinguishes Christianity above every other religion. But there is nothing in which the generality of mankind are more mistaken, than the true essence of this virtue. Charity does not consist in the mere distribution of alms, or indiscriminate relief of every supplicant. It is to be estimated from the heart. A truly charitable person will regard all his fellow-creatures with an eye of love and tenderness; their distresses will always find a ready tear, and their wants a supply proportionable to his circumstances and situation in life. Yet his philanthropy will not prevent him from making the proper distinctions in the objects of his charity, or from selecting, among a number, a few worthy persons, who are more peculiarly deserving of his assistance. And there are in the neighbourhood of every one persons of this description. The hapless orphan—the widow sinking under poverty and sorrow, oppressed by a number of children, deprived of the only comfort that could render the afflictions of life tolerable to her, and which enhanced all the joys of it—the man who has seen better days, but whom unforeseen accidents have reduced to indigence—to such does true charity open her arms with the warmest and most sincere expressions of love and protection.

The wisdom of the Legislature has taken care that every parish shall provide for its own poor. To relieve the casual itinerant beggar is, therefore, to counteract the intentions of the Legislature, and, in many instances, to promote vice, and encourage idleness. Besides, the distresses which every day pass before our eyes are not the most deplorable in themselves. "The common supplicant (as an elegant author has observed) submits, without a blush, to solicit alms of all he meets; and, from having been always involved in poverty, his ideas of happiness are accommodated to his state of penury. But there are others who feel a more delicate distress, and, instead of their misfortunes forcing them into the world to seek redress, the recollection of their past happier lot drives them into solitary retirement, there to lament their unhappy fate."

There

There is an institution at Lincoln which I do not remember to have met with at any other place, calculated to relieve private afflictions of this nature. A lady and gentleman, who wish to relieve some widow in distress, or some person of reduced circumstances, make what is called a *charitable assembly* for them. They fix upon an evening, and, in their own names, send cards of invitation round the town, "requesting the favour of your company at the charitable assembly for the relief of ———." After tea, the master and mistress of the ceremonies hand about plates to the company, when every one gives what he pleases above a *shilling*. These meetings are very well attended by all the people of the first fashion, and very considerable sums are sometimes collected. The rest of the evening is spent in dancing and card-playing. Thus the happiness of a distressed individual is insured, to the amusement and gratification of those who contribute to it. The utility of these institutions, besides the innocent pleasure they promote, is obvious and striking; and it is a pity that they are not more generally adopted.

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, from its respectability, and very extensive circulation, has appeared to me the properest vehicle for recommending these institutions to the public notice; and I should feel a peculiar satisfaction if, from the inhabitants of any other town taking this hint, I should be the remote cause of alleviating the misfortunes of a fellow-creature. Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN; March 31.

I HAVE read with pleasure the letter (vol. LVII. pp. 9. 105) concerning incorporated boroughs, in which that subject is treated with the sagacity of an Antiquary, and the temper of a philosopher. The cursory reflection on justices of the peace, with which the letter closes, caught my eye; and I am heartily sorry that your correspondent, instead of tagging it on to the end of a letter, had not reserved it for the subject of a future one. Indeed, Sir, these *worthy* gentlemen merit his notice. It is possible they may afford matter for panegyric, for *censure* they certainly do.

If his Majesty's lieutenants of counties are not more attentive to the *birth*, *parentage*, and *education*, as well as *views*, *fortunes*, *characters*, and *behaviour*,

of those who *apply* to have their names inserted in the commission, in a very few years it will be found difficult to prevail on men of *fortune* and *abilities* to act, and run the *risk* of attending quarter sessions. You may observe, I have united fortune and abilities as two indispensable requisites; for I am so unfashionable as to think, that these united are absolutely necessary towards forming a respectable bench of justices. Without the first, contempt, without the latter, error and oppression take place.

The little property I have is in two remote parts of England. In the first, the neighbouring justice is a well-meaning man, with some share of parochial knowledge. But, alas! all his good qualities are rendered useless by passions ungovernably furious, a fantastic whimsical wife, and a penchant for *friskily* enforcing the game-laws. If any one is so injudicious as to venture to disagree with him in opinion, if his wife happens, by her strange fancies, to excite the mirth or notice of his neighbours, or if a longing woman presumes, in spite of the statute, to taste hare's flesh, neither prudence nor pity can prevent the most violent rage, and the most inveterate revenge. Without any justice in the neighbourhood of property or importance sufficient to withstand his outrages, he is degenerated into that worst of all despots, a judicial tyrant.

In the other parish, the principal justice is a good-natured fox-hunter, who spends his days on horseback, and his evenings in eating and drinking. He regularly attends the justice-meeting; and, when business begins pouring in, he opens as follows, first taking out his watch: "Well, Gentlemen, you are better acquainted with Burn and Blackstone than I am; you will recollect that dinner is to be ready at four." He then retires to an adjoining room, which he devotes to a more pleasing amusement with the landlord's daughter—his *bumble* brethren are too well-bred to break in on his pleasures. Thus, though naturally a good kind of man, he gives up his neighbours to pettifoggers and half-gentlemen, who torture the laws to base purposes of petty quarrels, low prejudice, and mercenary cabal.

But this is a subject your correspondent Bradwardin is so much better qualified to discuss, that I willingly reinge my half-finished outline for his masterly hand to fill up. LENS ET ACER.

Mr URBAN,

March 11.

I HAVE been long a reader and admirer of your Magazine, and, having received much pleasure and instruction from it, am bound in gratitude to give a testimony in favour of it, by way of answer to Mr. J. Bernington's letter, and your note subjoined, p. 124.

I have always attended to your selection of matter with attention, and have ever observed you to act with all the judgement, impartiality, spirit, and candour, suitable to your undertaking, in regard to every religion, political party, art, science, circumstance, &c. &c. The consequence is, that I place so much confidence in you, as to be fully of opinion, that your examination of the pieces offered for insertion is a sufficient obstruction to the admission of all improper ones, without having recourse to the rigid restrictions proposed by Mr. B; restrictions which would deprive you of your female, your noble, and your youthful correspondents. The feminine writer declines public notice; the peer likes not to disclose his title; and the youth is unwilling to expose the first sallies of his genius to the severe criticisms of his elders. Writers of various other descriptions would also cease communicating with you; among whom would be myself. My meanings will always stand the strictest test of moral investigation; yet I chuse not to proclaim my name any more than I should my religion, though I have not the shadow of a reason for being ashamed of either; I only am not desirous of particularising myself. When you reject my letters, I submit to your superior judgement contentedly; when you insert them, I feel myself obliged. I only insist on impartiality and exact copying. The part of Mr. B's plan, which he still adheres to, would, in one respect, answer extremely well to him, who scruples not exposing his name, as it would generally secure to him an undisputed field of battle; for, however erroneous and controvertible his assertions and opinions might be, they could not be opposed by any person, how able soever, who was not willing to become a public disputant: hence Mr. B. would often have the satisfaction of enjoying imaginary triumphs. But, on the other hand, he would lie under the disadvantage of seldom receiving answers to his enquiries; for if your readers could not gratify him without publishing their names, few of them would do it at all.

Go on as you have done. Mr. Urban; you cannot do better. If you shackle your correspondents, you crush the spirit of your Miscellany.

In perusing Agricola's reply to Candide (p. 104), I derived much satisfaction from the objections made by Agricola to the ill-judged proposition for private executions, which, if adopted, would prove a source of many evils, and a stab to the constitution of this country. To evince the dangerous tendency of the idea, I take leave to observe, that the public execution of the sentence passed by law on capital convicts is a check on the royal prerogative, in some measure necessary towards the preservation of our rights. To give an instance explanatory of my assertion, I suppose it possible that, were private executions to be established, the executive power might collusively grant life in return for parliamentary interest. Even one solitary vote, in a hard contest, might save from justice a murderer. Within the confined walls of a prison, deceptive executions might be conducted without difficulty. The exposure of criminals' bodies might be easily evaded under many plausible pretences, for people would not be very peremptory in requiring to see objects so unpleasant. The Crown cannot make such an improper use of its pardoning power publicly; but it might act in the private manner alluded to with impunity; and we cannot be too watchful in guarding against the extension of arbitrary power; it is far more easy to keep our ground, than to recover it when lost. Agricola's objections are sufficient; yet mine is to be added to them.

Ereunetes, p. 130, does my remarks on his Essay much honour: they deserve not all the epithets he bestows on them; yet that of *candid* is just, if my pen coincided with my intention. I am much gratified in finding that my sentiments on each subject are approved by Ereunetes, whose principles and knowledge I hold in much esteem. I think attempts might be made in both cases for procuring redress, or at least relief; for though the present systems are powerfully supported, yet the excellent maxim of the late good and wise John Jebb should be always kept in view, viz. "that no effort is ever lost entirely."

As I do it with deference, I hope Mr. H. Croft will excuse my saying, that I am not satiated of Miller's competency

to filling the botanic head to Mr. C's new Dictionary (p. 92), unless Professor Martyn is inserting in Miller's work an account of all the trees, plants, &c. that have been introduced into England since it was last amended by its original author. We possess many trees, &c. that Miller never heard of, and there are others that were known in his time, but omitted by him. If Mr. C. does not enumerate as many of them as have received English names, his Dictionary will be imperfect; and to prevent that, this liberty is taken by,

Yours, &c. BRADWARDIN.

MR. URBAN,

March 18.

THE account which your agreeable and worthy correspondent, Mr. Greene, has given of the piece of sculpture preserved in his Museum, I make no question may be the true one, namely, that it was "meant for a representation of the Blessed Trinity\*;" but I should not have been sorry if he had not told us so. We might then, perhaps, by a very harmless mistake, have supposed that the figure, crowned with the papal tiara, was designed for one of the Roman pontiffs, embracing an image of Christ, whose vicar on earth the sovereign pontiff styles himself. But, considered as what was intended to represent the Almighty, though we are sensible of its futility, I am not sure that it is altogether innocent to exhibit it. This at least is certain, that the attempt to make a likeness of the Deity, by any visible form, is at once absurd and profane. It is absurd, because He who is a spirit, "whom no man hath seen nor can see †," cannot possibly be portrayed by the similitude of any thing created. It is profane, because it derogates from the honour and majesty of God, and tends to increase that propensity which there seems to be in the human mind to think of the Supreme Being under some definite form, or circumscribed by some space; to whom indeed, as reigning in Heaven, where his glory is displayed, our prayers are to be addressed, but of whom, nevertheless, we should always conceive as being present every where, and "filling all in all," Ephes. i. 23.

The spirituality of the Deity is one of those truths which the light of nature suggested to the heathen; and they sometimes speak with great dignity on the subject. "For," says Cicero, "we

can conceive of God himself, as our intellect conceives of him, in no other manner than as of a mind uncontrouled and free, exempt from all perishable mixture, perceiving and actuating all things, and itself endued with eternal activity," Tuscul. Quæst. lib. I. xxvii. The passage is a noble one, and truly worthy of its great author. But here, Mr. Urban, a difficulty occurs. For how are we to reconcile such ideas as these among the heathen with the universal prevalence of idolatry and polytheism? how was it that they, who had such sublime, and, as far as they go, just notions of the Godhead, did not see the infallible inference from them, that it was the extreme of folly to make any material resemblance of the Deity, and the height of impiety to pay religious worship to Jupiter, to Apollo, and such a herd of divinities? Being in possession of the premises, did it require a great stretch of intellects to deduce from them their necessary and evident conclusion? It is not usually so; whence was it in this case? Have we here, as we seem to have, one of those riddles, those inconsistencies in the province of reason, of which Revelation alone enables us to give a satisfactory account, by informing us what human nature once was, and what it now is? In the truths retained, or the discoveries made, by unassisted reason, we see a glimpse of those talents which man originally possessed, when he came forth from the hands of his Creator, formed in the divine image. At the same time, in the deplorable ignorance and more deplorable errors of the wisest of the heathen, we have a striking and melancholy proof of what man is at present, depraved, polluted, blind, groping "amid the blaze of noon," when truth shines around him with brightest splendour.

But whence is it that these things are to us so evident, that, did not uncontested facts shew the contrary, we could scarcely believe there ever was a time in civilized life when they were unknown or obscure? has reason in these latter days acquired fresh powers? and do we really surpass the ages of antiquity in abilities and wisdom? or is this rather the accomplishment of that which was promised? "I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them," Jer. xxxi. 33, 34. The great leading truths respecting pure and spiritual

\* Jan. Mag. p. 9. † 1 Tim. vi. 16.

ritual worship, which reason could not discover, are yet, when discovered, so congenial to reason, and learnt so early, that we do not know the time when we had them not; they are engraved so deep, that neither depravity of life, nor perverseness of dispute, can totally efface them.

There are some remarks on these points, by one who certainly was well-informed, so apposite to the whole of this letter, that I trust I shall be excused in quoting part of them: "The invisible things of God from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse; because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind," or rather, perhaps, as the margin has it, "a mind void of judgement," erring about matters in themselves most evident, and of the last importance. See Rom. i. 20, 21, 28. Yours, &c. R. C.

P. S. The notion combated in your Magazine, p. 38, &c. I find is no new idea, but an ancient Pagan sentiment; which is thus expressed by Lucan, on the principles of the Stoics, whose concept it was:

Victurosq; dei celant, ut vivere durent,  
Felix esse mori. *Pharsal.* lib. iv. 519.  
We're all deluded, vainly searching ways  
To make us happy by the length of days;  
For cunningly to make's pro' raft his breath,  
The Gods conceal the happiness of death.  
*Rit. Med. sect. 44.*

In p. 38, col. 2, l. 50, for *fight* read *light*.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

THE book referred to in Dr. Ducarel's letter, p. 195, is intitled, "Korte Beschryvinge van eenige vergetene en verborgene Antiquiteten van't oude Vrieslandt & Annales Drenthiae. Johan Picardt. Amst. 1660." 4to, with cuts. The description of the *Stonehenge*, as the Dr. calls it, is in c. 5, p. 22, from whence the following account is taken by Keyser\*, in his "Antiqui-

tates Septentrionales, 1720," p. 5: "In Drenthe in Over Yssel near Coeworden, on the borders of East Friesland, is a collection of stones of immense weights, the heaps of which are 16, 18, 20, 25 paces long, and 4, 5, 6 broad. Upon smaller stones are laid others of much larger dimensions, some of which are 56 feet in circumference, some 40, 36, 30, 20." Compare also Schaten Hist. of Westphalia, vii. p. 487. The print, as copied by Keyser, represents 3 or 4 of these piles of stones in a confused indistinct manner, ruder than our Stonehenge. Keyser adds, "such stones are more numerous in this tract than all other kingdoms put together. There is one of very large dimensions near *Aale*, two near the village of *Ann*, one near *Balbo*, several near *Benthem*, nine of different sizes at *Berger*, near 16 at *Droeven*, one of amazing size at *Embsbair*, others near *Ounen*, two in the neighbourhood of *Rolden*, a very large one at *Salixberg*," &c. &c. If in these several instances the number of stones form but one mass, it is only a *cromlech*, and not to be compared with that at Drenthe, which seems to come nearer to our Stonehenge.

Picardt from certain observations determined it to have been erected by the heathen Saxons, who afterwards came into England, conquered the nation, and left many monuments erected, without inscriptions. Mr. Vertue, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, in my possession, says, "he remembered a gentleman of the Dr's acquaintance saying, that he lived in Friesland near this stone monument, and had often seen it, and had the printed account," which was so difficult to be got, but which Dr. D. afterwards procured, and which was sold at the sale of his library, Apr. 8, 1786, N<sup>o</sup> 1211, for 19s. 6d. to Mr. G. Nicol.

I know not whether this monument appears in the maps of Drenthe by De Wit, Schenk, or Valk. It is not in one which I have by Pynacker, nor is it noticed by Busching, xiv. ii. 213—217, or by any of the general descriptions of the country.

Picardt wrote also a History of *Drenthe*, printed 1659, and re-printed at Groeningen 1732.

Your correspondent the Country Rector, p. 225, seems to be possessed of the very letter, of which a copy was before Mr. Walker when he penned his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 23. Mr. W. adds, that, "notwithstanding this letter,

\* He gives the book this title: "Joh. Picardti Antiquiteten der Provincien en Landen gelegene tusschen de Noord Zee de Yssel, Emse, en Lippe."



letter, Mr. H. continued to officiate as before, upon which Cromwell, with a party of soldiers, attended by the rabble, came into the church in time of divine service with his hat on, and directing himself to Mr. H. said, *I am a man under authority, and am commanded to dismiss this assembly*; upon which Mr. H. made a pause; but Cromwell and the rabble passing up toward the communion table, Mr. H. proceeded with the service, at which Cromwell returned, and, laying his hand on his sword in a passion, bid Mr. H. *leave off his fooling and come down*, and so drove out the whole congregation."

What followed after this we may conclude from the reforming ravage of Dowling in all the churches of the country three months after. Mr. H. was one of the clergy vicars. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

**C**ONSISTENCY, p. 195, is desired to satisfy himself and the publick, whether the marriage of two sisters, when there is no issue of the first marriage, is *prohibited*, and then arraign the established clergy of prevarication, or the supporters of that establishment of abetting them in it.

Was not *Misson*, who assisted the Princess Sobieski in her escape, p. 200, the traveller of that name? See in his letter from Rome, May 4, 1688, the inscriptions in honour of Cha. and Ja. II.; but his life in Biog. Dict. does not favour the supposition. Tool was probably an Irishman.

What can induce the Monthly Reviewers of Biblioth. Topog. No. XLI. to take so much pains to guard us from cherishing thoughts of inherent sanctity in ancient walls, pillars, &c. ? are they afraid Mr. Pegge is going to introduce Popery? Yours, &c. P. Q.

To the Bishops and Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

SIRS,

**A** CENTURY is now winding up since intrigue and violence combined to oblige you to give up your religion together with your King. And though I trust there is not a man among you, who, at this day, seriously wishes the abdicating family restored, yet in such wayward circumstances are you placed, that a nominal attachment to that family appears equally with your religion to be your bond of union.—Your perseverance in your religion under a degree of oppression which has

only been equalled in modern times by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, does credit to your principles; nor is it a matter of surprize, if, at the Revolution, your church could not readily accommodate its loyalty to a King, a foreigner, who managed the affairs of your kingdom by low intrigue, who murdered your fellow-subjects by military execution in cold blood, who ruined by treachery your expensive settlement at Darien, which, whether justly or not, promised to extend your commerce, and enrich your country, who gave up your Church and you into the hands of bitter and enthusiastic enemies, from whose tyranny you had but just escaped.

But things have entirely changed their appearance in the course of time. The restoration of your old family is become morally impossible, if even probable; every principle of good sense, policy, and religion, militates against it. In fact, it was justly expelled, and, tho' the tender heart must sympathize with its suffering, no friend of Britain can wish that it should be recalled. The present family no longer rules by a factious party, which, knowing itself inferior in power and real influence, carried on all things by intrigue, and could not domineer in the state, but by holding the iron rod of oppression constantly over their adversaries, and keeping every man at a distance from their King, who was not of their faction. If you will entitle yourselves to the protection of government, you will have a right, not to protection only, but to countenance also. Your Church, by its constitution is friendly to Kingly power. The Geneva discipline in your country is loyal only by accident. Had it not been necessary for the Calvinists, ever since the Revolution, to attach themselves to government, to secure that establishment which Garthairs got King William to favour by surprize, or had they been placed in your situation of persecution, their worship proscribed, and their persons in continual danger: if we can judge of them by their conduct from the time of the Reformation till then, we should not have had two rebellions in Scotland, but two and twenty.

I mean not by this to throw the least censure on the present established clergy. They are forced to take their Church as they found it, framed by a restless factious spirit. They have merit in having been able to mellow down its turbulence into good order and obedience to the laws. They are men of learning,

and of sober exemplary manners, and surely nobody ought to grudge them the poor pittance, which they retain of the ancient revenue of the Church. They are not answerable for the factious spirit or intrigues of their predecessors. There is no going back to the first settlement of things, under pretence of restoring justice; they are in fair possession of the law. Still the spirit of Calvinism is to split into parties, and oppose itself to authority. But as every thing is made to co-operate for wise and good purposes, perhaps their establishment which attaches them to government was permitted for the quiet of the rest of the British empire. For, had the Calvinists been reduced to your state, their restless spirit would have given such constant exercise to government, as would effectually have prevented it from taking that part on the theatre of Europe which for wise, though perhaps hidden purposes of Providence, we hitherto have been made to act. In like manner, your unprecedented state of oppression, and your exemplary perseverance in your religion, may yet have the best consequences, if you follow up the gracious design for which they have been permitted. The Church of which you are a part, established in the seat of government, and proscribed among you, forms a circumstance not easily to be accounted for on any principles of sound reasoning. When any profane blasphemer, in both kingdoms, is allowed to broach his opinions, and make disciples, you are obliged to meet by stealth, and owe to the indulgence of individuals that permission of worshiping God which the law denies you. The discipline of the Kirk, which has assumed your place, is admirable in theory for preserving decency and order amongst its members. But the want of a Liturgy is a radical defect in its constitution, which draws after it the most untoward circumstances. Every private clergyman is left at liberty to form his instructions and his doctrine according to his own particular notions. He reads and comments only on such portions of Scripture to his hearers, as he judges may suit them. Hence that variety of opinions, and separate associations, which have sprung up in it, and broken the peace of it. Hence Dr. Priestley's boast of the number of followers he has gained in Scotland, to assist him in his attempts to degrade our Blessed Saviour from his office of Redeemer. The Church of Eng-

land, for near fourscore years, has been deprived of the privilege (which every petty club enjoys) of approving or censuring its members, or regulating its discipline; nor can she, as a Church, take any notice of the many horrid attacks made on the religion of the Bible. Yet such are the good effects of an established Liturgy therein, and of the great proportion of Scripture which enters into its daily offices, that, except we reckon as a deviation Methodism, which, indeed, is wrong in the manner, rather than the thing, the same doctrine continues to be preserved; our Saviour is honoured, and we trust in his merits for salvation.

Now, Sirs, after premising all this, if you, by taking the oath of allegiance, will entitle yourselves to the protection of government, and thereby secure and make legal the continuance of your congregations in the different quarters of the kingdom, especially in the several towns, by your being in possession of a Liturgy, and keeping up a spirit of emulation in preaching the true Gospel of Christ, you would be of the utmost service to your country in particular, and to religion in general. I dread the annihilation of Episcopacy among you. Nor can the good effects of it to government and religion be preserved by those who are called qualified clergymen in Scotland (persons ordained by English Bishops). They have no bond of union, and they are in circumstances too dependent on their congregations to divide the word of God on all occasions sincerely. Were I indeed a Scotch Calvinist, I should pray that you might be directed to this step, that your Church might ever be preserved, to keep me and my Church right. For the confession of faith, as its doctrines of eternal decrees and predestination are generally understood, represent a good God in too harsh a light to be much insisted on, or strictly adhered to, in these our days. When the subject is considered in one particular point of view, there is a solecism in government's allowing any persons to continue, as hitherto you have done (I will not say under its protection, but) within the limits of its authority, who refuse, as you do, to acknowledge obedience to it. Nothing can account for the indulgence, but a consciousness of the extreme hardship, I would rather say, the Diocesan proscription, exercised on you at the Revolution.

It is full time that Britain should be firmly united within itself. Its foreign dominions have lately been much contracted. Perhaps it would have been well for it, had they never been so far extended. But its sister-island, meant by nature to be under one law and government with it, is now, by the machinations of intriguing men, effectually detached from it, and, instead of a useful member of one common state, is become a jealous rival. United in itself, I trust Britain is still able to be the bulwark of Liberty and the Reformation. And by sacrificing (I will not say your prejudices, for I trust there are no serious wishes for a revolution among you) your sufferings and your persecutions on the Altar of Union, you may have the credit of completing the work. If you do this, all good men will applaud you, government must attend to you, your own hearts will approve of your conduct.

I know not whether there be any funds left in your country, at the disposal of government, which could be allotted for your provision. But certainly the good and political purposes to be served by your establishment well deserve this care. Ways and means may easily be found, by disposing of waste, or Crown, or forfeited lands, to settle some small maintenance on you, which, together with the voluntary contributions of your hearers, would place you in more eligible circumstances than you can be in at present. In every reasonable application to government, you may certainly expect the countenance and assistance of the Church of England, which must sympathize with your situation, and wish for ability to change it.

What then hinders but that you have solemn meetings, to ask counsel from on high, and deliberate on a subject of this consequence to your own reputations, and of this importance to your country. Let your submission to government be unconditional and free. Among all our public faults, we yet possess generosity, and can see the merit of such a step, and, I hope, reward it in proportion to its value.

May a good God direct your resolutions, to the fulfilling of your own duty, the uniting and improving of your country, and the promoting of his glory, prays one who is sincerely the friend of your good name and true interests.

OSW. MAC. April, 1788.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

SO much has been said lately in your entertaining Magazine relative to the petrification of human bones, that I am induced to send you a sketch (*see plate II. fig. 2, 3*) of two stones brought me by a Somersetshire quarrier a few days since. They weigh about twenty-five pounds each, are of extreme hardness, and richly charged with animal bones, but of what animal I am not anatomist enough to determine. I think the bones are not perfectly petrified; but they are much harder than in their bony state, and they are so intimately united with the stone, that there is no possibility of separating them. They were taken up at a considerable depth from the surface, and have, I think, the appearance of the ribs of lambs; but that they are animal bones, is as certain as that the rock which holds them was once in a soft state to receive them. N<sup>o</sup> 1. is a beautiful marine shell. I intend sawing them down the middle; and if they disclose any thing still more curious, I will communicate it to you.

P.S. Upon a closer examination, I think I may pronounce the bones to be a perfect petrification; but to the eye they seem so perfect a bone, that they deceived me. They are of a fine polish, and of a dark brown colour. P.T.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 19.

I WISH, among your many ingenious correspondents, the following phenomenon could be explained. Upon the coast of Suffolk, from the high cliff (which we descend to Landguard Fort) to Baudsey Ferry, the cliff is a composition of marine shells, among which are found a great number of the spiral winkle-shells. Time, and the want of an animated inhabitant, has given them a yellow coat; but they are exactly the same, as to size and form, with the life-shell on the beach beneath, of which a cart might be filled in an hour, with this very singular difference, that every shell in the cliff has its spiral turn contrary to that of the life-shell. I have dug in that cliff, at times, for years, and never could find a single shell in it that did not twist as in *plate II. fig. 4*, while all the life-shells are as in *fig. 5*. We call the yellow ones *ante-diluvians*; but did the deluge invert their nature, Mr. Urban? Yours, &c. A.

\* *Fig. 6. and 7. in the same plate*, are Kentish shells copied from Mr. Thorpe's "*Culturne Roll*;" and will be explained next month. B.U.M.

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. V.

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.**(Continued from p. 322.)**Thursday, January 31.*

**T**HE House having met this day, pursuant to adjournment;

Charles Gould, esq. took his seat for the borough of Brecon.

Sir Rob. Clayton, bart. took his seat for the borough of Blechingley. And

Sir John Goodriche, bart. for the borough of Rippon, in the county of York.

A new writ was moved for the borough of Totness, in the room of Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, deceased.

Also, a new writ for the borough of Wilton, in the room of R. Goldsworthy, esq. who had accepted the stewardship of the three Chiltern hundreds.

The Right Hon. Frederic Montagu, on the motion of Mr. Burke, was added to the committee appointed to manage the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq.

Mr. Alcock, from the commissioners of excise in Scotland, attended, and presented two accounts of the number of licences taken out by distillers in Scotland.

Mr. Paton, from the excise-office, presented two accounts of spirits distilled from corn imported into this kingdom from Scotland.

Several private petitions were presented, and the House adjourned.

*Friday, February 1.*

Lord Galway presented a petition from Yorkshires against the slave trade.

Notice was given, that the bill for regulating the trade between the United States of America and Newfoundland, &c. would be read a second time on Monday.

Sir Gilbert Elliott moved, that certain witnesses, whom he named, should attend at the bar of the House on Monday, in order to be examined respecting the conduct of Sir Elijah Impey in the affair of Patna, &c. which was unanimously agreed to.

Sir John Sinclair presented a petition from the malt-distillers of Scotland, which was ordered to be read. The preamble stated the charges, exhibited against them the last session by the London corn-distillers, to be unfounded; and the petition prayed for permission to be heard by counsel at the bar against those charges; which was granted.

Mr. Pitt, after declaring that it was

his earnest wish to do justice to both parties, proposed, that on Tuesday next each might be heard by their counsel; and that the merits of the question should be then decided on in a committee of the whole House.

Ald. Watson did not by any means object to granting the prayer of the petition; but wished that the business might come on as soon as possible, the smallest delay being extremely prejudicial, as well to the revenue as to the country in general.

Sir Wm. Cunningham thought Tuesday too short a day, considering the importance of the question; but as the Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had fixed on that day, he would make no farther objection to it. Adjourned.

*Monday, February 4.*

John Robinson, esq. who had vacated his seat for Harwich, on account of his appointment to the office of surveyor-general of his Majesty's forests, and who had been since re-elected for that borough, this day took the oaths and his seat.

It is the rule of Parliament, that no petition can be received unless a motion is made by some member for leave to bring it up, and leave is accordingly granted: but this rule does not extend to the city of London, which enjoys the privilege of presenting petitions through the hands of their sheriffs, without leave having been previously asked. The form used on the occasion is this—Notice is given to the serjeant at arms, that the sheriffs of London are attending the House, and desire to be admitted. This notice is communicated to the Speaker, and by him to the House. He then puts a question, that the sheriffs be called in, which passing in the affirmative, they are accordingly called in.—These forms having been complied with this day, the two sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, walked up to the bar, and, being asked what their business was, the senior delivered a petition from the corporation of London, praying for the abolition of the slave trade. It was read, and, on motion, ordered to lie upon the table.

The sheriffs then retired; but were soon after introduced again with the same formalities, and delivered another petition, praying the repeal of the shop-tax. The sheriffs then withdrew; and the second petition was disposed of in the same manner as the first.

Mr.

Mr. Beaufoy presented a petition from Mr. Wilkinson, a great iron manufacturer near Wolverhampton. It stated, that the petitioner, after having, at incredible expence, established an extensive manufacture for extracting iron from ore, and manufacturing it on the spot, had reason to apprehend that, in consequence of the powers given by the poor's laws, his plans would be defeated, and his endeavours to serve the publick and himself totally frustrated; for while he was at the trouble of collecting good workmen from every quarter, the parish-officers, sanctioned by the laws, might disperse them, under the idea of their becoming burdensome to the parish. He prayed, therefore, that he might be permitted to propose a plan, by which, without any incumbrance to the parish, he should be enabled to keep his men together. His scheme was, that all persons employed in his manufacture might be incorporated, and bound to provide for their own poor by subscriptions among themselves; that, for this purpose, the district in which they lived should be made extra-parochial, so far only as related to the poor's rates, and that the parish might in no degree be liable to maintain any of them. He proposed to make the buildings he had erected at an expence of 52,000*l.* and the estates on which they stood, answerable, which would render it scarcely possible that the parish should incur any charges on account of his men; the property he was ready to stake being worth ten times more than the expence of maintaining them would amount to. Mr. Beaufoy moved for leave to bring up the petition; which being granted, it was read, and, on the motion of the same gentleman, referred to a committee of the members for the Midland and Western counties.

Mr. Kenrick presented a petition from Sir Elijah Impey, stating, that he was then attending the House; and praying, that he might be heard in reply to the charges which had been exhibited against him. The petition having been read, the Journals were consulted for a precedent, when that relative to Mr. Hastings was adopted; on which Sir E. Impey was called in, and informed that the House had resolved to hear him.

Sir Elijah appeared in black, full-dressed, with a sword and tie-wig. At half past four he entered upon his defence; and though he did not stop till a quarter after eight o'clock, he had not

got through his reply to the single charge relative to Nundcomar. He defended his conduct relative to that Rajah on many legal grounds: the authority of the supreme court, he admitted, did not extend over all the inhabitants of the English provinces in India, but over the inhabitants of Calcutta it did. The Rajah had not been tried as a native of Bengal; but as an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he resided, where he committed the crime, and where, of course, he was amenable to the laws of the place. The law too on which he had been tried, was not an *ex post facto* law; for, though the supreme court of judicature in Bengal was not in existence when that law passed, yet it extended to India in consequence of the charter of justice of the late king, sent over in the 26th year of his reign. This he proved by a strong circumstance, viz. that in 1765 a native Indian had been tried and sentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for forgery, but was respited, and afterwards pardoned by his Majesty. While Sir Elijah was proceeding in his defence, he was interrupted by

Mr. Pitt, who wished that the further hearing might be adjourned, as the Gentleman at the bar must be nearly exhausted by the exertion of speaking for so many hours. He could have wished, he said, that the Gentleman had made his defence in writing, that it might be delivered to the clerk, in order to spare him the fatigue of speaking.

A conversation here arose concerning the manner of giving in the defence; and it was agreed, that Sir Elijah should be called in, and asked whether he intended to submit his defence in writing to the House.

Sir Elijah said, he had minutes, but that in the progress of his defence he found it impossible to speak from them; it was not, therefore, in his power to give in minutes of his defence. Sir Elijah being again withdrawn,

Mr. Burke said, this was a great advantage to the accused, and as great a disadvantage to the accuser; the latter had delivered in his charges, which could not be altered or amended; but the former, not having committed his defence to writing, gentlemen must argue from memory, which he might charge with error, and shift the ground as often as he pleased. This, however, he observed merely as it might make it difficult for other gentlemen to compare the charges with replies imperfectly re-

collected: for his own part, he had made this business his study so many years, that he should be at no loss; his mind had long since been made up on the subject.

Mr. Pitt thought this declaration imprudent in the present stage of the business, as it would not suffer gentlemen to form a very favourable opinion of the justice of a person who, before he had heard the defence, could have finally and irrevocably made up his mind upon the merits of the case.

Mr. Fox vindicated his right honourable friend, whose words would not bear the construction which the last speaker had put upon them. He had not said, that he had made up his mind finally and irrevocably; much less had he said, that he had made up his mind without hearing the defence: he had simply said, that, after having made this business his study for many years, he had long since made up his mind upon it.

After some little sparring, it was agreed, upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, that the further hearing of Sir Elijah should be adjourned to Thursday.

*Tuesday, February 5.*

A few private petitions and bills were presented, and read.

Mr. Peibam presented a bill for licensing a theatre at Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex, which was read the first time.

Mr. Grenville's bill, for regulating the intercourse between Newfoundland and the United States of America, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Bassard gave notice, that, on this day fortnight, he intended to make a motion respecting the late promotion of flag-officers. He gave this early notice, that those who were interested in the business might be sufficiently aware of his intention. He did not know at present whether he should bring it forward in the shape of a resolution, or a specific address to the throne, that those officers who have been overlooked may be restored to their rank: but, whatever mode he should adopt, it would be his endeavour to demonstrate to those gentlemen, that, however individuals may act towards them, the nation at large preserved a grateful sense of their services.

Ald. Watfon presented a petition from some British traders of South Carolina and Georgia, who had, previously to the loss of the colonies, many consider-

able sums of money due to them from the Cherokee Indians, which not being able to recover, the petitioners prayed that such relief might be afforded them as to the wisdom of Parliament should seem meet. The petition stated, that those Indians, finding the usual resources for bartering, and of course for discharging their debts, beginning to fail by the decrease of those animals which were the objects of their chase, and whose furs were the only acquired wealth the savages possessed, proposed to cede to their creditors a large tract of country in discharge of those debts which they were unable by any other means to pay. The creditors readily accepted the offer, and would have taken possession of the lands, if they had not been opposed on the part of the Crown, his Majesty disapproving of any cession of lands by the Indians to Europeans. This business had been under discussion many years, and, owing to the interference of Government, their debts still remain unliquidated.

Lord Mansfield was of opinion, that their claim was well-founded; the public had injured the petitioners, and ought therefore to repair the damage. Those people had for 18 years been endeavouring to obtain redress under various successive administrations, but in vain: they had been frequently referred to America for justice, and as often referred back to England; and at last they were come to Parliament, as their last resort, for the recovery of their undoubted right.

Mr. Pitt observed, that it was rather premature to assert, before investigation, and without proof, that the right of the petitioners was clear and undoubted. No more could be said after the most minute enquiry, and the establishment of that right on the most unquestionable evidence.

The petition laid upon the table.

Ald. Watfon moved, that the order of the day be read, for the House resolving itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the petition of the corn-distillers of England.

The House being accordingly resolved into a committee, Mr. Rose in the chair, and counsel being called to the bar in support of the Scotch distillers against the petition,

Mr. Ald. Watfon stated to the House, that the distillers of Scotland had, by misrepresentation, obtained an act for taking the duties on Scotch spirits by a licence

licence of 1*l.* 10*s.* per gallon on their stills, instead of charging so much per gallon on the spirits actually distilled. This duty was intended to be equivalent to a charge of 10*d.* per gallon on the spirit manufactured. But the London distillers complained, that though the calculation had been made upon the supposition of a still being worked only once in 24 hours, the Scotch distillers had worked theirs from four to six times in the 24 hours; by which means the quantity of spirits actually distilled exceeded the supposed quantity in the proportion of from four and six to one; and thus the duty, which was intended to have been 10*d.* per gallon, did not amount to more than 1*d.* or, at most, 2*d.* So that the Scotch could undersell the London distillers even in the London market; into which, within the space of one year, they had actually imported above 900,000 gallons, a quantity exceeding by 90,000 gallons the supposed produce of the whole distillery of Scotland; and thus these 90,000 gallons, together with the entire home consumption of the country, paid no duty.

On the other hand, it was contended by Messrs. Grant and Campbell, counsel for the Scotch distillers, that, if their clients distilled four times in 24 hours, their stills were frequently burnt, and their spirits damaged, which often occasioned a suspension of work for four or five days, while the damaged stills were repairing. These were drawbacks upon their profits, which ought to be taken into account. It was said that the London distillers paid a duty of 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon; but the Scotch insisted that the duty was only 2*s.* 6*d.* It was admitted that the Scotch paid 2*d.* per gallon at home, and 2*s.* on the importation into the port of London; they, therefore, without any possibility of a fraud, paid full 2*s.* 2*d.* upon every gallon of spirits that was actually distilled by them. Whereas it was notorious that great frauds were committed in London upon the revenue; so that if, out of the 2*s.* 6*d.* paid by the London distillers, was deducted the loss sustained by the revenue, in consequence of concealments from the excise officers, it would be found that the Scotch pay infinitely more, instead of less, than the distillers of London.

Witnesses were examined on both sides, to prove their several allegations;

and the examinations having lasted till eleven o'clock at night,

Mr. *Peat* moved, that the chairman should leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion passed without debate; the House was then resumed, and immediately adjourned.

*Wednesday, February 6.*

Mr. *Frederick Montagu*, chairman of the committee appointed to inspect the building erected for the trial of Mr. Hastings, and to see what accommodations were prepared for the House of Commons, reported, that the committee had found in the building a place set apart for the members, in which 400 could sit commodiously.

He then moved several resolutions, copied from those which had been adopted previously to the trial of Dr. Sacheverell, such as—that, when it should be time for the members to repair to the court of peers in Westminster-hall, to attend the trial, the House should be called over by counties—that the members should not leave the House before their names were called—that they should repair to the Hall in the order in which they are called, except the Speaker, who should stay last in the House, that he might see all the others proceed regularly.—These resolutions passed without debate or division.

Mr. *W. Grenville* gave notice, that in the course of a fortnight he would bring in a bill for settling the commercial intercourse between this country and America.

Mr. *Baring* wished that so important a business might not be brought forward in the present Parliament, which probably would soon die an untimely death.

Mr. *Grenville* did not know that the present Parliament was near its dissolution; but he knew the necessity of bringing forward a bill for the purpose he had mentioned, and should not, therefore, alter the determination he had come to respecting it.

A petition was presented in behalf of the proprietors of Sadler's Wells, praying leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to grant them a patent for continuing their present amusements. The petition was ordered to be referred to a committee.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the corn-duties, and Mr. *Ross* having taken the chair,

The



The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that, from what had been stated in evidence last night, it was clear the Scotch distillers enjoyed in the London market advantages over the London distillers, which it was not the intention of the Legislature to allow them when the act passed for altering the mode of collecting the duties on distilled spirits in Scotland. The Legislature, indeed, intended that the Scotch distillers should derive, under that act, an advantage in the Scotch market; but it never meant that they should be able to sell their spirits in London on better terms than the London distillers. It was his wish to mediate between them, and to equalize the duty as fairly as possible: he knew that this was a delicate task; and that, by attempting to please both, he might be so unfortunate as not to please either. However, his duty to the publick compelled him to make an effort. The London distiller paid 2s. 9d. per gallon; the Scotch nominally 10d. but, in reality, not more than from 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3d. to which the import duty of 2s. being added, the whole would make 2s. 3d. or thereabouts: he proposed then, in order to equalize the duty in both kingdoms, that an additional duty of 6d. per gallon should be laid upon spirits distilled in Scotland, and imported into England. He concluded with saying, that it was the opinion of the committee, that this additional import duty of 6d. per gallon be laid upon Scotch spirits.

*Sir Wm. Canning* was of opinion, that as the present duty was settled by the mutual consent of both nations, and sanctioned by an act of the Legislature, the faith of Parliament was pledged that the act should remain in force the full time for which it was originally passed. The Scotch distillers had, upon the faith of this act, laid out great sums of money, and consequently must be great losers by any step to hasten the dissolution of the act, which of itself would expire in the month of July.

*Mr. Pitt* replied, that if the Scotch had availed themselves of the new mode of collecting the duty on spirits in Scotland, for the purpose of supplying their own market, they would then have enjoyed an advantage which the Parliament intended they should possess. But when they worked their stills three times oftener in the 24 hours than it was thought they would, or than, according to the spirits act, they ought, for the purpose of supplying the Lon-

don market at a much lower duty than the London distillers paid, then they aimed at an advantage which Parliament never intended they should enjoy; and therefore they could not complain of a breach of faith, if the legislative power should deprive them of an advantage, which it would be injurious both to the publick and to individuals that they should continue to enjoy.

*Mr. Pulteney*, *Sir Adam Ferguson*, and the *Marquis of Graham*, agreed that, though Scotchmen, they thought *Mr. Pitt's* equalizing duty equitable in its principle, and, they believed, just in its calculation.

The Minister's resolution was then put, and carried without a division; after which the House was resumed, and immediately adjourned.

*Thursday, Feb. 7.*

Petitions were presented from *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Maidstone* in *Kent*, praying the abolition of the slave-trade.

*Mr. Marham* moved for leave to present a petition from the supervisors and other officers of excise, praying for an increase of salary.

*Mr. Pitt* objected to the petition, as informal, in not having obtained his Majesty's concurrence; and it was rejected accordingly.

*Sir Peter Burrell* moved, that he might have leave to attend the House of Lords, at the trial of *Mr. Hastings*, as *Lord High Chamberlain*; leave was granted.

*Sir Grey Cooper* presented a petition from a class of American loyalists, who, he said, stood in a very different predicament from that of all their brethren, and whose claims would be found, upon enquiry, to be as strong upon the justice of this country, as those of their brethren was upon its humanity. The men he alluded to were those, who, during the progress of the war, had, on the requisition of the proper officers, supplied the British armies, at different times and places, with stores and store-houses to a very considerable amount. At the end of the war they had applied, in common with other claimants, for reparation; but what was their surprise, on being told by the first commissioners for investigating the claims of American Loyalists, that they were not considered as coming within their cognizance! Upon every fresh commission instituted upon that business, they had renewed their applications without effect to this day. They therefore now laid themselves at the

the feet of Parliament, simply praying of them, that an enquiry may be instituted into the justice of their claims.—The petition, after a short observation from Mr. Pitt, was received.

The resolution of the committee on the Scotch distillery duty bill was brought up by Mr. *Rose*, read, and agreed to by the House, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on that resolution; it was brought in immediately, and read the first time.

Sir *William Canning* moved for leave to present a petition from the Scotch distillers at large, the former petition having been from only a small number of them; praying leave to produce evidence, and to be heard by counsel against the allegations on which the bill was founded.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to hearing evidence to the same purpose with that already heard, as tending to introduce a system of delay that would extremely retard business.

The *Speaker* was of the same opinion; and said, there was no precedent for receiving a petition under such circumstances.

It was, however, after some conversation respecting the point of order, agreed that a new petition should be prepared; and that, if a precedent could be found, the petitioners should be heard on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. *Francis* observed, that when Sir *Elijah Impey* was last before the House, he had read a paper, less calculated for the purpose of exculpating himself, than of criminating the supreme council of Bengal, or at least the three members of it (Sir *John Clavering*, Col. *Moulson*, and Mr. *Francis*) who at the period alluded to constituted the majority of that council. Sir *Elijah's* object in reading that paper was to shew, that the council had approved of the proceedings of the supreme court of judicature in the case of *Nundcomar*; and consequently that he (Mr. *Francis*), the only survivor of the majority of that council, was inconsistent in now condemning what he had formerly approved so much, as to have moved, that the dying petition of *Nundcomar* should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Calcutta, because it was a libel on the judges who had tried *Nundcomar*. Sir *Elijah* had informed the House, that the original petition was burnt by the common hangman; but that he had a copy of the translation, altered and corrected by Mr.

*Hastings* himself. If that copy was laid before the House, as in justice to his character it ought to be, he would pledge himself to give a full and satisfactory answer to the insinuations thrown out by Sir *Elijah*; and he would suffer his name to be handed down to posterity with infamy, if he should fail in that answer. He then moved, that Sir *Elijah Impey* be called in, and required to deliver to the House the papers which he had read in his defence purporting to be a translation of a petition from the *Rajah Nundcomar*, and delivered by General *Clavering* to the supreme council of Bengal in the month of August 1775.

Mr. *Pitt*, the *Solicitor General*, Mr. *Hardinge*, Mr. *Scott*, and the *Master of the Rolls*, insisted, that it would be unjust to oblige an accused man to give out of his possession a paper that he might think necessary for his defence.—They admitted, however, that it would not be improper to ask him for a copy of it; and agreed that, if he refused it, the House ought to throw away from its recollection whatever part of the defence should be grounded upon that paper.

On the other hand, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Burke*, and Mr. *Adam*, maintained, that the very paper itself, and not a copy, should be produced; and that, if Sir *Elijah* should refuse to produce it, he ought to be compelled to deliver it. The House had not ordered him to attend at their bar; he had voluntarily appeared, to state reasons that might induce the House to drop the accusation against him, and not to send it up to the Lords. In the course of these reasons he quoted a paper that might have great weight with the House—perhaps so much as to induce them to drop that charge: but was it not possible that the paper might be a forgery? and would it not therefore be absurd to drop the accusation upon the authority of a paper which the accused would not permit the House to examine, in order to form a judgment of its authenticity?

Mr. *Pitt*, adhering still to his own opinion, moved an amendment to Mr. *Francis's* motion, that instead of "be required to deliver," the following words should be inserted, "be asked if he has any objection to deliver." After a long conversation, the House divided upon this amendment, which was carried by a majority of 63—*aies* 10—*noes* 43.

Immediately after the division, Sir *E.*  
Im-

Impey was called to the bar, and asked by the *Speaker* if he had any objection to produce a copy of the paper which had been the subject of the motion; his reply was, that he had not the least objection, and that he would take care that the House should be furnished with a copy of it.

He then informed the House, that, under the very peculiar circumstances of his case, he found himself reduced to the necessity of calling for the protection of the House. It was not enough, he observed, that he should stand accused, before that great assembly, of enormous crimes; but he must also be attacked and traduced in the public prints, even at the moment when he was defending himself against those heavy charges.—Upon his arrival in England, he had determined not to communicate any part of his case to the publick through the medium of the papers, or endeavour to prepossess the nation in his favour by any publication whatever. Some few people had endeavoured to shake that resolution, by recommending to him certain news-papers as proper vehicles for conveying his sentiments to the world; and threatened him with attacks upon his character if he refused to comply. But neither their soothing nor their menaces had power sufficient to make him alter his determination. The threats had been carried into execution; for there appeared in *The Morning Herald* of yesterday a most virulent libel against him; and the principal part of it had been copied into *The Public Advertiser* \* of this day. Another gross libel had also come out in a pamphlet published by Debrett. At Sir Elijah's request, the obnoxious paragraphs were read to the House; after which he observed, that, had his case been before any of the courts of law, the judges would readily grant an attachment against those who should presume to poison the public mind against a man who was to be tried: how Parliament would act in similar circumstances, he did not know; but, at all events, he demanded the protection of the House, and flattered himself that he should obtain it.

Mr. *W. Grenville* moved, that Sir Elijah might withdraw from the bar; and, that gentleman having accordingly retired, Mr. Grenville said, that the publications relative to the proceedings of that House had of late been highly derogatory to its dignity. It was an un-

pleasant thing to complain of the press; but as a complaint had been made, the House could not in justice pass it over unnoticed; some proceedings ought to be grounded upon it; and for that purpose he moved, that the House should, on the morrow, take the said complaint into consideration. The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Elijah was then re-called to the bar, and proceeded in his defence. At six o'clock he finished his answer to the charge on the Parns cause, and there he stopped. On the motion of Mr. Pitt, he was asked when he would wish to be heard in reply to the remaining charges? His answer was nearly as follows:

"From the moment I understood that I was to be accused, I resolved not to sink under the charge, but to meet it with fortitude. However, since the accusation has assumed its present form, and the first charge is of so heinous a nature, the horror I feel at being thought capable of so black a crime, added to the bodily exertions I have been obliged to make in preparing and stating my defence, has been too powerful for my strength, which begins to fail me: for some days past I have been ill, and am so now while I am addressing this Hon. House. The charge relating to Nundcomar presses most upon my mind; and, until I know the opinion of the House upon it, I cannot think of defending myself against the other charges. Tell me, before I proceed to them, whether or not, after the defence I have already made, this House thinks me the murderer of Nundcomar? Should you answer me in the negative, you will relieve me from such a weight of horror, that I shall give you but little trouble about the other charges."

He then withdrew from the bar.

Mr. Pitt said, that he saw no inconvenience in gratifying the wish expressed by Sir Elijah, that the House would first decide upon the charge relating to Nundcomar, before he should be called upon to defend himself against the remaining charges. He therefore moved, that Sir Elijah should be informed, that the House would take the first charge into consideration before they called upon him for any further defence. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to; and Sir Elijah made acquainted with the determination of the House.

Resolved, That the further hearing of evidence in support of the prosecution be adjourned to Monday.

(To be continued.)

\* A mistake for the *Gazetteer*.

54. Whalley's *Mont Blanc, &c.* (continued from p. 147.)

MR. Urban's Reviewers, unconscious of being situated in any case by improper motives, cannot possibly have the least objection to being themselves reviewed. On all occasions they are as ready to insert strictures on their own performances as on those of other writers. Of this assertion they perhaps cannot give a more pointed proof than by printing the following critique, which (we may hint to the lively writer of it) would have appeared earlier had it been sent to us in the first instance. Former productions of this correspondent have not unfrequently graced our pages, and have had every attention paid to them; but "Musée of fire" are not easily inclined to bear "a rival near the throne." This is not the first instance of the sort we have had occasion to notice and lament; but, for the sake of a character we highly esteem, we hope it will be the last; and earnestly wish that this suggestion may operate as a flag of truce.

"In justice to a gentleman distinguished by poetic genius, polished literature, engaging manners, warm benevolence, and faultless morals, I trust you will allow a place to the ensuing observations.

"During his late residence on the continent, Mr. Whalley, with an ardour of curiosity that scorned all difficulty of access, explored the matchless features of the Savoy and Switzerland scenery. He was fortunate enough to see their most stupendous object, MONT BLANC, wrapt in one of those violent storms that often, with little warning, come furiously on amid the Alps, and, dispersing as suddenly, leave the mountained woods, rocks, and mountains, the dazzling and never-melted snows on the summits of the latter, with their enormous glaciers, to be illumined by the emerging sun.

"Mr. Whalley has given the poetic landscape of this scene in its pristine horrors, and in its succeeding splendence, with a force, and with a glow of colouring, that shews to our imagination the wonders he actually beheld. Delosels or Prejudice only can view this landscape, never before stretched on the poetic canvas, without feeling love and honour for the genius of the draughtsman, and without generously disdaining to take exception at the few careless and erring strokes of so free and bold a pencil.

"This work is, however, treated with unmerited contempt in p. 148. All elevated poetry is capable of being burlesqued. Homer and Virgil seem ridiculous when we see them travestied. I solicit the attention of

the ingenious to the following passages from Mr. Whalley's *Star Blanc*, thus insolently travestied. After a forcible description of the rising tempest,

"Did you not hear the eagle wail?—

He dares not rest upon his rock,  
But plunges headlong to the vale,  
Scar'd at the elemental shock!

There, nestled close, he trampling lies,  
Mournful stoops his haughty crest,  
Flings his dread beak upon his breast,  
And drops his daring-wing, and shuts his  
piercing eyes!"

"The increasing horrors of the storm are next as finely described; the winds howling louder round the head of the angry mountain! the shroud that wraps the horizon blackening! the launched thunderbolts, from whose fires the eye shrinks as they run along the ground! while the vassal mountains, combining with the fury of their monarch,

"Rise dark—and on their haughty heads  
Shake to the winds the lofty shades  
Of many forests," &c.—

"The dispersion of the storm is thus beautifully painted. The subordinate Alps that surround Mont Blanc—

"In shadowy majesty arise,  
Dimly through their misty shrouds,  
In gather'd troops, the fleeing clouds  
Shew a glimpse of clearer skies.  
Round their king's triumphant brow  
No longer midnight darkness lours;  
While his ample chest below,  
Shining through the crystal showers,  
Like a vast Behemoth, again  
He heaves above the watery plain!"

"Then follows a noble view of the celebrated Glaciers, compared to a tempestuous sea, whose conflicting billows had been instantaneously arrested by a frost. It is illustrated by a simile, which portrays, in all the strength of poetic colouring, that miracle which left the Egyptians "a way in the sea," and a path in mighty waters."

"The rising of the *Larmy-Geyr*, that vast Alpine eagle, after he had dropped terrified, during the storm, from the highest rock to the valley, is one of the finest descriptions that has adorned poetry. A large, white, swift, and strong goat, called the *Chamois*, is the prey of this immense bird. Neither the eagle of Pindar, nor that of our great modern Pindar, Mr. Gray, equals the *Larmy-Geyr* in sublimity; for he is shewn in more energetic action, and in more various points of view. When he wheels around the cliffs, as he pursues the *Chamois*, that bounds affrighted from rock to rock, the whole scene is new. The ensuing passage, in which he soars to the returning sun, will convince every reader of taste, what sort of credit is due to critics who, either through dulness, or from some more blamable cause, dispute,  
or

or affect to despise, this poem. The Bard addresses the mountain, which is all along finely personified, and thus speaks to him of his chosen bird:

"Triumphant on thy head he stands!  
The volume of his wings expands,  
That glitter like the burnish'd gold;  
And swells his chest, and stretches bold  
His wreathed neck, and turns on high  
The orb of his radiant eye,

To drink new fires from the source of light."

"Apprehensive of extending these remarks into inconvenient length, I reluctantly turn from the Poet to the mere Rhymers. The same publication that burlesques *Monsieur Blanc* asserts, that the compositions of a certain Engraver, intitled, *THE WREATH*, "display a justness of thought, and vigour of sentiment, far above the ordinary level; that the Muse has received him with a partiality not always shewn to her more distinguished and importunate votaries; that his imagination is warm, his numbers, in general, varied, nervous, and harmonious, though he may, in some passages, be obnoxious to criticism." Finally, we are assured by this eminent judge of poetry, that if Mr. N. the Engraver is patronised in proportion to his various merits, his most sanguine hopes will be exceeded.

"We must suppose the extracts would be selected from the best parts of a work so highly applauded. If one striking image, original idea, or ray of imagination, can be found in all those extracts, to recompense the vulgarity of the language, and the infidelity of the verification, we will confess our *Zelus a Longinus*. Behold a few of the lines triumphantly produced by the critic, as specimens of poetic excellence—the subject such as must have awakened all the exalting powers of a mind which, like that of our honest engraver, considered it rightly. After wishing for the power to rule, that the "sons of Afric might feel his care; that he "might rub out their bands, and pour a cheer-  
"ing balm into their bleeding sores; put a  
"robe upon their sides, prevent their feeding  
"on fare luscious by their magrils, and give  
"a longman's cold to their lazy lords," he proceeds,

"Great God of Mercy, and of Pity too,  
Whose eye pervades the vast creation through;  
How long shall these proud insulated towers  
Heap deaths and torments on their helpless  
slaves?

When will thy vengeance overtake their guilt,  
And make them suffer for the blood they've  
spilt;

For all the furrows which, through ages past,  
They've ruthlessly pour'd on Niger's sable cast?"

"The habitually-naked savage, in torrid climates, would scarcely thank the engraver for his robe. Sternhold has no pleasanter name wretched than the *see* and *through* in the first of these couplets. This great Poet

does not know that to *permeate* is to *pass through*. But when he talks of pouring furrows upon a *cast*, he flounders beneath all sight, in the profundity of the bathos.

"In the second extract, two lines, taken almost verbatim from Mr. Hayley's Ode to Howard, and a thought pilaged from Shakespeare, about the twice-blissed quality of mercy, both given without acknowledgement, are the only couplets that are worth any thing in the whole boasted extracts.

"From the compositions of a Yearley, a Burns, and, above all, from those of the sublime, unfortunate Chatterton, we have learned to disallow the plea of a *mean education* as an excuse for obtruding mean verses upon the publick. Their poetry shews us, that real genius can come forth with lustre from beneath its clouds. A LOVER OF JUSTICE."

57. *The Epistolary Correspondence of Sir Richard Steele; containing Letters to his second Wife, Mary Scudlock, and her Two Daughters; now first printed from the Originals, which are deposited in The British Museum. Also, Letters to and from his Friends and Patrons. Now first collected, and the Whole illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by John Nichols. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

WHEN the intention of introducing this work to the world was first announced, we waited with impatience for its appearance. To every man advanced in life, who had an early relish for literary excellence, the name of Steele is particularly dear. The sound of it brings to his recollection a thousand charming ideas. He calls to mind, with all the ardour of affection, the friend who formed his youthful taste, instructed and amused his ripening years, and administered consolation to his declining age—the man who drove Austerity from the train of Virtue—and shewed, by his own example, that Levity is not necessarily attached to Gaiety—nor Profaneness, or Indecency, to Wit. In a word, the man

"Who from the taste obscene reclaim'd our  
youth,

"And set the Passions on the side of Truth;  
Form'd the soft bosom with the gentlest art,  
And pour'd each moral virtue o'er the  
heart."

For surely this fine compliment, which distinguished worth extorted from a rival genius, not prodigal in the praise of contemporary merit, is at least as applicable to Steele as to his respectable friend and coadjutor Addison, who only occasionally assisted in culti-

\* But certainly printed *two years* before Mr. Hayley's Ode appeared. REVIEWER.

vating

rating and embellishing that fair vineyard which his old school-fellow had raised.—It is unnecessary to inform our readers that we allude here to *The Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*;—those exquisite papers, which were the delight of the most brilliant era in our literary annals, and which will continue to charm every age that shall retain a relish of learning or politeness.

Of the numerous obligations which he learned world lies under to the ingenious Editor, the rescuing of these Letters from the hand of Oblivion will not be deemed the least. We have perused them with infinite pleasure, and consider them as the natural, unpremeditated, unaffected effusions of one of the best of human hearts. They were written in various circumstances, under the impression of the moment; and we view their amiable author in various situations—under the influence of hope—of disappointment, of undeserved ill-treatment, and of pecuniary embarrassments; yet never, for a moment, departing from the character of the Christian, the philosopher, and the gentleman; evincing, upon every occasion, a finely-regulated spirit, and determined fortitude, with all the milder affections and tender charities which constitute the chief ornament of humanity.—But of the nature and tendency of the work before us, as well as of the character of the author, we cannot, in any expressions of our own, convey so adequate an idea as may be collected from the words of the Editor's Preface, from which we shall take the liberty of transcribing a passage or two.

"The following collection of Letters, though the genuine effusions of one of the most elegant writers in the English language, can add little to the reputation of a literary character which has been long ago fully established; being, in general, the hasty productions of his pen, intended only for private disposition; and some of them evidently scribbled when their amiable author was probably not in the very best condition for penmanship. The subjects of many of them are trivial and domestic, such as may at first be supposed not very interesting to the publick, and from most men would be deemed insignificant and below attention; but as they contain the private and unguarded opinions of the man who took upon himself to be the Censor of the age, and for years exercised that delicate office with suitable dignity, and general approbation, it may excite no little curiosity to observe how he conducted himself in those concerns and occurrences of

life through which he so ably directed others. Not a single scrap of them has been suppressed; nor is there a line in the whole publication which does not, in the opinion of the Editor, go to confirm all that has lately been said, for the superiority of Steele's understanding and his heart, in the Notes to the new edition of "*The Tatler*." These Letters manifest throughout, with irresistible conviction, the very many excellent and amiable qualities which greatly endeared this public benefactor to society; and, in proof of their authenticity, we see in them, with regret, indubitable marks of "that imprudence of generosity, or vanity of profession," which kept Steele always incurably necessitous," and shaded his fine character. Considering the constant vexation and serious inconveniences of which it was the cause or the occasion, to himself and his family, nothing can be said to excuse Steele's inattention to economy. It was, however, more pardonable, and the less reproachable, as in the end he did ample justice to his creditors. Our regret on every instance which these Letters afford of this indiscretion, is very greatly augmented by our admiration and love of that extensive and indefatigable philanthropy to which we are principally indebted for a long series of well-written papers, fraught with valuable lessons of morality and good-breeding, which have doubtless contributed very much to the intellectual improvement and moral refinement, of both sexes, in this country. Excepting, however, what refers, in these Letters, to the lamentable failure of conduct above-mentioned, too well ascertained before, no publication of Steele redounds more to his honour as a man than the present. It shows him to have been a firm and conscientious patriot; a faithful, affectionate husband; a fond, indulgent parent; and, even at this period, if it does not illustrate, it very much enhances the value of his writings, both moral and political, to know, with certainty, that the salutary instructions and sublime precepts, so much admired, and so well received, from the fictitious Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. were no other than the genuine sentiments and habitual practice of the real Sir Richard Steele.

"These documents, which fortunately came in seasonable aid of what has lately been advanced for the first time, and with great justice it seems, in favour of Steele's ill-known or much-injured character, fell, after his death, into the possession of his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, a lady who, with a charming person, inherited the many endearing qualities of her father, both of the

"From the most attentive perusal of these Letters, as well as from the admirable understanding of Steele, we cannot suppose him actuated by so contemptible a motive as "the vanity of publication;" that he was imprudently generous, is not to be denied. EDIT.



head and heart; and whose hereditary benignity of disposition, which self-interest could not, and prudence did not, sufficiently restrain, was at last equally fatal to her fortune, as it had been to that of her father."

To the above extract let us be permitted to subjoin, that the letters written during courtship\* are such as might be expected from their author, when under the influence of an honourable passion, inspired by an uncommon degree of beauty, and sanctioned by accomplishments of a more permanent and solid kind. They are natural, passionate, and respectful: in short, they bear evident marks of being the addresses of a man of fine parts, and highly-polished manners, to a woman of elegance, good sense, and virtue.—Those after marriage are an admirable model, for such as are in, or intend to enter, the marriage state, of that delicate decorum, and those tender attentions, which so materially contribute to the happiness of the most tender union with which Providence has favoured the rational creation. They are, indeed, such as, if read with due attention, must essentially promote domestic harmony; on which account we warmly recommend them as the most useful piece of furniture of which a family can be possessed.

In a future number we shall resume our review of these agreeable Letters, and gratify such of our readers as have not seen them with a few extracts.

58. *Features from Life. By the Author of "George Bateman and Maria." 2 Vols.*

THIS Novel is dedicated to Mrs. Hastings, but it does not seem to possess merit enough to draw that lady's attention from her husband's trial.

The story consists only of a gentleman's ruining his friend's wife, and being killed in a duel by that friend's friend, who seems to have had little occasion to fight him. Here and there we have other tales interwoven, for *aliter non fit, Autis, liber*. The only parts which seem to discover much fancy are, vol. 1. p. 101, where a gentleman, confined in a mad-house, hears the lady singing, the love of whom drove him out of his mind; and the visit to Mr. Williams's.

The writer would be surprised to see how often, in the few loose pages of these two volumes, *infamy* and *inflated* occur. We have counted them an in-

*finity* of times; and they seem always *inflated* expressions, if not worse.

Vol. II. p. 133. "It was her little ones she heard, who were being brought down to take their walk." This may be a beautiful idiom in novel-writing. We never remember to have seen it before.

It is true that this Novel does not, like too many, debauch the reader's mind; but we are obliged to declare it will not add much purity to judgement or to taste.

59. *Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, selected from different Histories; with Observations and Reflections, chiefly adapted to common Life; and particularly intended for the Instruction of Youth. To which are added, Miscellaneous Historical. By J. Holt. Vol. II. 12mo.*

THIS is a continuation of a little work which we had occasion to mention in vol. LVII. p. 999; and our opinion of it is not lessened by the appearance of a second volume. The Characters, which extend from Richard II. to Henry VIII. are judiciously compiled; and the Remarks intelligent and instructive. From the Character of Henry IV. Mr. H. takes occasion to observe, "how necessary it is that young persons especially should be constantly on their guard against the first deviation from the paths of virtue.—Henry (says Mr. Hume, speaking of the enormities by which he obtained the crown,) was insensibly led into this blameable conduct by a train of incidents which few men possess virtue enough to withstand."—"To enable those who are entering upon active life, to avoid being insensibly led into these errors (adds Mr. Holt), we will make some brief observations. It is but seldom that men, in their common transactions, think at all; and, probably, fewer still deliberately think of the rectitude, or depravity, of what they are about. We are often impelled by passion or habit. 'Henry (says Hume) was tame from caution, humble from fear, cruel from policy, and rapacious from indignance.' Whilst any one yields himself to be governed by these, or such like propensities, there is little use made of reflection; therefore, we cannot probably do better than accustom ourselves to an early habit of thoughtfulness. And yet it is well known to every instructor of youth, how difficult it is to impress this habit on the mind. Emulation or fear most generally enforce the performance of a task; nay, the more advanced in life, the studious person, confesses how outward this act of the mind frequently is; that, notwithstanding his utmost efforts, a resistance is still made, which

\* Of these see a specimen, LVII. p. 183.



he cannot conquer. Nevertheless, Memory, which is the power of recollecting things past, and which brutes possess in a certain degree; and Thought, which may be defined a right conception of things; may be greatly improved by dint of industry and early discipline." . . . . . "Mankind in general act as if nothing more was necessary than to drown all thought, and then give themselves up, to be led or driven, as passion sways. Hence what can be more improper than to spurn this inestimable gift, or bury this talent, which was given for the important purpose of discerning good from evil;—and then to pretend, in excuse for all the madness they are guilty of, that they did not add; in other words, because they would not take the pains to think? For this purpose, it would be useful for every one to spend some time every day in the following reflections:—whether he indulges passion or appetite beyond the intention of nature; whether he only consults health, in eating, sleeping, and in recreations; whether he yields to anger, upon small or no provocations; whether he fulfils the duties of life according to the extent of his abilities. If any one should accustom himself to such self-examination, we may trust such discipline would not be unavailing.—There is, perhaps, however, no one, whatever his rank or station may be, so hardened in the ways of wickedness, who does not intend, some time or other, to review his conduct, and regulate the remainder of his life by the laws of virtue. But new temptations attack him, new invitations of pleasure or interest prevent themselves, and the hour of reformation is delayed till to-morrow; and thus every delay gives vice another opportunity of fortifying itself by habit; and the change of manners, though it may be sincerely intended, is postponed to the time when some craving appetite shall be fully gratified, or some powerful allurement have lost its importunity; and so the first imperceptible step in vice leads the sinner on—till he becomes at last, like Henry IV., 'a penitent for sin, because he could no longer enjoy the fruits of his transgression.'—To the above general remarks we would recommend to our female friends the practice of one virtue in particular; which is of so much importance to the sex, that no altar which can be purchased tends so much to heighten their charms. Nor is its being an embellisher of female beauty its only quality: it is that radiant sun, or simple ether, which, as a shield, will encircle and protect them. Hear the testimony of the divine Milton, in his own words,—a conversation between two brothers, in search after a sister lost in the woods, urged by one by way of exhortation to the other:

—'Tis Chastity, my brother, chastity:  
She that has that, is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,

May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd  
heaths,

Infamous hells, and lonely persons wild;  
Where, through the sacred rays of chastity,  
No savage, bandit, or mountaineer,  
Will dare to soil her virgin purity,  
Yea, there; where very desolation dwells,  
By grotts and caverns, shagg'd with horrid  
shade,

She may pass on, with unblanch'd majesty  
—Be it not done in pride, or in presumption."

*Blessing of Canto.*

"Hear also the confession of a professed libertine (the late Lord Lyttelton): 'A chaste, a virtuous woman, is an awful character; something preternatural seems to surround her, and shroud her from the profane approach of seduction.'

On the conduct of Henry's son and successor we find the following acute reflections:

"Henry V. presents to us a character but seldom found, namely, a libertine reclaimed; as such examples are rare, they are more remarkable. It should seem too, that Henry's intemperance were of that species, above all others, the most destructive to the health of the body, and most unfriendly to the cultivation of the mind; and, perhaps, an example of more virtuous resolution can hardly be displayed than he who has conquered a habit of drunkenness: that Henry was guilty of this vice appears too evident, from the company he kept, the frolics he connected with his companions, and the place where they associated\*, to admit of a doubt; but that he conquered this habit appears also equally evident, from his character, afterwards, is of a prince, 'chaste, temperate, moderate, devout.' As this vicious propensity has so many fatal consequences, it may not be amiss to say something on this subject, which cannot be better expressed than in the words of a judicious writer†, which we have the liberty to transcribe.

'Drunkenness is either actual or habitual; just as it is one thing to be drunk, and another to be a drunkard. What we shall deliver upon the subject must principally be understood of a habit of intemperance; although part of the guilt and danger described may be applicable to casual excesses, and all of it, in a certain degree, so far as every habit is only a repetition of single instances.—The mischief of drunkenness, from which we are to compute the guilt of it, consists in the following bad effects:

1. It betrays most constitutions either into extravagances of anger, or fits of lowliness.

2. It disqualifies men for the duties of their station, both by the temporary disorder of their faculties, and, at length, by a constant incapacity and stupefaction.

\* Blue Bear, *Essays*, &c.

† Dr. Paley, *Principles* of Morals.

3. It is attended with expences, which can often be ill spared.

4. It is sure to occasion weakness to the family of the drunkard.

5. It shortens life.

To these consequences of drunkenness must be added the peculiar danger and mischief of the example. Drunkenness is a social, festive vice; apt, beyond any vice I can mention, to draw in others by the example. The free-drinker collects his circle; the circle naturally spreads; of those who are drawn within it, many become the corrupters, and centres of parties and circles of their own; every one countenancing, and perhaps emulating, the rest, till a whole neighbourhood be infected, from the contagion of a single example.

This account is confirmed by what we often observe of drunkenness, that it is a local vice, found to prevail in certain countries, certain districts of a country, or in particular towns, without any reason being given for the fashion, but that it had been introduced by some popular examples.—With this reflection upon the spreading quality of drunkenness let us connect a remark which belongs to the several evil effects above rected. The consequences of a vice, like the symptoms of a disease, though they be all enumerated in the description, seldom all meet in the same subject. In this instance under consideration, the age and temperature of one drunkard may have little to fear from inflammations of lust or anger; the fortune of a second may not be injured by the expence; a third may have no family to be disquieted by his irregularities; and a fourth may possess a constitution fortified against the poison of strong liquors. But if, as we always ought to do, we comprehend, within the consequences of our conduct, the mischief and tendency of the example, the above circumstances, however fortunate to the individual, will be found to vary the gulf of his intemperance less probably than he supposes.

Although the waste of time and money may be of small importance to you, it may be of the utmost to some one or other whom your society corrupts. Repeated, or long-continued excesses, which hurt not your health, may be fatal to your companion. Although you have neither wife, child, nor parent, to lament your absence from home, or expect your return to it with sorrow; other families, whose husbands and fathers have been invited to share in your strategy, or encouraged to imitate it, may justly lay their misery or ruin at your door. This will hold good, whether the person seduced be seduced immediately by you, or the vice be propagated from you to him, through several intermediate examples. A moralist must assemble all these considerations to judge truly of a vice which usually meets with milder names and more indulgence than it de-

serves. . . . I seek those outrages upon one another, and upon the peace and safety of the neighbourhood in which drunken revels often end; and also those deleterious and ruinous effects which strong liquors produce upon particular constitutions: because, in general propositions concerning drunkenness, no consequences should be included but what are constant enough to be generally expected.

The appetite for intoxicating liquors appears to me to be almost always acquired. One proof of which is, that it is apt to return only at particular times; as, after dinner, in the evening, or the market-day, at the market-town, in such a company, at such a tavern. And this may be the reason, that if a habit of drunkenness be ever overcome, it is upon some change of place, situation, company, or profession. A man sunk deep in a habit of drunkenness will, upon such occasions as these, when he finds himself loosened from the associations which held him fast, sometimes make a plunge and get out. In a matter of such great importance, it is well worth while, where it is tolerably convenient, to change our habitation and society, for the sake of the experiment.

Habits of drunkenness commonly take their rise either from a fondness for, and connection with, some company or some companion already addicted to this practice; which affords an almost irresistible invitation to take a share in the indulgence which those about us are enjoying with so much apparent relish and delight; or want of regular employment, which is sure to let in many superfluous cravings and customs, and thus among the rest; or, lastly, from grief or fatigue, both which strongly solicit that relief which intoxicating liquors administer for the present, and furnish a specious excuse for complying with the inclination. But the habit, when once set in, is sustained by different motives from those to which it owes its origin.

Persons addicted to excessive drinking suffer in the intervals of sobriety, and near the return of their accustomed indulgence, a faintness and oppression *cives præcordis*, which it exceeds the ordinary patience of human nature to endure. This is usually relieved, for a short time, by a repetition of the same excess; and to this relief, as to the relief of any long-continued pain, they who have once experienced it are urged almost beyond the power of resistance. This is not all: as the liquor loses its stimulus, the dose must be increased to reach the same pitch of elevation, or ease; which increase proportionably accelerates the progress of all the maladies which drunkenness brings on.—Whoever reflects on the violence of the craving, in the advanced stages of the habit, and the fatal termination to which the gratification of it leads, will, the moment he perceives the least tendency in himself of a growing

growing inclination to intemperance, collect his resolution to this point; or what, perhaps, he will find his best security, arm himself with some peremptory rule, as to the times and quantities of his indulgences. I own myself a friend to the laying-down rules to ourselves of this sort, and rigidly abiding by them. They may be exclaimed against as stiff; but they are often salutary. Indefinite resolutions of abstemiousness are apt to yield to extraordinary occasions; and extraordinary occasions to occur perpetually. Whereas, the stricter the rule is, the more enacious we grow of it; and many a man will abstain, rather than break a rule, who could not be easily brought to exercise the same mortification from higher motives;—not to mention, that when our rule is once known, we are provided with an answer to every importunity.

There is a difference, no doubt, between convivial intemperance and that solitary intemperance which wants neither for company nor invitation. But the one, I am afraid, commonly ends in the other; and this last is the basest degradation to which the faculties and dignity of human nature can be reduced.

We have not, at present, room to enter into the Historical Notes; but may perhaps extract some of them at a future opportunity.

*o. Emmeline, the Orphan of the Cysth. By Charlotte Smith. In Four Volumes, 12mo.*

NOT having time in the present month to enter into a critique on the

"Orphan of the Castle," we shall content ourselves with transcribing from it some specimens of Mrs. Smith's poetry. The exquisite sonnets of this "pathetic poetess" have been already noticed in our vol. LVI. p. 333. That which follows will not detract from her fair fame.

On the sands, the low, retiring tide,  
A distant murmurs hardly seems to flow,  
And o'er the world of waters, blue and wide,  
The sighing summer wind forgets to blow.

As sinks the day-star in the rosy West,  
The silent wave with rich reflection glows;  
As if can tranquil Nature give us rest,  
Her scenes of beauty soothe me to repose?

In the soft lustre of the sleeping main,  
On radiant heaven, or all creation's charms,  
Erase the written troubles of the brain,  
Which Memory tortures, and which guilt  
And a bosom transient quiet prove, [Larm?]   
Not bleeds with vain remorse and unextinguish'd love?

And this is still more beautiful:  
O'er thee, mournful, sober-sun'd Night,  
Hem the faint moon, yet lingering in her  
Wane [light]   
And veil'd in clouds, with pale uncertain  
Gleams o'er the waters of the restless main.

In deep depression sunk, the enfeebled mind  
Will to the deaf cold elements complain,  
And tell the embosom'd grief, however vain,  
To sullen surges and the viewless wind.

Thou' no repose on thy dark breast I find,  
I still enjoy thee—cheerless as thou art;  
For in thy quest gloom the exhausted heart  
Is calm, tho' wretched; hopeless, yet resign'd,  
While to the winds and waves its sorrows  
Gives, [Heaven?]   
May reach—tho' lost on earth—the ear of

But what must be the feelings of a  
mind which could dictate this

### ODE TO DESPAIR

Thou spectre of terrific pain,  
Lord of the hopeless heart and hollow eye,  
In whose fierce train each form is seen  
That drives sick Reason to insanity!  
I woo thee with unusual prayer,  
"Grim-visaged, comfortless Despair!"  
Approach; in me a willing victim find,  
Who seeks thine iron sway—and calls thee  
Kind!

Ah! hide for ever from my sight  
The faithless flatterer Hope—whose pencil,  
Portrays some vision of delight, [gay]   
Then bids the fairy tablet fade away;  
While in dire contrast, to mine eyes  
Thy phantoms, yet more hideous, rise,  
And Memory draws, from Pleasure's wither'd flower,

Corrosives for the heart—of fatal power!

I bid the traitor Love, adieu!  
Who to this fond, believing bosom came,  
A guest insidious and untrue, [name]   
With Pity's soothing voice—in Friendship's  
The wounds he gave, nor Time shall cure,  
Nor Reason teach me to endure.

And to that breast mild Patience pleads in  
vain,

Which feels the curse—of meriting its pain.

Yet not to me, tremendous power!

Thy worst of spirit-wounding pains impart,

With which, in dark conviction's hour,

Thou strik'st the guilty unrepentant heart!

But, of illusion long the sport,

That dreary, tranquil gloom I court,

Where my past errors I may still deplore,

And dream of long-lost happiness no more!

To thee I give this tortured breast,

Where Hope arises but to foster pain;

Ah! lull its agonies to rest!

Ah! let me never be deceiv'd again!

But callous, in thy deep repose

Behold, in long array, the woes

Of the dread future, calm and undismay'd,

Till I may claim the hope—that shall not  
fade!

61. Coke on Littleton, &c. &c.

(Continued from p. 330.)

WE proceed to give some extracts  
from that part of Mr. Butler's Preface  
which

330  
which contains his "general observations."

"The reputation of *Littleton's Treatise on Tenures* is too well established, to require any mention of the praises which the most respectable writers of our country have bestowed on it. No work on our laws has been more warmly or generally applauded by them. But some foreign writers have spoken of it in very different terms. At the head of these is Hottoman; who has the reputation of great learning, and elegant writing; but he has been blamed very generally for the contemptuous language with which he speaks, even of the writers of his own civil law.

"Gravina, while he mentions his endowments, both natural and acquired, with admiration, censures his abuse of other judicial writers with great severity.

"Cujas also was supposed to allude to him in a passage of his works, where having occasion to mention the writers who find fault with the disposition and arrangement of the civil law, he says, "*quam illi sunt imperitissimi! nam neque quid ars sit sciunt; neque enim digestorum aut principum certa juris vilia perciperunt unquam; suaves tamen ad sidentis materiam.*"

"But Hottoman's general disposition to abuse is not the only circumstance by which his virulent censure of Littleton may be accounted for. Full of the doctrines of the feudal laws of his own country, he might expect to find doctrines of a similar nature in Littleton, without adverting that the greatest part of Littleton's work treats of the subordinate and practical part of the laws of England, which, like that of every other country, is in a great degree peculiar to itself, and bears but a remote analogy to those of other countries. It is allowed, that the feudal polity of the different countries of Europe is derived from the same origin; that there is a marked similitude in their principal institutions; and a singular uniformity in the history of their rise, perfection, decline, and fall. But the more we go from a general view of their constitutions and governments, to their particular laws and customs, the less this similitude and uniformity are discoverable.

"Thus the history of every country, where the feudal laws have prevailed, while it presents us, on the one hand, with an account of the many restraints imposed by them upon alienation, and of the many methods which have been taken to make property inalienable, presents us, on the other, with an account of the different arts which have been used to elude those restraints, and to make property free. This is as observable in the law of England, as it is in the law of any other country.

"But the mode by which it has been effected in England is peculiar to England. In other countries, where a liberty of alienation has been introduced, it has rested on a kind

of compromise with the lord, by paying him a certain fine; and a kind of compromise with the relations of the feudatory, by allowing them a right of redemption, commonly called the "*ius retractus*." But the steps by which a free alienation of property has obtained ground in England are very different. In England an unlimited freedom of alienating socage and military land was soon allowed; the practice of sub-infeudation was soon abolished; the alienation of lands was restrained by the introduction of conditional fees, and afterwards by the introduction of estates tail. Entails, from their first establishment, were greatly discountenanced by the courts of justice; and they were ended by the doctrine of discontinuance and warranty. In the course of time, a fine was made a bar to the claims of the issue in tail, and a common recovery to the claims both of the issue and of those in remainder and reversion. Most of these circumstances are peculiar to the History of England: hence an English reader, who opens the writings of the foreign feudists, with an expectation of finding there something applicable to the practical parts of the law of his own country, respecting the alienation of landed property, will be greatly disappointed. He will find the most positive prohibition of alienating the fee without the consent of the lord: he will find very nice and subtle discussions of what amounts to an alienation: he will find that, in some countries, the lord's consent still continues a favour; that in others it is a right, which the tenant may claim on rendering a certain fine. In short, he will find the works of foreign feudists filled with accounts of the "*ius retractus*," or "*droit de rachat*," the "*retrainte lignagere*," and the "*droit des lods et des ventes*;" but he will hardly find the words, or any thing equivalent to the words, conditional fee, estate tail, discontinuance, warranty, fine, or recovery, in the sense in which we use them.

"The same may be observed on the doctrine of conditions. According to the strict principles of the feudal law, no condensation could be annexed to a fief, except the implied conditions in which every fief was subject, from the obligation of service on the part of the tenant, and the obligation of protection on the part of the lord. Every fief to which any express or conventional condition was annexed, was, from that very circumstance, ranked among improper fiefs. But fiefs in England were at all times susceptible of every kind of condition.

"It would be easy to pursue these observations through the subsequent chapters of Littleton's *Treatise*. Even if we consider the subject on a more extensive scale, we shall find some circumstances peculiar to the English law, which must necessarily occasion a very essential and marked difference between the constitution and forms of the government of England and the constitution and forms of the

the government of other countries. Such are the universal conversion of allodial lands into fiefs; the total abolition of sub-infeudation; the freedom of alienation of estates in fee-simple; and the limited and dependent situation of our nobility, when contrasted with the situation of the high nobility of foreign countries: all these are peculiar, in a great measure, to our laws. It follows, that our writers must be silent on many of the topics which fill the immense volumes of foreign lawyers: and they, from the same circumstance, must be equally silent on many of the subjects which are discussed by our writers. That this is so, will appear to every person conversant with the ancient writers on our laws, who will give a cursory look at the writers on the feudal laws of other countries. Nothing, in this respect, can be more different than those parts of the writings of Bracton, Britton, Fleta, Littleton, Sir Edward Coke, and Sir William Blackstone, which treat of landed property, and the books of the fiefs, Cujas's Commentary upon them, the various treatises on feudal matters collected in the 10th and 11th volumes of the "*Tractatus Tractatum*," De Moulins's "*Commentarii in priores Tres Titulos Consuetudinis Parisiensis*," or the more modern treatises of Monsieur Germaine Antoine Guyot, and Monsieur Hervé.

"These observations are offered with a view to account for the contemptuous manner in which the two foreign writers, cited above, speak of Littleton. They may also account, in some measure, for a circumstance which has been a matter of some surprise, the total silence of Sir Edward Coke on the general doctrine of fiefs. It is obvious how extremely desirous his Lordship is, upon every occasion, to give the reasons of the doctrines laid down by him; and what urged, and sometimes even puerile, reasons, he assigns for them: yet though so much of our law is supposed to depend upon feudal principles, he never once mentions the feudal law.

'I do marvel many times,' says Sir Henry Spelman, 'that my Lord Coke, adorning our law with so many flowers of antiquity and foreign learning, hath not (as I suppose) turned aside into this field, i. e. feudal learning, from whence so many roots of our law have, of old, been taken and transplanted. I wish some Worthy would read them diligently, and shew the several heads from whence those of ours are taken. They beyond the sea are not only diligent, but very curious in this kind; but we are all for profit and "*lucranda pona*," taking what we find at market, without enquiring whence it came.' But this complaint is open to observation.

"There is no doubt but our laws respecting landed property are susceptible of great illustration from a recurrence to the general

history and principles of the feudal law. This is evident from the writings of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, particularly his treatise of Tenures, in which he has very successfully explained, by feudal principles, several of the leading points of the doctrines laid down in the works of Littleton and Sir Edward Coke, and shewn the real grounds of several of their distinctions, which otherwise appear to be merely arbitrary. By this he has reduced them to a degree of system, of which, till then, they did not appear susceptible. His treatise, therefore, cannot be too much recommended to every person who wishes to make himself a complete master of the extensive and various learning contained in the works of those writers. The same may be said of the writings of Sir William Blackstone. Much useful information may be derived also from other writers on these subjects.

"But the reader, whose aim is to qualify himself for the practice of his profession, cannot be advised to extend his researches upon those subjects very far. The points of feudal learning, which serve to explain or illustrate the jurisprudence of England, are few in number, and may be found in the authors we have mentioned.

"It is not impossible but further enquiries might lead to other interesting discoveries. But the knowledge absolutely necessary for every person to possess, who is to practise the law with credit to himself, and advantage to his clients, is of so very abstruse a nature, and comprehends such a variety of different matters, that the utmost time which the compass of a life allows for the study is not more than sufficient for the acquisition of that branch of knowledge only; still less will it allow him to enter upon the immense field of foreign feudallaw. It were greatly to be wished that some gentleman, possessed of sufficient time, talents, and assiduity, would dedicate them to this study. Those who have read the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart's "*View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement*," will lament that he did not pursue his enquiries on this subject. From such a writer a work on this subject might be expected, at once entertaining, interesting, and instructive; but such a work is not to be expected from a practising lawyer. Whatever may be the energy of his mind, his industry, his application, and activity, he will soon feel, that, to gain an accurate and extensive knowledge of the law, as it is practised in our courts of justice, requires them all. Thus, on the one hand, the student will find an advantage in some degree of research into feudal learning; on the other, he will feel it necessary to bound his researches, and to leave, before he has made any great progress in them, the Book of Fiefs, and its commentators, for Littleton's Tenures and Sir Edward Coke's Commentary." (*To be continued*)

62. *The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles; with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity.* 8vo.

THE author of this Dissertation (Mr. Robertson, vicar of Horncastle, co. Lincoln, and chaplain to the late Bishop of Carlisle,) having, in a late publication, intitled, *An Essay on Punctuation*, occasion to mention this celebrated Chronicle, subjoins a note, questioning its authenticity. This note was taken up in our Magazine, vol. LV. p. 531, with a wish to be informed by the writer, or any other competent judge, what foundation there is for this surmise. Mr. R. has therefore thrown together his motives for thus doubting, with the utmost deference to the sentiments of abler judges, and with the highest respect for those learned writers who have given their sanction to the Parian Chronicle. Our limits do not admit of our entering into a regular discussion of his arguments, which, however specious, do not appear to us incontrovertible. It is much to be wished, that the University, who are the depositaries of this Chronicle, would oblige the world with a *fac simile* of it, which might be a first step to a conviction of its genuineness or fiction.

We cannot help taking this opportunity of expressing a hope that the same mode will be adopted in expressing the notes and letters which are now proposed to be published by subscription from marbles, coins, authors, and other remains of Roman antiquity, by the Rev. Mr. Gerrard, of Hinton Abbey, near Bath, — a method already pursued by foreign antiquaries, and attempted to be so successfully applied to 40 out of 75 of our own memorials of this sort, in the Sylloge of Inscriptions that form N° XLII. of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* (see vol. LVII. p. 701).

63. *The present State of Sicily and Malta, extracted from Mr. Brydne's, Mr. Swinburne's, and other modern Travellers.* 12mo.

THIS work was originally compiled by a person of distinguished abilities, for the use of some young people, and contains all that is interesting in Mr. Brydne's Tour, and Mr. Swinburne's Travels, the very curious Observations of Sir Wm. Hamilton, on the earthquake at Messina, the substance of Verrot's Knights of Malta, &c. — The publisher flatters himself that it will be found not only one of the most entertaining books for young persons, but a

complete guide to the curious traveller who intends to visit those regions, so remarkable for all the wonders of Art and Nature.

As we have had the *Beauties* of our moral and sentimental writers extracted and served up before us, so it is now becoming the fashion (at least with Mr. Kearsley) to extract "all that is interesting" from our travellers, — perhaps to better purpose. For if pocket-companions are ever useful, it is on foreign excursions, where portmanreaus will not hold, or custom-house officers permit, the transportation of many volumes.

64. *Memoire qui n'est Point justificatif; ou, Le Loteromane.* 8.

A Reverie by Mr. Deille, advocate, in Lower Street, Islington, who opens his Preface with the following paragraph:

"I did a great deal of business with  
"three or four of the first merchants in  
"Paris; I pursued the Numbers 16.  
"43. 87. as my creditors pursued me; I  
"had presented a memorial to the  
"Queen, and I am come to Bright-  
"helmsstone to bathe."

Some of his readers may be more happy than we are in comprehending the remainder of his 112 pages.

65. *Speculations upon Law and Lawyers; applicable to the manifest Hardships, Uncertainty, and abusive Practice of the Common Law.* 8vo.

THAT there is too much truth in this complaint cannot be denied. Law, like Religion or Physic, is SIMPLE in itself, but encumbered with Glossaries, Paraphrases, and Quirks; perplexed by its practitioners, and rendered complex by new cases that are every day occurring. That there are unworthy, base, and interested ministers of each profession, is undeniable also. But where is reformation to begin? The increase of dishonesty suggested the increase of statutes, and pleadings, and lawyers. Honest men have been sufferers, from the earliest antiquity, and honest women too: for the serpent beguiled Eve, and she drew in her good man. It is the misfortune of a commercial nation like this to give unlimited credit: perhaps it is the characteristic of an Englishman, whose birth-right is unconfined benevolence. If men were not disposed to be bribed, how could representatives buy their seats? If men were not na-

\* Printed in London by Galabin, of Islington Court, Fenchurch Street.

totally



turally inclined to trust, or to outwit, how could they be cheated or cheat? If we could reduce every process for debt to the summary mode of a Court of Conscience (which yet, some tell us, are very inconvenient things, and incitements to roguery and oppression, and which go a length beyond the Netherlands courts), there is a bare peradventure some debts, of rather a larger amount than are the object of such courts, might be recovered. But how should we recover gaming debts, stock-obbligations, debts, embezzlements, fraudulent contracts, and a thousand such like, which the contrivers discover as much chicane and art to frame, as the veriest jettifogger can do to uphold them in it? Then, as to attacks on reputation, can any man hope for redress among a people who oppose the very existence of a libel? Let us look at the *Code Frederique*, and the present Emperor's new modification of his laws, for reformation of law; and let us remember that we are Englishmen. Let us compare our judges, our executions, our crimes of the 9th century with those in the days of Alfred, and then regret we are degenerate Englishmen. When the Athenians could get their laws by heart, and sing them about the streets, and the Romans were content with their twelve tables, they were an innocent, a virtuous people. But how fast did the laws of both nations multiply with their crimes and vices! Is this writer sure that the statute against cursing and swearing is at this time publicly read in churches four times a year?

We heartily concur, as to the necessity of reformation of abuses, with our old acquaintance S. P. whom we are truly sorry to find in so distressful a situation. Far be it from us to aggravate his distresses; but we hope he will forgive our most hearty regret that his speculations and reformations had not earlier begun nearer home.

6. *A Letter to Granville Sharpe, Esq. on the proposed Abolition of the Slave Trade.* 8vo.

MR. SHARPE's correspondent combats the proposal which claims him for patron by some fine strokes of humour, proposing the abolition of the West India island trade, as the most effectual means of cutting up the slave trade by the roots.—As it is impossible to make any abstract of such a composition, the reader is referred to the pamphlet itself, which seems to prove, a-

gainst the advocates for African liberty, the assertion of the satirist:

*Dem vitant fulti vitia in contraria currunt.*

67. *Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to general Society.* 12mo.

THE rapid sale of this little manual, which has already gone through three editions, is a sign that, if our countrymen are not willing to be reformed, they are at least curious to know what it would cost to be reformed. The author, whether Miss More, Mr. Hayley, or Mr. Wilberforce. (for to all these, severally, it has been ascribed, but with most confidence to the latter, and even to the present worthy Bp. of London, and, whoever it is, we are repeatedly cautioned not to mistake him for a Methodist,) lays particular stress on the shameful abuse of Sunday, to which few, in any rank, pay even the common political attention of making it a day of rest.—All that is here said of manners, and the present corruption of them, is strictly true; but can we flatter ourselves that the best sentiments, with the best support from Reason and Religion, will have any effect on the minds of the *good sort of people*, who are now become the most dangerous members of society, through an ease and indifference to what are called *little things*, but which slide insensibly into great abuses; from crimes of omission become crimes of commission, and from negligences and infirmities, sins? *He nuga ferre ducunt in malum*; to quote our old friend once more.

68. *The Spartan Manual; or, Table of Morality: being a genuine Collection of the Apophthegms, Maxims, and Precepts of the Philosophers, Historians, and other great and celebrated Characters of Antiquity, under proper Heads, for the Improvement of Youth, and the promoting of Wisdom and Virtue.* 12mo.

ONE of those collections, under a new name, which, if they do no good, can do no harm, and bring some profit to somebody.

69. *The Flowers of Ancient History; comprehending, on a new Plan, the most remarkable and interesting Events, as well as a Catalogue of Antiquity; designed for the Improvement and Entertainment of Youth.* By the Rev. John Adams, A.M.

"AS the Abridgements of Ancient History, hitherto published, present us with little more than a series of chronological events, which leave no



" permanent impression on the mind, the compiler of the following performance has endeavoured to explain, at some length, all the transactions of antiquity that principally merit attention. If the account which he has given of the heroes, legislators, philosophers, orators, poets, manners and customs of the ancients, shall inspire the reader with a taste for the study of useful history, his end will be fully answered. The most approved authors have been consulted for materials. Dr. Blair's *Lectures on Rhetoric* furnished some remarks on poetry and eloquence."

Abridgements of universal history are become almost as numerous as History itself. Histories of particular nations have been extended into almost as many volumes as some Universal Histories. Homer's *Iliad* has been compressed into a nutshell. But in all these the series of events has been preserved unbroken. It was reserved for this flippant age, which cannot digest the little volumes of moral essays written by the brightest geniuses of former ones, to cull the *Beauties and Flowers* of every work; as a weak stomach, unequal to solid meat, requires it to be boiled and stewed down to a milder state: but it is not every writer, who wants a dinner, that is qualified to dress one for the rest of his countrymen.

The Rev. Richard Turner, jun. is another epuomist of Universal History, ancient and modern. In two duodecimo volumes, of 442 pages, Mr. Holt has set before our youth the Characters of our Kings, from various writers; and Mr. John Paterson Service, at the desire of Mr. Kearsley, entertains them with *Recreations in an useful and entertaining Epitome of Geography and Biography*, in unintelligible fustian and a cloud of errors.

What we have here said of Abridgements of History, is applicable to this Universal History on a new plan. Persuaded as we are, that the Bishop of Meaux's is the best Abridgement of Universal History, ancient and modern, we cannot help believing there are many better Universal Histories than that,

70 *Universal History, commencing with the Creation, and ending Five Hundred and Thirty-six Years before the Christian Era; in Letters from a Father to his Son. By Francis Dobbs, Esq.*

Printed at Dublin, and reprinted in Lon-

don by Mr. Kearsley, of which only the first volume has yet appeared, and three more will speedily be published; and it will be afterwards "completed to the present day, as Mr. D's other duties will permit him."—The History of 3000 years, from the creation to the death of David, is compressed into 30 duodecimo pages; and even these are eked out by moral reflections: 450 more, to the death of Servius Tullius, King of Rome, fill the remaining 230 pages of this volume, some concluding lines of which we give as specimens of Mr. D's style. Lucius Tarquinius having assassinated his father-in-law, the venerable Servius Tullus, "the wife of Tarquinius, who was privy to the intended slaughter of her father, soon after came to the spot in her chariot, and by her orders was drawn over the remains of him from whom she derived her birth. And, to close the dreadful scene, Tullus's wife either expired of grief, or, as is more likely, was also put out of the way, on the ensuing morning. It is no very pleasing picture of Roman manners to add, that the senate raised L. Tarquinius to the vacant throne. But so it was; and in my next era you will see the consequences."

71. *Domesday Book Illustrated: containing an Account of that ancient Record; as also of the Tenants in Capite, or Serjeanty, therein mentioned; and a Translation of the difficult Passages, with Occasional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbies; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants in Capite, or Serjeanty, in the several Counties contained in that Survey. By Robert Kelham, of Lincoln's Inn, Author of 'The Norman Dictionary.'*

FEW persons, who are curious in our ancient history and records, are strangers to the great merit of Mr. K. in illustrating them. "Domesday Book being published, and of course more generally consulted than before, it has been the wish of several persons, distinguished for their literary knowledge, that something should be done towards making the reading of that Survey more easy and useful. This attempt, therefore, for these purposes, is submitted to the publick: but, to do justice to that ancient record, much remains to be developed by the able antiquary."

It is much to be regretted that the laudable views of Government were so

ill seconded by the persons employed in publishing this Survey (see vol. LVI. p. 367). What Government paid another to do has been undertaken gratuitously, and without reference to Government, by this able commentator; who has so fully set forth his plan in his title-page, that nothing remains for us to add, except a wish that he had further favoured us with a *geographical* Index.—“The names of the hundreds in the respective counties have undergone a great change. Lincolnshire is divided into 30 wapentakes, or hundreds; yet there are only about 19 which bear any thing like the same name in Domesday as they do at present; and in Warwickshire there is not one now remaining out of the ten there set down. The orthography, also, of places frequently vary from what we find them described by in records soon after the Conquest, and their present appellations; so that it is with difficulty the real places can often be made out.” pp. 17, 18.

72. *A Dissertation on the Message from Saint John the Baptist to our Saviour, St. Luke, vii. 19: with Remarks on the History of his Life and Ministry.* 8vo.

THIS very ingenious Dissertation throws considerable light on the passage of which it treats: by supposing that it originated from the change in the Baptist's circumstances, which, having never made part of the predictions concerning him, might be presumed to sit heavier on his mind, and require a confirmation of his faith in the person whose forerunner he was. The conclusion of our Lord's answer, “Blessed is he who so ever is not offended in me,” bears all the appearance of a rebuke to him; and the remark, in the true notion, which he proceeds to give of John's character, “What went ye out for to see? a reed shaken by the wind?” is an assurance that whatever the multitude might think, the person whom they went out to see was not of so inconstant and wavering a turn of mind as this one instance of frailty seemed to evince. A reed, in Scripture language, implies a weak and fallen character; in opposition to which, our Saviour clearly holds forth to the multitude, that John was to be looked upon as a prophet, and more than a prophet, and that a greater prophet than John had not as yet arisen among those who are born of women: yet the least in the kingdom of heaven, i. e. the

least of the inspired preachers under the gospel dispensation, was greater than he. Uncertainty, therefore, with respect to his future fate, and discontent at seeing himself neglected, were the motives with John for this extraordinary message. This may be easily explained by a few examples. St. Peter wanted a double vision, and the further account from Cornelius himself, to remove his rooted prejudices against the Gentiles. St. Paul, an apostle avowedly greater than the Baptist, was ignorant of the fate that awaited him when he took leave of the elders of Ephesus. The twelve Apostles had been forewarned of their sufferings, which was not the case with the Baptist. The author differs totally from Mr. King, as to the manner in which he represented Elias (see p. 142); who is called the Thesbite, Mal. iv. 5, only by an unauthorized change of the original in the LXX.

73. *Customale Rossense; from the Original Manuscript in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. To which are added, Memorials of the Cathedral Church; and from Account of the Remains of Churches, Chantry, &c. whose Instruments of Foundation and Endowment are, for the most Part, contained in the “Registrum Rossense.” With divers curious Pieces of Ecclesiastical Antiquity, hitherto unnoticed, on the said Diocese. The Whole intended as a Supplement to that Work. Illustrated with LVII Copper Plates, from accurate Drawings, taken principally under the Editor's Inspection. By John Thorpe, of Bexley in Kent, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. fol.*

ROCHESTER, and its diocese, are much indebted to the attention and diligence of this gentleman and his father, for the preservation and illustration of their antiquities. What they did for the cathedral and other churches in it, published in the *Registrum Rossense*, and the church notes annexed to it, is well known. Soon after this publication was completed, Mr. T. took the resolution of visiting and searching out the remains of such churches, chapels, or chantries, &c. in this diocese, which are now mouldering in ruins, and whose deeds of foundation and endowment are many of them inserted in that work; and likewise to preserve other remains of antiquity, chiefly ecclesiastical, such as fountains, door-ways, brass plates, &c. which were most curious; taking with him in his journeys, at different times, and at some expence, able and skilful draughtsmen for that purpose, confining himself principally to these subjects, and

and to give a description of them where extant, without entering upon other parochial matter foreign to his intention. He was the more induced to this undertaking, as no drawings or engravings of them, except the British monument called King's Cross House, had before been taken; and, indeed, many of these remains were unknown, and therefore unnoticed by our Kentish historians.—“It is a misfortune,” continues Mr. T. “that many writers of county or parochial histories treat them as unnecessary, and of little import; and, to avoid the trouble and expence of visiting remote and obscure parishes and churches, content themselves with what has been said by former authors; and thereby are frequently led into errors. However, by such neglect, I will not say contempt, their works are of less value; and I will maintain, in the ecclesiastical parts, are deficient. Some of our best writers, as Dugdale, Chauncy, &c. have been of a different opinion, and paid a due attention to these matters, for which reason their histories will always be had in high estimation. The former laments the defacement and destruction of these memorials, particularly the tearing up and erasure of brass plates, and escutcheons of arms, from their gravestones.” It is most certain, the preservation of them is frequently of much service, as they not only assist in making out pedigrees and descents of families, but likewise in correcting the omissions or mistakes of parish registers; which are often deficient, or but ill attended to; and, as a learned antiquary justly observes, ‘arms in stone or glass, &c. are so many evidences of descents, benefactions, and property, admitted even in courts of law &c.’ In the epitaphs at the end of the *Regium Recessu* there are undoubtedly many mistakes, which, in so great a number, are unavoidable, owing, chiefly, to the mis-spelling, or to illiterateness, of workmen. And on many stones, particularly in the large churches of market-towns, where there is a frequent wear and tread, the letters, either from the softness of the stone, or being slightly cut, which is too often the case, are obliterated, or scarce legible. Mural inscriptions, likewise, are sometimes obscured by the height of their situa-

tion, dust and filth, the blacking (or gilding of the letters if on black marble) being worn off; and from other obstructions. My intention was to have collected as many as I was able, in the ensuing work; but my distance from the press, and my friend the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. who corrected that work for me, omitting to do it, my copies, with some other papers, after his death being dispersed or destroyed, prevented my doing it.” We are sorry Mr. T.’s laudable desire to go through the diocese of Canterbury in the same manner is not likely to be carried into execution; and the rather, as what we have seen of the manner in which Mr. Hassel performs his work does not entitle him to the character of “some more able person.”—Mr. T. professes his particular obligations to his worthy and learned friend Mr. Samuel Denne; in which we are bound most heartily to concur, and to hope that gentleman may not longer be prevented from carrying on his illustration of the church and city of Rochester.

Among the many plates which decorate this valuable addition to our national antiquities, and amount to no less than 57, we observe near 40 views of buildings scarcely noticed by former antiquaries; besides Druidical monuments, fountains, door-cases, brass plates, tombs, seals, &c. equally new. Many of these are from drawings by Mr. John Tracy, of Brompton; others by Bayley, Cook, and Fisher; and several by Miss Thorpe (now Mrs. Meggison), the author’s daughter.—The Editor’s portrait, well engraved by Cook after a painting of Hardy, is a most agreeable likeness.

74. *The Prisoners of Angola, a Tragedy; altered from the Play of Oroonoko, and adapted to the Circumstances of the present Times.* Manchester, 1788. 12mo.

THIS is the third time Southerne’s *Oroonoko* has been altered. The author of this play, who signs himself “J. Ferriar, St. James’s Square, Manchester, Jan. 6, 1788,” has chiefly employed Dr. Hawke’s altered edition, 1775, and given the whole a turn more favourable to the negroes, and more adverse to the slave-holders. He sets out with abusing Southerne’s original play, as not containing *one respectable character*, directly contrary to the opinion of the respectable compiler of the *Biographia Dramatica*. He proceeds to tell us, that he has thrown out

\* History of St. Paul’s Cathedral, p. 45.

† British Topography, vol. I. p. xxxiv.

Hawksworth's alterations as in general injudicious and proving him no poet. But Mr. Ferris's principal design is "to communicate and extend those impressions of the African slave trade which are already received by so large a proportion of the people of England." Already (he says) are exertions promised for suppressing the slave trade of France. With a like view *this* tragedy has been acted at the Manchester Theatre, and favourably received. How far it, and the other exertions for restoring freedom to the enslaved Africans, may meet with success, must be left to the wisdom of the legislature, and to time, to decide; for great care must be taken, that, under the specious name of Humanity, as already of Liberty, too great sacrifices of national polity and interest be not made.

75. *Aura; or, The Slave: a Poem.*  
By Thomas George Street.

MR. STREET was formerly scholar to Mr. Carr, of Hertford, to whom this poem is dedicated, and afterwards settled three years at Jamaica, as a planter, till he could bear it no longer. "It was a kind of mental necessity, and he could not have been happy if he had remained in that situation." He has therefore commenced poet; but without talents for aught but rhyming: for he has laid his African scene in *America*, and talks of *Osageo*, and the *war-beep*, and made *Afric* an adjective. *Aura*, and her *Afric* lover, *Almanzo*, wandering by the stream of *Furmosa*, whose golden waves lave the shores of Africa, they saw a thing majestic slowly rise; "Which, as they view'd approaching, seem'd more near, [fear]" "And *Aura's* gentle bosom heav'd with— It proved a slaving trader, which — enticed them from their home, friends, and every tie, "And carried them into captivity." *Almanzo* swam after *Aura* and her father; was taken on board; knocked the planter their master into the sea; was killed with her father; and, last of all, "—— *Aura* spoke, and — died!"

76. *The Tragedies of Sophocles translated.* 4to.

MR. POTTER, whose name is subjoined to the Dedication to Georgiana Countess-dowager Spencer, has now accomplished the arduous task of setting before his countrymen the works of the three Grecian dramatists in an English

dress. We gave our plaudit to his first translation, which was of *ESCHYLUS*, about ten years ago (see vol. XLVIII. p. 34), printed in two vols. 8vo. 1779; to the second, of *EURIPIDES*, vol. I. 1781 (L1. 374), vol. II. 1783 (LIII. 215)\*. He has now completed the trio by adding a translation of *SOPHOCLES*, of whose life he gives the following view:

"Sophocles, the son of Sophilus, an Athenian, was born at Colonn, and educated with great attention. Superior vigour and address in the exercises of the palestra, and skill in music, were the great accomplishments of young men in the states of Greece. In these Sophocles excelled; nor was he less distinguished by the beauty of his person.— He was also instructed in the noblest of all sciences, civil polity and religion: from the first of these he derived an unshaken love of his country, which he served in some embassies, and in high military command with Pericles; from the latter he was impressed with a pious reverence for the Gods, manifested by the inviolable integrity of his life. But his studies were early devoted to the tragic Muse; the spirit of Eschylus lent a fire to his genius, and excited that noble emulation which led him to contend with, and sometimes to bear away, the prize from his great master. He wrote 43 Tragedies, of which seven only have escaped the ravages of time: and having testified his love of his country by refusing to leave it, though invited by many kings; and having enjoyed the uninterrupted esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens, which neither the gallant actions and sublime genius of Eschylus, nor the tender spirit and philosophic virtue of Euripides, could secure to them, he died in the 91st year of his age. The burial-place of his ancestors was at Decelia, which the Lacedæmonians had at that time seized and fortified; but Lyfander, the Spartan chief, permitted the Athenians to inter their deceased poet; and they paid him all the honours due to his love of his country, integrity of life, and high poetic excellence. Eschylus had at once seized the highest post of honour in the field of poetry, the true sublime; to that eminence his claim could not be disputed. Sophocles had a noble elevation of mind, but tempered with so fine a taste, and so chastened a judgment, that he never passes the bounds of propriety. Under his conduct the tragic Muse appears with the chaste dignity of some noble matron at a religious solemnity; harmony is in her voice, and grace in all her motions. From him the theatre received some additional embellishments, and the drama, which made it more active and more interesting, the introduction of a third speaker: but his

\* See it compared with Mr. Wodhull's translation, LII. 491.

distinguished excellence is in the judicious disposition of the fable, and so nice a connection and dependence of the parts on each other, that they all agree to make the event not only probable but even necessary. This is peculiarly admirable in his "Edipus, King of Thebes," and in this important point he is far superior to every other dramatic writer. Aristotle, who formed his judgement from the three great Athenian poets, particularly from Sophocles, observes, that Tragedy, after various changes, having now attained the perfection of its nature, attained at no farther improvements. The latter part of the observation was at that time just. It continued just more than 200 years; but of perfection who shall decide? The great critic did not conceive that Nature could produce a poet who, without any knowledge of his laws, or of those Grecian models, should exalt tragedy to an excellence of which neither he nor they had any idea. Shakespeare had a genius ardent and sublime as that of Eschylus. His diction is equally great and daring; his imagination was richer and more luxuriant; his observation of the living manners, and his knowledge of the human mind, more comprehensive: hence his wonderful power over the passions. It is a proof of the commanding force of genius, that, as the "Agamemnon" of Eschylus, with all its faults, excels any thing that remains to us of the Grecian drama, so there are many Tragedies of Shakespeare, though with more and greater faults, which are superior to the "Agamemnon." Nature may yet produce another poet, blest with the powers of Shakespeare and the judgement of Sophocles; and the critic who shall see this may then say, with Aristotle, "Tragedy has now attained the perfection of its nature." In the mean time, we glory in our countrymen, and look back with reverence on the three great poets of Athens.—The sublimity and daring of Eschylus resemble some strong and impregnable castle, settled on a rock, whose martial grandeur awes the beholder; its battlements defended by heroes in arms, and its gates proudly hung with trophies. Sophocles appears with splendid dignity, like some imperial palace of the richest architecture, the symmetry of whose parts, and the chaste magnificence of the whole, delight the eye, and command the approbation of the judgement. The pathetic and moral Euripides hath the solemnity of a Gothic temple, whose storied windows admit a dim religious light, enough to shew, in its high embowered roof, and the monuments of the dead, which rise in every part, impressing our minds with pity and terror at the uncertain and short duration of all human greatness, and with an awful sense of our own mortality.—In works of literature the publick is little interested in the merits of the writer; yet some account of this translation may be necessary. It was often

requested of me, immediately after the publication of Euripides; but I wished to leave Dr. Franklin in the undisturbed possession of his well-acquired reputation, and declined this attempt, till a person of illustrious rank, and more illustrious for mental accomplishments, did me the honour to desire that I would give the English reader all the remains of the tragic ruins of Greece. A request from such a person, and the manner in which it was communicated to me, could not be refused. I undertook the work as a task, sensible of its difficulty, and even despairing of my power to express the propriety, the sweetness, the harmony, the force, and the dignity of Sophocles. As I advanced, I was not wholly dissatisfied with myself: from a task it became an amusement to me, and then a pleasure. This translation professes to be faithful to the original; and I flatter myself it is in some small degree correct. This it owes to a learned friend, who did me the favour to revise it. With his taste and judgement I am well acquainted; and I confide in his integrity. My own attentions and exertions have not been wanting, as it has been my ambition to make it worthy of the noble person to whom it owes its existence, and of the publick, to whom it is now presented."

It would be invidious in a reviewer to exalt the merit of a living translator at the expence of a deceased one. Mr. Potter does not need this. [We are only sorry our limits do not admit of an extract at present.

77 Bigland's *Collections for Gloucestershire*.  
(Continued from vol. LV. p. 1062).

WE are glad to see this splendid work meet with the encouragement it so well deserves; and shall present from it to our readers two epitaphs by Swift, one of which is not to be found in the Dean's Works, and the other only in an undigested rough draught.

1. On a marble tablet in the church  
at Berkeley:

"H. S. F.

Carolus Comes de Berkeley, Viccomes  
Dursley,

Baro Berkeley, de Berkeley Cast. Mowbray,  
Segrave,

Ex Bruce, & Nobilissimo ordine Balnei Eques,  
Vir ad genus quid spectat & Proceres utique  
quaque Nobilis,

Et longo, si quis alius Procerum stamine  
edutus;

Munitissimam tam illustri turpi dignis insignibus  
Siquidem à Gulielmo III<sup>o</sup> ad ordines fide-  
rati Belgii

Ablegatus & Plenipotentarius Extraordinarius  
Rebus, non Britannis tantum, sed totius fere  
Europæ

(Tunc temporis præsertim arduis) per annos V.  
incubuit,

Quam felici diligentia, fide quam intemerata,  
Ex illo discas, Lector, quid, superfluo Patre,  
In Magnatum ordinem adscisci meruerit.

Fuit à sanctioribus consiliis & Regi Guliel. &  
Annæ Regiæ,

E Proregibus Hiberniæ secundus,  
Comitatum Civitatumque Glocest. & Erist.  
Dominus Locumtenens.

Surrie & Glocest. Custos Rot. Urbis Glocest.  
magnus

Beneficallus, Arcis sancti de Briavell Castellanus,  
Guardianus Forestæ de Dean

Denique ad Turcarum primū, deinde ad  
Roman. Imperatorem

Cum Legatus Extraordinarius designatus esset,  
Quo minus has etiam ornaret provincias

Obstitit adversa corporis valetudo.  
Sed restat adhuc, præ quo fardescunt cætera,  
Hænos vultus, stabili, et vel morti cedere  
nescios,

Quod veritatem Evangelicam serid amplexus;  
Erga Deum pius, erga pauperes munificus,

Adversus omnes æquus & benevolus,  
In Christo jam placidè obdormit  
cum eodem olim regnaturus unā.

Natus VIII<sup>o</sup> April MDCXXIX. denatus  
XXIV<sup>o</sup> Septem. MDCCX. ætat. suæ LXII<sup>o</sup>.

1. In Berkeley church-yard.

"Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's fool,  
Men call'd him Dicky Pearce;

His folly serv'd to make folks laugh,  
When wit and mirth were scarce.

"Poor Dick, alas! is dead and gone,  
What signifies to cry?

Dickys enough are still behind,  
To laugh at by and by.

"Buried June 18, 1728, aged 63."

73. *An Account of the Culture and Use of the  
Mangel Wurzel. The Fourth Edition.*

TO what has been said of this bene-  
volent tract in vol. LVII. p. 702, we  
have only now to add the following

"Address:"

"After having given the publick every  
useful information in my power, respecting  
the Mangel Wurzel, or *Beta Hybrida*; and  
after having, at much labour and expence,  
distributed many millions of seeds, for the  
purpose of experiment, time must determine  
how far my endeavours, directed to the good  
of the community, will prove so eventually.  
It remains with me, however, publicly to  
thank my numerous correspondents; among  
whom I may include many of the first in  
national rank, who have condescended to fa-  
vour me with their approbation.

"To those invectives which some of the  
public prints have exhibited against me, I  
make no reply. However estimable the re-  
gard of virtuous characters may be, he will  
involve himself in disappointment and re-  
tort, who acts merely, to gain the applause  
even of the good, or to deprecate the censure  
of the envious. If my conduct have acquired

GENT. MAG. April, 1788.

the former, my motives render me indiffer-  
ent to the latter.

"I should conclude this letter with regret  
in being under the necessity of informing the  
publick, that I am now exhausted of all the  
seeds of the Mangel Wurzel which I raised  
myself, or procured from abroad, were it now  
in my power to add, that the seedsmen in  
London are now in possession of a quantity  
to dispose of.

"As I wish fully to appreciate the value  
of this vegetable, any future information re-  
specting it will be acceptable to

"JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON."  
London, April 22, 1788.

The Prefaces to the former editions  
are judiciously preserved; the first dated  
Aug. 2, the second Sept. 5, the third  
Nov. 15, 1787, "in which short pe-  
riod," says Dr. Lettson, "about 2400  
applications have been made for the  
plants and seeds, and I believe no  
person has been disappointed. Of  
letters upon the subject of this vege-  
table, and its cultivation in particular,  
I have received about 700, most of  
which have been answered."

79. *A Sermon preached at St. Paul's on Janu-  
ary 27, 1788, being the first Sunday in Hil-  
lary Term, before the Lord Mayor, Judges,  
Aldermen, and Sheriffs. By Richard Har-  
rison, Chaplain to his Lordship.* 8vo.

This Sermon is published at the re-  
quest of the Lord Mayor and Court of  
Aldermen, and recommends the better  
observance of the Sabbath, in conform-  
ity to his Majesty's Proclamation, and  
the institution of Sunday Schools.

80. *Observations relative to the Times upon  
Windows or Lights. By John Louis de  
Loime.* 4to.

IF this be the author of *The Consti-  
tution of England*,—quantum mutatus ab  
illo!—that grave and judicious advocate  
of Geneva, whose decisions were re-  
ceived with reverence as oracular, is  
degenerated to a political mountebank,  
cracking his jokes on the window tax,  
the shop tax, the hawkers and pedlars  
act, and proposing ludicrous substitutes  
and improvements. Fain would we per-  
suade ourselves that some scribbling  
Monks, in this fantastic age, has as-  
sumed the name, without the character,  
of J. L. de Loime!

81. *Brother Peter to Brother Tom, an Ex-  
ultatory Epistle. By Peter Pindar, Esq.*

And why, Peter, publish so late in  
the month? The consequence is, the  
consideration of your reveries is unavoid-  
ably deferred till another opportunity.

CATA.

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## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

What AMICUS enquires after is in great forwardness at the press.

In addition to the remarks, or rather instances, of longevity, by S. A. M. (p. 191), add, "John Bale, of Northampton, button-maker, died 1706. He was baptized at Northampton (as appears by the register) 1693. He lived in the uninterrupted possession of his faculties 114 years."

M. A. acknowledges to F. P. that he was wrong if he mentioned a false coffin, as the coffin in question was leaden.

EUTHYCIUS, p. 109, mistakes New Brentford for Old Brentford. In Old Brentford the Sunday Schools, and Schools of Industry, are established under the excellent care and direction of Mrs. Trimmer and her family, who live in the hamlet of Old Brentford; which hamlet, and not New Brent-

ford, belongs to the parish of Ealing, of which the Rev. Charles Sturges is vicar, and patron of George chapel in Old Brentford.

Mr. Baillister's Letter on Mores's "History of Tunstall" is not adapted to the plan of the Magazine; but it shall be printed, if he chuses it, at large in the publication to which it more immediately alludes.

R. S. observes, "A squabble between Baretto and Mrs. Piozzi has brought out a curious piece of information, which the Lady thought proper to suppress in her Anecdotes, that Dr. J. in a reasonable time after Mr. T's death, put the question of matrimony to her. The negative that followed was the real cause of their separation, and of the coolness that subsisted between them during the remainder of the Doctor's life."

SONNET



SONNET TO MISS SEWARD.

BY HENRY F. CARY.

**S**WEET was the strain, that grac'd thine  
Andr's lute, [lyre,  
Nor sweeter Milton struck the mournful  
When he invok'd each Muse with vain  
desire, [doom;  
And call'd the Nymphs to weep his Lycid's  
But brighter doest thou immortal chaplet bloom,  
That crowns our Elliott's brow—with  
mightier fire [wire  
Pindar ne'er burn'd. Proceed, the Epic  
Awake, and with a noble pride assume  
That throne, assign'd thee in the Muse's fans:  
The toils of wise Ulysses' son invite  
Erroneous, and great Maid! as yet the theme  
Unsung,—so shall thy glory eclipse the train  
Of female stars, that deck fair Greece with light,  
And shine for ever with unrival'd beam.  
*Sutton Coldfield, April 3.*

ODE XXX. BOOK I. OF HORACE.

*Translated by the Sans.*

**C**NIDOS' and Paphos' lovely Queen!  
For once thy much-lov'd Isle despise,  
For once attend thy Glycera's votive song,  
And view the fragrant odors sweetly rise.  
Let haste thy fervid boy with thee,  
The Nymphs and Graces arm in arm  
With loosen'd zones, persuasive Mercury,  
And youth who knows not without thee to  
charm.

FIVE SONNETS TO EMINENT  
PERSONS.

I. To WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

**C**HARM'D with the magic sweetness of  
thy lays,  
To thee, oh rapturous Hayley, hard divine,  
To thee, thou happy favourite of the Nine,  
My infant Muse this early tribute pays:  
For thee she swells the notes of honest praise,  
With fiery wishes burns, at Honour's  
shrine [twine,  
A bloomy chaplet round thy head to  
And add one sprig of my to thy bays.  
Thy name, sequester'd Hayley, skill'd to move  
The shriek of wild affright, th' unpa-  
sion'd tear,  
In Pity's glistering eye, the starts of fear,  
And all the melting tenderness of love,  
With songs ethereal shall thy Aonian maid  
On golden harps extol, in Pandur' festive  
shades.

II. To Miss SEWARD.

**ENCHANTING** Seward, mistress of the  
lyre! [swan,  
Whose glowing numbers animate each  
And into every breast such rapturous fire  
Infuse, as late adorn'd sweet Hayley's strain:  
What time he stray'd th' Aonian wilds a-  
mong,  
Calling, with haste rais'd and nicest care,

Each lovely sweet to decorate his song:  
Deign now, of Poetry the brightest fair,  
Deign to accept a youthful poet's lay,  
Who, tracing oft with zeal thy numbers  
bland,  
Whether when Lucifer leads on the day,  
Or gentle Evening, with dew-sprinkled hand,  
O'er the hush'd woods her shadowy man-  
tle throws,  
With Emulation's fires at every beauty glows.

III. To the Rev. T. WARTON.

**THEE**, Warton! at whose birth auspicious  
smil'd [ful queen  
The heavenly Nine, for whom the sport-  
Of each romantic and bewilder'd scene,  
The bright-ey'd Fancy, wove of florets wild,  
A fragrant wreath, to deck her darling child,  
Who by her potent magic oft hast seen,  
Tripping in twilight circles o'er the green,  
The fays and dapper elves, when evening  
mild  
To the pent fold had drove her fleecy train:  
Thee do I hail, illustrious Bard, of fame  
Renown'd, and of great Albion's tuneful  
quiro  
The chief, happy from thy enraptur'd strain  
To catch some spark of bright, celestial  
flame,  
To thee devoting my unskilful lyre,

IV. To JEAN HOWARD, Esq.

**OH** thou! whose quick and penetrating eye  
Darts thro' the baleful dungeon's grated  
cell,  
Whose sympathetic bosom joys to swell  
With fond emotion, when the social sigh  
Is claim'd by Mary's deep-compassion'd cry,  
Aim'd at each heart where social virtues  
dwell;  
Permit a Bard to string his votive shell  
To thy immortal name, that soars on high  
To meet the smile of heav'n. Still in thy  
breast  
Retain the ardent zeal of cheering woe,  
Of soothing sorrows, wakeful cares to  
rest,  
And aiding innocence. So shalt thou know  
Th' ecstatic joy of being for ever blest,  
When angels crown thy toils with palms of  
endless glow.

V. To Mr. HENRY F. CARY.

**HENCEF**, studied Art, with all thy hateful  
train [fire  
That warp the bent of genius, and the  
Of fancy damp, hence! And do thou  
inspire [deign  
My tribute verse kind Nature, do thou  
With thy soft power thy Bard to aid, who  
fain,  
By boundless wishes urg'd and wish'd desire,  
Would celebrate on his unpolish'd lyre  
Thy darling Cary's animated strain,

That

That now high-swell'd rapid rolls along  
With tide impetuous, now soft-warbling  
flows,  
While Silence listens in a tranç'd repose.  
Thine, Cary, is this wondrous power of song,  
That, spite of critics, shall enroll thy  
name

High in the list of Amaranthine Fame.  
*Free Poet, &c.* EDWARD PIERCE-WATERS.

Mr URBAN,

March 6.

I ENCLOSE you another piece, by my  
young friend, in which he paints those  
groves sacred to the Muses, where he count-  
ed their propitious smiles; but too soon,  
alas, were his youthful blossoms consign'd to  
more dreary shades.

Yours, &c.

EUSEBIA.

ST JOHN'S GROVES, OXFORD,  
*In Imitation of ALCIMUS' GARDENS in the  
7th Book of ODYSSEY.*

BEYOND the massy gates, the trav'ler sees  
Large walks extend with high o'erhanging  
trees;

A spacious garden meets his ravish'd eyes,  
Secure from Winter's rage, or threat'ning skies:  
Here lavish Nature all her charms display'd,  
And Art completes what Nature first essay'd,  
The welcome sun here darts his milder ray;  
And gentle gales breathe soft through ev'ry  
spray;

High on its walls the grateful jasmynes rear;  
And thorny briars scent the fragrant air:  
Kind rains the spring, soft dews the evening  
poor;

T' assist the soil, and aid the rising flow'rs;  
In firest dyes th'embroider'd tulip shows,  
Now warmer seasons ripe the blushing rose;  
Here the pale lily wantons in the wind;  
There varied pinks fresh sweets diffuse behind.

Branches in branches twine throughout the  
grove;

With equal ardor shout, and meet, and love;  
Beneath his spreading weight the old elm  
bends;

The sturdy oak with Heav'n for height con-  
fides;  
The clinging ivy here his with completes;  
And the tall chestnut lofty chestnuts meets;  
Here where the trees still close their thick  
array.

Two thair, labyrinths wind their secret way;  
Where happy quiet reigns the sov'reign queen,  
And no rude breath disturbs the peaceful scene;  
The feather'd choir alone her call obey,  
And in full concert join th'harmonious lay;  
On ev'ry bough appear the tuneful throng;  
The grove re-echoes to their joyous song.

Each day the mounds renew their balmy dress,  
And each gay produce of the year consents,  
Here grassy plots, with chequ'ring cañies  
surround,

Long the sweet breathing walks, or quite sur-  
round  
There in the midst a sacred yew extends,  
Whose spreading leafy umbrage the warm do-  
mains

So large its fix'd, so wide its circling shades,  
You'd think a temple's form appears display'd;  
A terrace summit last the stranger gains,  
That proudly overlooks the humble plains;  
From hence the eyes a large extent behold  
Wide pastures here, here waving fields of gold;  
A boundless joy now rises in the mind,  
From groves for pleasure, fields for use de-  
sign'd.

## SONNET.

*Solitaria acria byems gratâ vice veris et Favore.*

THE spring appears within her rose-built  
car,

The budding hawthorns drip the pearly  
And meads resume again their varied hue,  
Not winter yells along the darken'd air.

The hare-bell's velvet-head and primrose fair,  
With gaudy daffodils, and v'lets blue,  
Along the vale their balmy fragrance strew,  
And the green forests loose their wavy hair.  
Now fighting lovers tell the melting tale

At close of eve, aside the murr'ring stream  
While warbling notes soft die along the gale,  
And tender love alone is all the theme.

Amid these scenes with Flora let me stray,  
And gladness mark the sweets of blooming  
May.

I. V—LX, *Brm.*

To T. H. SP—R—R.

## SONNET.

HAIL! firm associate of my tender days,  
Whose converse sweet infus'd soft plea-  
sure's thrill,

As arm in arm we clumb'd the sloping hill,  
Or shunn'd with haste the dog-star's scorching  
rays

Amid the shady dells.—O! may the bliss  
Of kindling love and cheering friendship still  
Attend our rip'ning years, unmix'd with ill,  
Through chequer'd scenes of life's perplexing  
maze.

When manhood calls thy polish'd genius forth  
Displays thy classic store and solid sense,  
The wond'ring crowd shall laud thy various  
worth,

And melt in tears beneath thy eloquence.  
Still may thy natal star with radiance shine,  
The joy of youth and peace of age be thine.

I. V—LX, *Brm.*

TO DR. ADAM THWAITE,

*On Occasion of his VERSES, Vol. LVII. p. 438.*

THEIR thanks to thee Judges's valleys raise  
In choral strains of animating praise.  
Proceed thy lowly brethren still to greet  
In lays, as Hermon high, as Carmel sweet.  
The varied Verse with sacred treasure glows!  
Ophir's pure gold, and Sharon's lovely rose—  
No sorrow dim the lordly churchman's eyes,  
Tho' modest Merit near the vineyard dies;

• Et spūat nemoſum curat

Horat.  
lib.

Like Naboth dies: while Watson standing near  
Pours on the shatter'd corpse his angry tear.  
Do Thou indignant all thy pow'r display,  
And drive the cruel Spoilers far away.

CLERICUS.

N. B. In the Greek motto to the Doctor's lines is a typographical error or two, which the reader will easily rectify from his Septuagint; and one in the Latin motto, "*tempus*" for "*scopus*;" and in the last line but three for "*its*" read "*Ho!*"

STANZAS TO LADY B.

For as glowing language as e'er came  
From Poet with the tender passion fur'd,  
T'express the wonders of thy charming frame,  
Which ev'n when first beheld my soul in-  
spir'd!

The morning rose-bud bursting to the light,  
Bedropp'd with orient gems of glistening  
dew,

Contemplated with still increas'd delight,  
Thy youth, and bloom, and sweetness  
brings to view.

Nature a corresponding voice bestows,  
The fine sensations of thy breast to tell;  
The dulcet sounds, thy ruby lips compose,  
The tenderest strains of Philomel excel.

Be'a in the swan's, borne down the gentle  
stream,

Thy easy way along its banks we trace;  
Thy form some fabled Naiad's form we deem,  
Moulded in symmetry, and flush'd with  
grace.

And still thy soft celestial glances play  
Expressive from thy spirit all benign,  
Like early gleams of ever welcome day,  
The meek expounders of their source divine.

Thus far, O Julia, deign to mark my song,  
As in the smiles of flattering hope elate;  
Borne by the radiance of thy charms along,  
I quit my sorrows, and forget my fate.

But soon reflection's tear my cheek bedews;  
For, as the stricken blind the sun regret,  
When memory thus thy every charm renews,  
I mourn their light to me for ever set.

TO MRS. W.

*Whose Taste and Elegance in Dress drew from a  
Magistrate a Compliment on her HAT and  
SANDAL.*

PRETTY the Hat and Sandal too,  
Declar'd his Worship's lip;  
While I admiring somewhat view  
Between the sole and chip;

'Tis not a single point I mean,  
'Tho' any point I deem,  
Like any one of Beauty's queen,  
A rich and pleasant theme.

'Tis Anna's form, her air and face  
My wand'ring eyes prefer,

To ev'ry charm of silk and lace,  
When they but gaze on her.

Oh thou, delighted with her dress,  
Hat, shoe, and robe be thine!  
Without these trappings to possess  
The lively fair be mine,

Justice and Love, they both were blind,  
Mythologists agree;  
But now restor'd their sight we find,  
And Love can better see.

The double band let Justice fold,  
And veil those eyes defect,  
Which only Hat and Shoe behold,  
And Anna's self neglect!

Let Love unbend'd look around,  
And ev'ry beauty see,  
Not one, he'll own, he then has found  
Who nearly equals thee.

EMULUS.

AN ODE TO VIRTUE.

FOR that spark of heavenly fire  
Which erst the Roman breast inflam'd;  
And taught rapt sages to admire {stream'd—  
The source whence all their glorious  
Glories that shall for ever shine,  
Since made by you, sweet Nymph! divine.

Descend, bright native of the skies,  
And all my youthful breast inspire;  
Far lo! to thee my wishes rise,  
While grateful sounds my votive lyre:  
Then hear me, Goddess, and impart  
Thy influence to my panting heart.

O! to my longing eyes display  
Those charms which never can expire  
And while transported I survey  
The objects of my soul's desire,  
Let me, oh! let me, freely prove  
The warmth of an heroic love.

Blest as th' Athenian sage of yore  
(To whom so oft I consecrate my song)  
May I unceasingly adore

Thee, O thou beautiful and good!  
And, conscious of thy heavenly birth,  
Rebound thy praise—extol thy worth.

For oh! if uninspir'd by thee,  
How joyless pass our fleeting years!  
In vain we seek felicity,

And droop in this low vale of tears,  
Where, by thy guardian pow'r unbless'd,  
Fierce demons tear the human breast.

But oh! a happier fate belongs  
To me, if you, celestial maid!  
Beside the bard, whose softest songs  
Invoke thine all-inspiring aid;  
While, to thy worth for ever true,  
He sings eternally of you.

Propitious with thy smiling ray  
Illume the darkness of my mind,  
That I may view the blissful way  
That leads to prospects unconfin'd,

Where

Where endless glories sweetly rise,  
To crown, blest Nymph! thy votaries.

O! for thy presence to inspire  
Me with some more than mortal heat,  
More fervid than rapt poet's fire  
When they some favourite theme repeat;  
For oh! if haply blest with thee,  
Immortal would my transport be.

Not all the world's seductive art  
Would devious then my youth mislead,  
For thou should'st cling around my heart,  
And bless me in the rural shade;  
Where inly rapt through life I'd sing  
What joys from thee, O Virtue! spring.  
*Esse, Hauged.* VOTIVE.

### E P I T A P H.

*In the parish church of Glenside, in North  
Britain.*

"LOW the lies in the dust, and here me-  
mory bids me with grief! Silent's the tongue  
of melody, and the hand of elegance is now  
at rest!

No more shall the poet give thee his bless-  
ing, nor the naked be warmed with the  
beams of thy flock; the tear shalt thou  
not wipe away from the eye of the wretch-  
ed. Where now, O Feeble, is thy wanted  
help!

No more, my fair, shall we meet thee in  
the social hall; no more shall we sit at thy  
hospitable board; Gone for ever is the  
sound of mirth! The kind the candid,  
the meek is now no more! Who can  
express our grief! Flow, ye tears of woe!"

### I N S C R I P T I O N,

*On a new mural Tablet, on the South Side of  
the Chancel of Rugby, in Warwick.*

*By Dr. JAMES.*

M. S.

SPEARMANNI WASEY,  
Scholæ Rugbeiensis Alumni,  
Guilelmi Johannis Spearmanii Wasey,  
Regiorum equitum olim e præfectis, &c  
Elisabethæ Honoris uxoris sum, filii.  
Obiit x kal. Sept. A. D. MDCCLXXV.  
Ætatis suæ xv.

Innocens & perbeatus mors florum decidi:  
Quid, viator, fies sepulchrum? fiente sum felicius.

### S O N N E T,

*Addressed to HENRY COWPER, Esq. Clerk  
Assistant to the House of Lords, on his em-  
phatical and interesting Delivery of the  
Defence of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.*

COWPER! whose silver voice, talk'd  
sometimes hard,  
Legends prolix delivers in the ears [poets,  
(Attentive when thou read'st) of England's  
Let verse at length give thee thy just re-  
ward.

Thou wast not heard with drowsy disregard,

Expending late on all that length of plea.  
Thy generous powers, but silence honour'd  
thee,

Mute as e'er gaz'd on Orator or Bard.  
Thou art not voice alone, but hast beside  
Both heart and head, and could'st with  
music sweet,

Of Attic phrase and senatorial tone,  
Like thy renown'd forefathers, far and wide  
Thy fame diffuse, prais'd not for ut'rance  
meet

Of others speech, but magic of thy own.  
T. H.

### E P I T A P H

*over the Grave of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's Pa-  
rents, at Boston in New England, written  
by Himself, their youngest Son.*

JESIAH FRANKLIN,  
and

ABIAH his wife,  
Lie here interred.

They lived lovingly together in wedlock  
Fifty-five years;

And without an estate or any gainful  
Employment,

By constant labour and honest industry,  
(with God's blessing)

Maintained a large family comfortably,  
And bro't up 13 children and 7 grandchildren  
Reputably.

From this instance, reader,  
Be encouraged to diligence in thy calling,  
And distrust not Providence.

He was a pious and a prudent man,  
She a discreet and virtuous woman.

Their youngest Son,  
In filial regard to their memory  
Places this stone.

J. F. born 1655, died 1744.

A. F. born 1667, died 1752.

### E L E G Y

*on the Death of a Goldfinch.*

WHY mourn, Eliza! that unreasonably fate  
Obscures the wanted brilliance of  
thy light. [the great

Why drops the tear? Who now amongst  
Has sunk lamented to the shades of night?

'Tis not the ermin'd noble that you mourn,  
Nor mitred bishop, nor the scepter'd king;

'Tis the sweet Goldfinch, pass'd to his bourne,  
That claims thy pity with his drooped wing.

No more his swelling note shall charm thine  
ear, [cease.

No more the crumb with cheerful look re-  
stretch'd now, alas! upon his little bier,

You view his plumage, and whilst viewing  
grieve.

But let thy tears, Eliza, dry away;  
His innocence secures from future woe;

He died unconscious of that final day  
Which man immortal is compell'd to know.

*Lowthian.*

M.  
Ouz

ODE on the INDISPOSITION of Mrs. SIDMONS.  
(Written in April, 1788.)

*Quis desideris sit puer, aut modus  
Tam rari capitis? Præcipue legibus  
Conat, MELPOMENE!* Rosa.

**D**AUGHTER of Pæon! balmy powers,  
Whose smiles dispel man's bitterest  
woe!

By every amarantine flower  
That loves beneath thy step to blow;  
By all the crimson flush that breaks.  
Like orient morning on thy cheeks,  
By all the liquid darts that fly  
In the full shunshine of thine eye,  
If e'er thou deign'st to hear a mortal voice,  
O blest HYORTA, come; and bid each heart  
rejoice!

No partial call for private ends  
Thy salutary aid implores;  
Lo! at thy shrine a NATION bends!  
For SIDMONS courts thy healthful stores!  
She droops—on more the buskin'd stage  
Can every throbbing breast engage;  
With *real*, not with *fancied* woe,  
Melpomene's sad eyes o'erflow!  
The listless Passions, waiting her command,  
Fix'd as in torpid apathy, around her stand!  
Favonius, breathe!—fair Spring, appear!  
New SIDMONS seeks the rural wild,  
Bid all your aids conspire to cheer  
The tragic Muse's favourite child!  
Till she return, reviv'd, inspir'd,  
With all her wonted genius fir'd!  
So, for a while, thick mists may shroud  
Day's peerless eye, till every cloud  
Retires at length before the pomp of light  
That bursts in glory forth, and seems more  
dazzling bright!

Then Dianora's \* matchless wrongs  
Shall call fresh tears from every eye,  
Drawn by the Bard \* to whom belongs  
Each purest fount of poetry;  
Who old Illius hallow'd dews,  
In his own Avon dares infuse!  
O favour'd clime! O happy age!  
That boast to save the sinking stage,  
A Shakspere's fire—by Attic rules restrain'd!  
And more than Garrick's Art—by female  
powers attain'd!

L I N E S,

To JONAS HANWAY, Esq. on being pre-  
sented with his Picture, and a Volume of  
his Works, by THO. KYNASTON, Esq.  
Grosvener Place.

**A**NXIOUS the paths of virtue to pursue,  
With joy your portrait and your works  
I view.

Here every line displays religious sense,  
There every feature looks benevolence.  
O Hanway! faithful friend of God and man,  
How dost thou teach, how grace the Chris-  
tian plan!

\* Alluding to the *Regent*, a new play by  
Mrs. Greathead, Esq.

The song of vain mislead philosophy,  
What were they all, ah! compar'd to thee?  
Those taught by nature: the no more could  
do: {you.  
The Gospel came, and form'd such men as

ODE ON HOPE.  
**O** MIGHTY LORD! at whose com-  
mand

The lightnings force their way;  
The edwing whirlwinds feel thy hand,  
And harrow up the sea.

Instant the billows bound amain  
And glory in their height;  
Forlorn, the sailor turns with pain  
His eyes upon the sight.

The mast into the deep to drive,  
The restless winds assail;  
Though Hope, sweet maid, is still alive,  
Yet pride and spirits fail.

The sailor, on a foreign coast  
By beating tempests driven,  
His weary hands, a stranger lost,  
Lifts up in hope to Heaven.

Lord, so direct and form my mind,  
That I may ne'er despair!  
O let me always be resign'd,  
And hope for better cheer!

O grant, that, if a parent die,  
A friend, or darling boy,  
The tear of grief may wet my eye,  
But leave me hope of joy!

Though Fortune should ordain me poor,  
And hardship's fate impose;  
Yet give me hope, I ask no more,  
A solace to my woes!

Though the rich should scorn my view,  
Though barr'd from fame and praise,  
The humble track I must pursue  
Gives hope for better days.

#### SYMBOLUM APOSTOLICUM.

**I**N Deum ego Patrem verè credo omni-  
potentem,

Qui cælum, & terras, & quicquid ubiq; creavit,  
Inq; unigenitum Natum, nostrum Dominumq;  
Jesum Christum, qui in re conceptus ab ejus  
Spiritu erat Sancto; Marià Virgine natus;  
Præside Pilato passus; deinde in cruce fixus;  
Mortuus, atq; sepultus; ærum descendit in  
orcam;

Tertia at aurora surrexit; ad æthera summum  
Ascendit; dextraq; Dei Patris Omnipotentis  
Assidet; est olim judex venturus & inde  
Vivorumq; sepulcorumq; examine recto.

Spiritum & in Sanctum credo; cælumq; fa-  
cratum

Christidatum totum; Sanctos omnes sociosq;  
Et scelerum veniam; simul & corpus re-  
vandum;

Et vitam duraturam per sæcula cuncta.

AMEN.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**T**HE war now carrying on by the Emperor against the Turks can add no glory to the Imperial arms by the predatory manner in which it is conducted.

Since the unsuccessful attempts to surprise Belgrade and Graditz, no enterprise of consequence has been undertaken, but such as tended to increase the horrors of war, without accelerating the prospect of peace. It were therefore wasting room to recount the many bloody but unavailing skirmishes that have already marked the present as a savage war, shocking to humanity.

On the part of the Ottomans, it must be acknowledged, that their eagerness for plunder has been less conspicuous than their pursuit of fame. They made no attacks on private property till sanctioned by the example of the enemy. They have hitherto been chiefly occupied in preparations for a manly war: they have burnt no open villages, plundered no defenceless country; nor made booty of the ships and goods of that useful class of men employed in the inland navigation of the country for the common benefit. Their preparations are now said to be complete. The standard of Mahomet is displayed, and the Viceroy ready to take the field. The Captain Pacha, who about the commencement of the present year was advanced to the highest posts of honour (see p. 72), has since fallen into disgrace, and received orders not to appear at the Divan, nor to intermeddle in the direction of affairs of state. His enemies give out, that he will no more be employed. The body-guard of the Sultan has been augmented, and the place of his residence removed without the city. It has even been remarked, that, soon this reverse in the Pacha's fortune, the Venetian Resident has ceased to appear among the foreign ministers; and that he has shut himself up in retirement on pretence of indisposition. Such was the state of affairs at Constantinople towards the latter end of March.

On the part of Russia, the weather has been too severe to admit of military action. The Grand Duke's departure from Petersburg for the army in Taurida, which was announced as a determined resolution, is not only deferred, but wholly laid aside. Count Alexis Orlov, appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, has declined that honour, and left the Court; and Vice Admiral Orvig, to whom it is now devolved, has pleaded the necessity of a journey to his native country, to be excused from that service.

The Russian fleet is said to consist of 18 ships of the line, three of which are three-deckers. The force fitting out by Spain, of twenty.

The Russian Envoy is said to have made application to the States of Holland for

transports to accompany the above fleet; which has been refused, as it is pretended, in compliment to Great Britain.

Her Imperial Majesty has since ordered her minister at the Court of Denmark, to declare her intention officially of sending her fleet to Copenhagen, to be provided with bread and other refreshments. How his Danish Majesty will relish this blunt manner of communication, we are yet to learn; but it seems doubtful, meeting with so many obstacles, whether the Empress will hazard her fleet in the Mediterranean against so formidable an opposition; the Court of Spain having attached to all the courts of Europe, that she will appear, with all her forces, the entrance of the Russian Squadron into the Mediterranean.

Prince Puckler, lately in high favour with the Empress, is said to have incurred her Majesty's displeasure, and is banished to Siberia.

About the beginning of March the Russian army were put in motion, and some thereof sent to Vienna.

On the 17th of March the Emperor arrived at the head-quarters of the Austrian army at Patach. His Imperial Majesty's journey to Trieste in his way was not on a frivolous occasion. It was to learn the real sentiments of the Venetians as to the part they meant to take in the war, which, it was apprehended, was not in his favour.

The junction of the Austrian and Russian army near Chocim has been effected without touching upon any part of the republic of Poland. The Empress of Russia has presented the waywode Count Puckler with a sword and belt set with diamonds, in approbation of his vigilance and zeal in preserving a good understanding between the troops of the two nations in passing the Polish frontiers.

The want of provisions has been severely felt. At Cherson, every necessary of life has risen near 100 per cent. Neither the Russians nor Tartars can act with effect in that quarter, the scarcity being so great as to approach nearly to a famine.

If credit may be given to report, two very extraordinary events have taken place in the course of the present month, which were little expected that they can scarcely be believed; one, the resignation of the reigning Prince of Brunswick of all his military employments to the King of Prussia; the other, that an alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. We forbear to comment on the mysterious error of Prince Henry of Prussia to the court of France; and of his Prussian Majesty's journey to the Hague, to have a personal interview with the Persons of Orange; but

It is certain that a remarkable change has happened in the Prussian cabinet, not to be accounted for at present.

Between the courts of St. Petersburg and Portugal, the late treaty appears to be founded on the principles of true policy; but, from what principles the events that are said to have taken place in Germany derive their origin, is yet a mystery.

The late treaty between her Imperial Majesty of Russia and the King of Naples had in view the supply of naval stores to the former; and the augmentation of her naval force in the Mediterranean to the latter.—Thus the advantages became reciprocal; but it would be presumption to hazard a conjecture on the policy imputed to Prussia. What has been reported therefore *cannot be true*.

A reciprocal interchange of good offices has for some time past been observable between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Spain; and the Barbary pirates have been less troublesome than usual to the Spanish trading vessels. How far it may be consistent with the Catholic faith to league with infidels against Christian powers in amity with each other, is a question for the parties concerned to reconcile. In nice decisions of this kind, interest generally turns the scale.

The advices respecting Mahmud, Pacha of Scutari, are so various, that nothing certain can be said of his situation. He has lately offered to enter into treaty with the Venetians, which that wary State has declined, being too wise to provoke a war with the Ottomans for the sake of any temporary advantage they might reap by supporting a rebellious subject. Failing in this, he has since proposed to join the Imperial army with 40,000 men, on condition of being proclaimed King of Albania, and declared an independent Prince. The success of this project may possibly depend on the occasion his Imperial Majesty may have for his assistance during the course of the war.

The state of affairs in Holland has received no material alteration since the departure of the Prussians out of their dominions. On the 9th inst, the anniversary of the birth of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange was celebrated at the Hague with all possible magnificence. The rejoicings during the day were to appearance real, and the illuminations at night universal.

On the 14th Sir James Harris, having notified his appointment to be his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their H. M. M. held a conference with the President of the Assembly, to whom he presented his new credentials. Next day his Excellency paid his visit of ceremony [on the occasion to the Prince of Orange; and on the day following, His Highness returned the visit.

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All this appears to have been preparatory to the conclusion of the treaty of *Definitive Alliance* between his Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, which was signed at the Hague on the 15th instant by his Excellency Sir James Harris, Knight of the Bath, and by the Deputies of the States General duly authorized for that purpose.

The affairs of the Netherlands still continue in a state of uncertainty. The subsidies for the support of Government have been voted reluctantly; and the grievances remain unredressed. The University of Louvain, which is a main point of contention, is reduced from a seminary of learning to a seat of confusion and anarchy; is totally abandoned by the theologians; and scarcely resorted to by students in philosophy.

The French Government is at present chiefly occupied in reform and preparations for what may happen. The minister of the war department has given orders for the immediate formation of three camps, to consist of 10,000 men each. The contests between the King and his Parliaments grow every day more and more serious. It has been observed, that, whenever they shall arrive at a certain pitch, they will terminate in favour of the people.

The principal Italian powers are at present in a state of perfect tranquillity; and occupied in suppressing useless monasteries, reforming the laws, and improving agriculture and the arts. His Sicilian Majesty has lately suppressed four monasteries; and the Grand Duke of Florence is said to have gone farther in Church Reformation than even the Emperor himself.

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a concise statement of the arrangement which his Majesty has been pleased to make for adjusting the claims of rank between the King's and the East India Company's officers, and settling them on a firm and lasting footing:

"First, That from the day when hostilities ceased at Cuddalore, the officers in his Majesty's and the Company's service should rank indiscriminately from the dates of their commissions.

"Secondly, That if it should happen that two commissions, now or hereafter, should be dated on the same day, the King's officer is to have the precedence.

"Thirdly, That such King's officers, as hold commissions dated prior to the cessation of hostilities at Cuddalore, should command all the Company's officers of the same rank.

"Fourthly, That brevets should be granted by his Majesty's authority to the Company's officers, dated from the cessation of hostilities.

"Fifthly, That, in all future promotions, the Company's officers shall receive brevet commissions from his Majesty.

"Sixthly



"Sixthly, That no officer, possessing brevet local rank in India, should remain there, unless he chuses to serve with his actual rank in the King's army.

"Seventhly, That a period of 18 months should be allowed for the exchange of those officers who now hold local rank in India.

Letters, lately received by the Company's ship the *Ravenworth*, in part confirm the account in our last, of the dreadful storm on the coast of Coromandel. Coringa is totally destroyed (see p. 265.). At Maddapallum the tempest was severely felt; the factory-house blown down, and many others destroyed. At Masalipatnam every vessel that lay at anchor was lost, villages swept away, and the country overflowed by the sea many miles. At Cokenarah the tide suddenly rose more than 13 feet above the usual level; and the people who were saved escaped by flight to an adjacent hill.—It is remarkable, that the destructive force of the storm did not extend more than 25 miles, that is, between Coringa and Uppora, very little beyond either places. The loss the French have sustained, by the destruction of their shipping at the Mauritius, is computed at 14,400,000 millions of livres.

By letters from Hyderabad, the whole country was in alarm at the proximity of Tippoo, who threatened the Nizam on the conclusion of the peace with the Maharrats. The Nizam's eldest son, Alijaw, a prince in the prime of life, who has hitherto had no part in the direction of State affairs, has lately made an offer of heading the troops of his father, which was refused, and the command given to Ali Beg; but nothing certain can be concluded from these motions; and the rising of the Kistna, which annually inundates the country, must soon give a temporary cessation of hostilities to the contending parties.

By the same conveyance, the loss of the Company's country ship, the *Ganges*, Capt. Prezer, bound from Bengal to Madras, has been received, of which the following are the particulars:

On the 22d of May 1787, a leak had been discovered; but, while the vessel could be kept clear by the pumps, no danger was apprehended. In the evening, however, the pumps were rendered useless, being choked by the rice, of which the cargo consisted. In this dilemma it was judged advisable to run the ship ashore. By two o'clock she had taken ground, and was lying on her beam-ends, when Mr. Corbet, who, with his wife, were passengers, went down to acquaint his lady of the danger in the tenderest manner possible, of which she was sufficiently apprised, by the noise unavoidable on such occasions, and with great composure assured him, she was prepared to meet with him whatever might be their fate: with this resolution they got into the top, where they remained

some time, till the shifting of the ship plunged the masts into the sea with such violence as to oblige them all to quit their hold, except Mr. Brown another passenger, who generously leapt into the water to save the lady, but perished in the attempt. Mr. Corbett was saved by the Pilot schooner, that took him up in a state of insensibility; but lived to experience all the horrors of his miserable situation. Out of 113 persons 43 were saved. Of the gentlemen who perished, the following are the names: Messrs. Gardener, Brown, McIntyre, jun. Boulden, and Joseph.—Lieutenants Warren and Nottel.

Add to the above misfortune, the fate of Fort Nottel on the South Coast of the Island of Sumatra, which, on the 4th of June last, took fire, and was burnt to the ground. There were more than 100 Malay houses, none of which escaped the conflagration. This misfortune will be the more severely felt, as the inhabitants were but just recovering from an epidemical disorder, that had been so general, that a great part of the crop of rice lay rotting on the ground for want of hands to reap the harvest.

A dawk arrived at Calcutta on the 15th of September last at night, with an express from Cawnpore, dated the 6th of September, and several private letters, from one of which the following is an extract:

"Although Lord Cornwallis is so high, we cannot tell whether he means to come here [Cawnpore], or proceed to Lucknow first.

"Ramsay's troop set off this morning to meet him at Allahabad, by his own order, and Ramsay is ordered to march to it in six days.

"His Lordship is to be at Allahabad about the middle of the month, where the Nabob, and Colonel Harper, Resident at Lucknow, are to meet him.

"There is the devil to pay at Delhi.

"Scindia has lost all his army, which have left him, and gone over to the Rajah of Jyessur, his enemy;—he has now no more authority, on this side Gwalior, than I have; but is tied to that garrison, and the Rajahpoots are in chase of him.

"Gosaum Kandur, the Rohillah Zablee Cawn's son, is now in possession of Delhi, and of the King's person, and has seized on all the provinces and pergunahs belonging to Scindia, between the hills and Gwalior.

"Scindia has sent Bow Buxey to Lord Cornwallis, for assistance; and we think these commotions will prevent our being relieved here this season.

"You know the connection between Scindia and the Company, and what assistance he can claim. His affairs are in a very bad state; but, if we assist him, it will be the means of enlarging the Great Mogal, who is now a prisoner in his own palace.

# WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Bahama Gazette*.

On the 3d of January, Capt. Tho. Thompson, in the sloop Sally, beating up from the S.W. point of Heneage, saw a white flag flying on the shore, where, on landing, he found 23 women and 53 men and boys in a most distressed situation, having been passengers on board a brig from Duality in Ireland, bound to Charles Town and Baltimore, and put ashore there for want of provisions, the brig having been six weeks at short allowance. They were told the place where they were landed was a plentiful island, on which they would find towns and inhabitants who would give them plenty of provisions; but they were themselves deceived, and on board, they were fired at and killed. Capt. Thompson landed 20 of these unfriended people on Long Island; and 56 at Mustabee. *It is a policy that is fruitful country by oppression, conflagration and cultivation in all the necessities, as yet the people are daily lessening.*

Private letters from late as the latter end of hopes of great crops of sugar, notwithstanding the tations that have been laid down by the blasts of wind, accompanied by heavy rains.

The assembly have passed an act, that, if a white man kills a black man, he shall be hanged without benefit of clergy.

From Antigua it is written, that their crops will fall short at least one half, owing to an insect, called a Borer, which enters at the top of the cane, perforates it to the bottom, and afterwards turns to a kind of butterfly. It is added, that a malignant disorder prevails in the island, supposed to be brought by a Guinea ship.

Later advices from Antigua make no mention of any malignant disorder in that island; on the contrary, that the planters had begun to grind their sugars, and that they should be able to load four or five ships with new sugars in the course of a few weeks.

But the Kingston Gazette takes notice of such a disorder prevailing at St. Kitts.

## AMERICA.

The hostilities, that lately disturbed the tranquillity of the Southern colonies, have for the present ceased.

Rhode island and Providence plantations have passed an act to prevent the slave trade, and to encourage the abolition of slavery.

## IRELAND.

On Tuesday, the 27th of March last, a large bog of 1500 acres lying between Dundrum and Cashel, in the county of Tipper-

ary, began to be agitated in an extraordinary manner, to the astonishment and terror of the neighbouring inhabitants. The rumbling noise from the bog gave the alarm, and on the 30th it burst, and a kind of lava issued from it, which took its direction towards Ballygriffen and Golden, over-spreading and laying waste a vast tract of fine fertile land belonging to John Hyde, Esq. Every thing that opposed its course was buried in ruins. Four houses were totally destroyed, and the trees that stood near them torn up by the roots. The discharge has been incessant since the 30th, and how far it will extend cannot at present be determined.

On Thursday, March the 27th, being appointed for celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick at the castle, that festival was observed with more than ordinary splendour. The Knights of St. Patrick, and the Representative Sovereign, appeared in the respective emblems of the order. The ball and supper were numerously attended. The ladies and gentlemen were for the most part dressed in the manufactures of Ireland; and the rooms appeared less crowded than usual, though there was more company, as the ladies were without hoops.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 22. On Wednesday a sharp contest took place at the back of the Black Rocks, near Leith harbour, between a boat's crew belonging to Newhaven and another belonging to Preston Pans, occasioned by the latter's dragging oysters on the ground laid claim to by the former. After a severe conflict for about half an hour with their oars, boat-hooks, &c. the Newhaven men brought in the Preston-Pans boat to Newhaven, after being much hurt on both sides. This is the second boat taken from them this season.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 29th a most daring murder and robbery was committed near Miles Platting, on the York Road, on the person of Mrs. Worthington the York carrier, who had scarcely left the house where he had called to drink, than he was shot dead, and his watch and purse taken from him, though so near three men on the road before him as to be heard to beg for life. A man has been apprehended on suspicion, but discharged for want of evidence.

Fairford, March 27. About nine o'clock in the evening four men on horseback came to the house of Mr. Wm. Jenner of Broadmore Hill, in this neighbourhood; and calling the carrier, they told him, that they wanted to put their horses in the stable. The carrier said, he had no room for their horses; upon which they knocked him down, and tied his legs and hands. They then called the other man out of the stable, and compelled him to go with them to the house, where

where Mrs. Jenner was sitting with a young lady a visitor. They tied the man, and locked him in the cellar; and having bound the maid and, young lady, they took Mrs. Jenner up stairs, and by threats obliged her to show in what bureau Mr. Jenner kept his cash and bills. With a picklock the ringleader opened all as readily as with a key, and took out to the amount of about one hundred pounds. In the box belonging to the maid, they found forty guineas, the earnings of a long series of honest industry. When they came down into the kitchen, and the servant found that her box had been opened, she cried bitterly, that all she had in the world was gone. The man who assumed the head of these ruffians, turning to his accomplices, said—'This must have been an industrious creature, to have saved such a sum. Damme, we will not take a nuy money. Here, my girl, here are your forty guineas;' and immediately returned her the money.

"The same man went up to the young lady, and kissed her; and another of them presuming to follow his example, he pushed him back, and bid him stand off, for that was an honour reserved for himself alone. They then put the females down into the cellar, and locked the door; and afterwards regaled themselves with what the pantry afforded.

"Mr. Jenner had been out at a tithe-dinner; and returning about eleven o'clock, a little elevated, was surprised, on entering his house, to see the guests, who had taken possession of his fire-side. 'What, says Mr. Jenner, are you going to rob my house?' 'No, no, says one of the men, that is done already.' 'Why, where have you put all my family, says Mr. Jenner?' They are all safe in the cellar, said the robbers, where you shall join them, as soon as you have delivered your money.' His pockets were searched, and three or four guineas taken. 'And now, said the ringleader, if you attempt to make any discovery of us, we will come some time hence, and take ample revenge.'

"Mr. Jenner being put into the cellar, the men sat down to enjoy themselves, drank three bottles of wine, and did not leave the house till two in the morning. The situation of the family was not discovered till the workmen came in the morning, who then set them at liberty.

"The threat of taking revenge terrified Mr. Jenner from making the necessary pursuit after this banditti; but advice has been sent to London of the bills that were taken, some of which were Drummond's notes; but it was discovered that they had been brought for payment, and the cash had been recovered.

"Thorpe, who turned King's evidence against the men that broke open the house of John Webb, Esq. of Cote, gave an intima-

tion that some of the friends of their gang were expected from London, to speak to the characters of Collins and Frost. It has been surmised, therefore, that the robbers of Mr. Jenner were coming on this errand, but, finding that the affair was too desperate, they stopped at Fairford, and made this attack upon Mr. Jenner, to pay their expenses. It is said, two of them called at the Bull at Fairford to give their horses corn, and came into the house; but the other two stopped at some other inn in Fairford, and waited in the stable whilst their horses were fed."

This whole story is probably founded upon a fact, which appears to have happened at Langlay Farm, near Witchwood Forest in Oxfordshire, occupied by Mrs. Green, where four villains made an attempt to rob the house; but were in part prevented by the courage of Henry Bunting, Mrs. Green's son-in-law, who, at the hazard of his life, defended the house, till the carter, who had been knocked down in the stable, recovered himself and alarmed the neighbours, but too late to secure the villains, who fled precipitately with a trifling booty, leaving a small pocket pistol, silver-mounted with a screw and rifle barrel, maker's name Baskier, behind them; also the lock and part of a horse pistol, steel-mounted, broken in the fray; with a new round hat, the lining to draw over the face; and a cap to fall down with holes to look through; and at a small distance from the house a carter's frock much worn. It is wished, that some of these circumstances may lead to a discovery.

#### PORT NEWS.

It has been reported on very creditable authority, that the Duke of Richmond has made some proposals for dismantling the garrison of Hull, and converting the ground into a wet dock, for the convenience of merchant-ships, provided the inhabitants will agree to make a dry dock in the other part of the ground.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A peasant, named Paxanek, has discovered in the domain of Lecomjok, in the circle of Chudim, a flinty rock, for which the Emperor had promised a considerable reward. It produces flints in such great plenty, that there will be no farther occasion to import them.

A Swiss is said to have invented a machine, which will discharge 300 balls in three minutes, and do as much execution, with ten men to work it, as half a regiment.

The heavy and incessant rain that fell in Portugal, in the month of February, so swelled the rivers, particularly the Tagus, between Abrantes and Lisbon, as to destroy all the seed put into the ground, and to deprive the husbandmen of all hope of a harvest.

Advices of good authority have been received,

ceived, that the famous Paul Jones, who is now at Copenhagen, has made an offer of his service to the Empress of Russia, which has been accepted. If this be true, we shall soon hear of some desperate exploit in support of his character.

The following transaction is said to have occasioned a great ferment in France, where *Lettres de Cachet* have of late been as much agitated as *General Warrants* were formerly in England.

The President of the Parliament of Toulouse, having refused, with the rest of the Court, to register the tax of the two-twentieths; notice was sent to the King, who immediately ordered a *Lettre de Cachet* to be issued against M. de Catalan, the President, which was dispatched to the Count de Périgord, Governor-General of the Province of Languedoc, with orders for him to serve it immediately on the President.

In consequence of which M. de Catalan was immediately arrested, and conveyed to the Castle of Lourdes, situated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains.

The Governor of Gibraltar has lately received advice, by express from the British Consul at Tangier, that the Emperor of Morocco had called all the European Consuls before him, and, in their presence declared, that he had revoked the grant formerly made to the English nation, to purchase cattle and other provisions within his dominions, for the use of the garrison of Gibraltar; and that this prohibition should remain in full force, till he had received an assurance from the King of Great Britain himself, and not by his Consuls, that an escort should be sent to convey to Constantinople the third present, which his Majesty proposed to send to the Porte, consisting of two ships of war, &c.

At the Imperial press at Petersburg, they have just finished printing a new translation of the Koran, which the Empress has caused to be executed for the use of her Mahometan subjects.

The Turkish Ambassador took leave of the Court of Spain about the end of last month, laden with presents from the King, a ring garnished with diamonds, value 1900 florins—a diamond real value 3000 florins—2000 rix-dollars in specie;—and, besides his daily expences, 300 florins are advanced for 14 days—100 lb. of quinquena—10 pieces of fine cloth, and 10 000 florins for his secretary and domestics. From the Prince of Asturias, a valuable diamond-ring worth 12000 florins; and from the Prime Minister a gold snuff-box, value 1500 florins.

The Imperial Minister at Venice has presented to the Senate a most spirited Memorial, in which he declares, "That if the Government of Venice do not instantly give sufficient reason for their naval armament, and declare which side they mean to take in the present war with the Turks, his master

will forthwith commence hostilities against that Republic."

The States of Venice have published their formal refusal to permit the Russian fleet making use of their ports. It is dated in the Predog (i. e. Council or Senate) on the 21 of March.

The Chevalier Emo, it is said, has desired to resign his command of the Venetian fleet.

Substance of the Treaty lately concluded and ratified between the King of Prussia and the States of Holland.

The preamble sets forth, that, from some late transactions, there has resulted a mutual desire to renew and strengthen the antient ties between the respective States, by a new Treaty of defensive alliance.

The articles were nine in number.

Article 1. establishes the harmony which formerly subsisted between the two States.

Art. 2. obliges them to act in concert for the maintenance of the Public Peace, and to employ their good offices to prevent a war; but, if those good offices have not the desired effect, and that one of the high contracting parties is hostily attacked by any European power,

Art. 3. engages the other to succour his Ally; the King of Prussia, the Republic, if attacked, with 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry; and the Republic the King of Prussia, if attacked, with 5000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry; which respective succours are to be furnished in the space of three months after requisition made, and to remain during the war with the power that requires them, and is to pay them.

By Article 4. it is stipulated, that, if the Dutch are attacked by sea, or in their possessions beyond sea, the King of Prussia shall pay in money instead of troops, at the rate of 800,000 Dutch florins, for 1000 infantry; and 120,000 in the room of 1000 cavalry.

Art. 5. The parties may augment their demands for succour according to their necessities.

Art. 6. If the high contracting parties should be engaged in the same war against the common enemy, they engage not to lay down their arms but by mutual consent.

Art. 7. To increase and cement the mutual friendship, the subjects of the one State are to be treated by the subjects of the other, with respect to commerce and navigation, as the most favoured nations.

Art. 8. That the differences that have arisen, respecting limits, shall be terminated by commissioners appointed for that purpose; and all differences settled on the place in contest.

By Art. 9. His Prussian Majesty guarantees the Stadtholdership, as well as the Hereditary government of the provinces, in the House of Orange, with all rights and prerogatives, according to the diploma of 1747, acknowledged in 1748, taken in charge in

1766, and re-established in 1787; and engages to maintain the same form of government against every attack and enterprise directly or indirectly whatever. This treaty to subsist for 20 years, and then to be renewable.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 8.

This being the anniversary of the birthday of the late Dr. John Fothergill, the Medical Society of London, held their Annual meeting at their house in Bolt-court, Fleet Street, when the following gentlemen were elected into office for the year ensuing; viz.

#### COUNCIL.

*President*, Dr. James Sims.

*Treasurer*, Dr. Lettsom.

*Librarian*, Dr. J. Hart Myers.

*Secretaries*, Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. James Hill Hooper.

*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, Dr. Meyer.

*Physicians*, Dr. Combe, Dr. Ash, Dr. Blackburne.

*Surgeons*, Mr. Wadd, Mr. Haighton, Mr. Pearson.

*Apothecaries*, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Baker.

*Anniversary Oration for 1789*, Dr. Dennison.

#### COMMITTEES.

I. *Theory and Practice*. Dr. John Sims, Dr. Hicks, Dr. Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Prendergast.

II. *Anatomy and Surgery*. Mr. Blizard, Mr. Forster, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Norris, Mr. Wore.

III. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*. Mr. Slater, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Clough, Mr. Dymond, Mr. M'Evoy.

IV. *Midwifery*. Dr. Lowder, Dr. Dennison, Dr. Squire, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Pale.

V. *Botany and Natural History*. Dr. Bancroft, Mr. Church, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hurlock, sen. Mr. Lowdell, senior.

VI. *Chemistry*. Mr. Steele, Mr. Hurlock, jun. Mr. Franklin, Mr. Lowdell, jun. Mr. Ramsden.

No adequate answer having been given to the question, "How is the human body, in health and in a diseased state, affected by different kinds of air?" the effects of ATMOSPHERIC AIR, in different situations and climates, not having been sufficiently attended to and investigated by the candidates, the adjudication of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL, of the present year, for the best dissertation on that subject, is postponed until the next anniversary.

The question, "What circumstances accelerate, retard, or prevent the progress of infection?" stands proposed as the subject of the Prize Dissertations for the Fothergillian medal of the year 1789; and the medal of the year 1790, will be adjudged to the author who shall send in the best essay on  
UTERINE DISEASES.

A silver medal, given annually to the author of the best memoir on any medical subject, transmitted to the Society in the course of the year, was adjudged to Dr. Joshua Walker, physician to the Leeds Infirmary, for his paper on *Atrophin Lactantium*, and another silver medal to Mr. John Sherwin, surgeon, of Bath, for his communication on the *Schirrho-contracted Rectum*, and his two papers on the absorption of *Tartar Emetic* and *Aspirin* externally applied: these decisions were publicly announced to the Society by the President (Dr. Sims), in a speech adapted to the occasion from the chair. The annual oration on the best method of promoting medical knowledge, was then delivered by Dr. Black; after which, the Society dined together at the Devil Tavern.

March 22.

In the Gazette of this day, his Majesty's Order of Council for regulating the trade between this country and the United States of America, pursuant to an act passed in the present sessions of parliament, is inserted at large.

A Proclamation was also inserted in the London Gazette, recalling all British seamen, of what denomination soever, or whosoever, from foreign service; and prohibiting all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and all other seafaring-men whatsoever (natural-born subjects of G. B.), from entering into foreign service without licence, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law; and, in case of being captured by the Turks, &c. excluded from all right of redemption.

March 25.

Being the day appointed by Act of Parliament for the election of Governors, Deputy Governors, Directors, and Auditors of the British Society, for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-coast of the kingdom, a general Court of Proprietors was held, when Mr. Beaufoy gave them an account; first, of the proceedings of the Directors from the day of their election, March 25, 1787, to the time of the departure of their Committee, to visit the N. W. coasts of Scotland and the adjacent isles; 2dly, An account of such observations on the general state of the country, and on the local circumstances of particular parts of the coasts, as suggested themselves to him in the course of his late tour; and 3dly, of the proceedings of the Directors from the time of the return of the Committee, particularly in the purchase they have made of 1300 acres of land at Ulispeck, in Lochbroom, in the county of Ross, and of 2500 acres at Tobermory, in the Isle of Mull, county of Argyll.

The proceedings of the Directors, &c. being approved, the same officers were elected for the present year.

March 29.

Mr. Adams, the late Envoy from the American States, set off for Portsmouth to embark on his return. That gentleman set

pled all his accounts before his departure, with great honour; but we have not heard of his having received any singular marks of Royal favour, as are usual to Ambassadors from favourite courts.

March 31.

M. Roderick Mackintosh, who kept a show-warehouse near the Hermitage-bridge, was found most inhumanly murdered, by a person or persons unknown. There was strong reason to believe, that this barbarous act was the result of long premeditation; and a person was suspected that was seen, some days before it took place, lurking about the neighbourhood. Mr. Mackintosh lived by himself, and had acquired some considerable property. No pains or expence has been spared to discover the murderer, but without effect.

TUESDAY, April 1.

A gold watch was found a few days ago upon an open common in the neighbourhood of Leeds, that had been lost by a gentleman when fox-hunting about 16 years since.

A most remarkable trial occurred at Kingston assizes, wherein Sir J. Mawbey, Bart. was the defendant. It was an action of damages for false imprisonment, brought against the Baronet by Mr. Wilkinson his steward, and the case was this: Sir Joseph, having a dispute with his steward, demanded, as a balance due to him, 30*l.* and upwards; and, on discharging him, had his trunk searched, in which however he found no article of property that he could lay claim to, except two gun-shirts. The steward, on refusing to pay the balance demanded, was arrested by Sir Joseph for 30*l.*; but, after suffering confinement, was offered his liberty on paying 11*l.* which he however refused, and the accounts being at last adjusted, it appeared, that Sir Joseph was a trifle in his steward's debt. For this false imprisonment the steward brought his action, and the Jury gave him a verdict with 150*l.* damages.

Saturday 3.

One Wilson, a Bankrupt, after a long examination before the commissioners, was committed to Newgate, there being strong reason to believe he had given a falacious account of his effects, upon oath, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

About twelve at night the session ended at the Old Bailey, when five convicts received judgment of death, among whom was Thomas Messenger, a convict of last session; 36 were ordered to be transported; 4 to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; 10 to be privately whipped, and discharged; and 22 were discharged by proclamation.

Monday 7.

A fellow in the Gallery of Covent Garden, during the performance of the *Man of the World*, threw a massy piece of brass

into the pit, which wounded a lady in so dangerous a manner that she was obliged to be taken home. Mr. Lewis came forward to apologize, and offered five guineas for the discovery of the person who had the brutality to be guilty of such a mischievous act, but without effect.

A man of the name of Naskary, going along Moomouth-street, in company with a relation, fell down in a fit, and presently exhibited the strongest symptoms of canine madness. He howled, barked, and attempted to bite those who came near him. He was with difficulty secured, and carried by eight or ten men to a house in Swallow-street, where he was known. The symptoms of madness were in the extreme. About 5 days before, he had been bit by a dog in Corn-bourn alley; but, not thinking him mad, neglected to take the necessary precautions.

Tuesday 8.

Last night the new comedy called the *TON, or FOLLIES OF FASHION*, was performed for the first time at Covent Garden. This comedy, written by Lady Wallace, had much wit; but more extravagancies. It seems to have been made a party business, and borne down by numbers.

At the Court of Aldermen, held this day at Guildhall, the report from the Commission (see p. 174.) for regulating the procession of the *Ld. Mayor, judges, aldermen, &c.* to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, on the first Sunday in each term, was read and agreed to, and a copy of the manner of procession was directed to be delivered to the judges. The City Solicitor reported his enquiry relative to landing of oysters at several wharfs on Sundays; and he was directed to take measures to suppress that practice.

Wednesday 9.

Being the first day of Easter Term, Sir Joseph Mawbey moved the Court of K. B. for a new trial. The sum, Mr. Briskine (Counsel for Sir Joseph) said, was not the object which his client had in view. It was the justification of his character, which had been very improperly calumniated. Mr. Briskine then entered into the nature of the original action, which he stated to be brought to recover damages for a malicious arrest; to support which, he said, it was not only necessary to prove that the Plaintiff Wilkinson did not owe Sir Joseph the sum for which bail was taken, but also that he did not owe Sir Joseph at the time of the arrest 30*l.* because the plaintiff had by his declaration made an averment, that he, at the time of the arrest, owed Sir Joseph Mawbey nothing; whereas, by the report of Mr. Justice Gould, who tried the cause, it would appear that the evidence proved Wilkinson to have owed Sir Joseph upwards of 30*l.* The action, therefore, for maliciously holding to bail could not be supported. Upon these grounds he moved for a new trial. A rule to shew cause was granted.

Mr.

Mr. Mingay then moved the Court. A Mr. Claymor, a custom house officer, having met a person who had about his neck a silk handkerchief, which appeared to the officer to be what is prohibited by law; this handkerchief he unfortunately took by force from the person who wore it, for which he had been apprehended, and a highway robbery sworn against him, for which he was now in prison. Mr. Mingay moved, that under the circumstances of the case the prisoner be admitted to bail; which the Court, after hearing the affidavit of the Prisoner read, denying any felonious intent, and producing his warrant of office, granted.

The same morning, came on the ballot for six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of those who go out annually by rotation. About a quarter after eleven o'clock in the evening, the scrutineers declared the numbers to be, for

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Abraham Roberts, Esq; | 1045 |
| John Michie, Esq;     | 1021 |
| George Tatem, Esq;    | 978  |
| Thomas Parry, Esq;    | 856  |
| John Woodhouse, Esq;  | 830  |
| Charles Mills, Esq;   | 793  |
| David Scott, Esq.     | 729  |

The first six gentlemen, who are duly elected, were upon the Proprietors List. David Scott, Esq; was the only new candidate who had not been in the Direction.

The following is a correct list of the eight gentlemen who have been elected this year to serve as Directors of the Bank of England:—

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Tho. Boddington, Esq; | Thomas Raikes, Esq; |
| Thomas Dea, Esq;      | Sam. Thornton, Esq. |
| John Harrison, Esq.   | Ben. Winthrop, Esq; |
| Chris. Poller, Esq;   | Moses Yeldham, Esq; |

The last gentleman was elected in the room of Lyde Brown, Esq; deceased.

N. B. It is a rule agreed upon by the Directors of the Bank, that eight out of the twenty-four go out every year in rotation, with an exception only to those who have passed the chair.

#### Friday 17.

In the evening Lady Wallace's new comedy of the TON was attempted to be a second time acted at Covent Garden theatre, when the clamour was so great against it, that it was with difficulty the actors could get through with their parts. In the general uproar, whilst Mr. Lewis was bowing to obtain audience, a quart bottle was thrown from the gallery into the pit. This increased the disorder; but the occasion being declared, and a reward of 10l. offered to discover the delinquent; and a proper apology made by the manager, the representation was suffered to proceed quietly to the end; and an indulgence of one night more, to give the author's numerous friends an opportunity of seeing it acted, was granted.

#### Tuesday 18.

Soon after two in the afternoon the Savoy prison was discovered to be on fire, which on

enquiry was found to be wilfully done by the desperate set of deserters confined therein, with a view to have made their escape in the confusion. The Turnkey was the first who made the discovery; him, on his entering the prison, they threatened to throw into the fire, which was only prevented by the humanity of one of the prisoners. Being liberated, he instantly informed the picket guard; and the alarm becoming general, the incendiaries, 63 in number, were soon driven into a little cell, where they were suffered to remain, with the prison burning about them, till the fire was extinguished, and then were properly secured from doing the like mischief for the future. Several of them were severely wounded before they submitted.

#### Friday 18.

The Recorder made his report to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in January and February sessions, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. John Burn, Gen. Green, and James Francis, for highway robberies; Daniel Gunter for returning from transportation; Wm. Oates and James Haylock, for house-breaking; John Bishop, for being aiding and assisting in rescuing smuggled goods, and violently assaulting Tho. Quick, Mate of the Resolution cutter, who had charge of the same; and Wm. Ludlam for forgery.

The following were respited during his Majesty's pleasure, viz. James Belbin and Rt. Foster for different burglaries; Rt. Watson and Tho. Tuke for horse-stealing; Tho. Collins for robbing Eliz. Calcutt in a field near Stepney; Wm. Tanner for stealing linen from a bleaching ground; Martha Catter, Sarah Cowden, and Sarah Stover, for assaulting Henry Simmons in a house of ill fame in Petticoat-lane, and taking from his person 14 guineas and 12 shillings; and also T. Molyneux for cutting out a pain from a shop-window, and stealing therefrom several things of value; Sam. Crafts for stealing a heifer; and Lydia Jones, Tho. Granger, Tho. Collins, Eliz. Smith, and Tho. Messenger, for assaulting John Waterhouse in the house of Luke Murphy in Cross-street St. Giles's, and taking from him seven five-guinea notes, a promissory note, and some money.

#### Saturday 19. London Gazette.

Constantinople, Feb. 21. The Grand Divan, which was assembled here on the 11th instant, came to the resolution of releasing Mons. de Bulgakow, the Russian Minister, and the Russian subjects, detained in the Seven Towers. Mons. de Bulgakow is preparing to depart by sea, and has given orders to freight ships for himself, his Dragoman, and their families, for Leghorn.

Baron d'Herbert, the Imperial Internuncio, and his Interpreters, with all their families, departed from Constantinople the 15th instant.



These advices have given rise to a report, that negotiations for peace are on the point of being renewed.

The plague still raged at Constantinople on the 22d of February. And had again broke out at Algiers on the 11th of March, as appears by authentic advices to government from Constantinople, Gibraltar, and Malaga.

*Monday 21.*

The Court of K. B. determined, that a woman was competent to serve the offices of Commissioner of the Sewers and Overseer of the poor. Mr. Justice Ashurst observed, that the statute of Eliz. mentioned substantial housekeepers without distinction of sex. He also mentioned a parish where a woman was chosen constable.

*Wednesday 23.*

Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries elected a President, Council, &c. for the year ensuing, pursuant to their Charter, when the former officers were continued, and the following new members of the Council elected;

R. Pepper Arden, Esq. T. Aftle, Esq. F. R. S. Sir George Barker, Bart. F. R. S. W. Bray, Esq. J. Call, Esq. F. R. S. A. Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. Hugh D. of Northumberland, F. R. S. Lt. Gen Ransford, F. R. S. James E. of Salisbury, F. R. S. Charles Townley, Esq.

This day the malefactors, ordered for execution on the 18th, were brought out of Newgate, about eight in the morning, and suspended on a gallows of a new construction. After hanging the usual time, they were taken down, and the machine cleared away in half an hour. By practice the art is much improved, and there is no part of the world where villains are hanged in so neat a manner, and with so little ceremony.

*Friday 25.*

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry attended at the Levee at St. James's, and presented to his Majesty, according to custom, the anniversary sermon, preached by his Lordship at the General Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, together with the printed abstract of the proceedings of that Society since their last report.

The Purser of the Buffbridge Indiaman, about two o'clock in the afternoon, brought the agreeable news to the India-house of the late arrival of that ship from Bengal, after a short passage of less than four months. She left Bengal on the 26th of December last, and arrived at Fort St. George the 6th of January following, at which time no ship was in the road, except the Minerva, which had arrived with a cargo of rice on the 17th preceding.

She sailed from thence on the 9th of January, being the day on which the Minerva left that place on her return to Fort William.

The Buffbridge fell in with the General Hunt, Captain Drummond, off the Cape of Good Hope, April, 1783.

Good Hope, from Bombay, with Rawson Hart Buddam, Esq; the late Governor of that Presidency, on board, the 17th of February, and sailed with her till her arrival at St. Helena on the 2d of last month, where she found the ship Earl of Chesterfield, which had arrived there from Bencoolen.

The Chesterfield left St. Helena for Europe the 6th of March, so that her arrival may be hourly expected.

The Buffbridge sailed from thence on the 9th following, and

The General Elliott was expected to depart the day after.

The Buffbridge came aboard the Lizard on the 23d instant, and arrived on the Ilie of Wight on Thursday the 24th.

The passengers on board the Buffbridge are, Mr. Arthur Malory, Ensign Granby Sloper, Mr. Robert Orby Sloper, the Hon. Mrs. Hyde and family, Mrs. Buere and family, Mrs. Graham and family, Master Charles Brooke, Master Fenwick, all from Bengal; Lieut. Williams, from Fort St. George, and Mr. Edward Ravensworth from Bombay.

*Wednesday 30.*

In the course of the present month, his Majesty's person was extremely endangered by the striking of a vicious horse in the Mews at Buckingham-House.—The King was in the stables, attended by a page, who observing his Majesty approach too close to a colt of a vicious disposition, gave him a caution. His Majesty, however, saying that it would not do him any hurt, went into the stall, and was immediately hemmed in by the animal, who began to kick with great fury. The page desired his Majesty to catch hold of the horse's head, and hold him hard—while the King was thus employed with the animal, whose violence seemed to increase, the page ran for the groom, who had been accustomed to attend the horse. The groom instantly threw a halter on its neck, and backed it out of the stall; in consequence of which his Majesty was relieved from a danger that very immoerately threatened his life.—It is said that the seal and activity of the page has been properly rewarded.

On the 17th instant, his Excellency the Lord Lieut. of Ireland put an end to the Sessions of Parliament of that kingdom, by a very suitable speech; wherein, addressing himself to both Lords and Commons, he assured them that no object was nearer to his Majesty's heart than the prosperity of his faithful subjects of Ireland; and he recommended the advancement of that prosperity to their warm attention, as by their example and influence in their several countries it was much in their power to promote it, by encouraging habits of industry in the people, and impressing upon their minds a due regard for the laws. After his Excellency had done speaking, the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament in the usual style, till the 17th of June next.

REMARKABLE

The Botany fleet arrived at the Cape on the 13th of October, after a passage from Rio de Janeiro of only five weeks and four days. Commodore Phillips, after supplying the ships with sea stores, means to purchase live stock of every kind the country affords, and then to proceed in a direct course to the place of his destination, unless driven by stress of weather to alter it.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES omitted, or but slightly mentioned in the Historical Chronicle of the present year.

On the 26th of December last, a considerable part of the top of Mount Vesuvius fell into the mouth of the volcano, and was swallowed up. This was soon after succeeded by volumes of black smoke blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, issuing with incredible violence from the bowels of the mountain, reverberating, and rising again with horrible eruptions, as if the whole earth had been convulsed. This stupendous phenomenon, as soon as the blackness of the smoke began to brighten, exhibited an awful but not an unpleasant spectacle. Myriads of luminous sparks, mingling with the obscurity of the atmosphere, assumed the appearance of a new firmament; and, while the spectators were intent on this uncommon phenomenon, whole clouds of stones and scoriam, ejected from the mountain, diverted their attention, and gave place to the most frightful apprehensions. The Academy of Sciences at Naples had a special meeting on the occasion; but nothing new has been discovered. It has been thought by some, that, if the seat of the fire had not been at a great depth in the bowels of the earth, the whole mountain must have fallen in, and perhaps with it a great part of the adjoining country. M. Fitcher, astronomer to the Royal Court at Mannheim, has observed, that, since the late earthquakes and internal commotions of the earth have taken place, the magnetic needle in the observatory there has been in perpetual motion. On the 15th of February the mountain became perfectly quiet, and has remained so ever since.

The remains of an antient forest is said to have lately been discovered in St. Owen's Bay. [*Quæstio. Where is St. Owen's Bay situated?*] The trees cover upwards of three square acres of ground, but seem to extend beyond all human reach into the sea. Many of these trees are entire, measure upwards of forty feet long, and it is evident they have grown on the spot, as their roots and earth still adhere. But what renders this discovery still more wonderful is, that for many miles round, the bay itself is a barren sandy desert, and not a shrub to be seen on it. [A more particular account of this forest, if any such exists, is requested.]

In Nero's borying place at Rome a superb chamber has lately been discovered of Old Mosaic inlaid with lapis lazuli.

A diffision at Sir. Crickbank's in Wind-

mill Street, is said to have occasioned much speculation among the gentlemen of the faculty, there being no well-attested description in the anatomical annals of this, or any other country, of such a phenomenon. The intestines are all reversed, the heart, &c. being on the right-side, and the liver on the left. In every other respect, but situation, the parts are complete. It is very probable, the person himself might live without a consciousness of such a difference in the internal structure of his body.

There are now living, in the parish of Yalding in the weald of Kent, thirteen people, whose ages together make 1220 years, the oldest 93 years, and the youngest upwards of eighty. And, as a farther proof of the healthfulness and longevity of the place, there are twenty-two persons more upwards of 70 years old. It is believed that the number of families in this parish may not exceed one hundred and thirty.

A man made his third experiment at Paris on the 16th of Feb. of going freely in and out of a house set on fire on purpose. Protected by an incombustible dress of his own invention, he passed through the flames several times in perfect safety. The inventor announces that the dress is not very expensive. The Academy of Arts and Sciences have approved of it.

In the valley of Vraiers, a village of Sbiasele near Fort Dauphin in Italy, in the course of the winter, a large mass of snow fell from a mountain, and engulfed almost every house; 20 people were killed, and above 60 wounded, most of them mortally. His Sardinian Majesty sent immediate succour to the survivors.

Number of convicts at the Old Bailey Sessions, for the year

|                 |    | 1787.              |    |         |    |
|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|---------|----|
| Capitally conv. |    | Convict of felony. |    | Deaths. |    |
| 1st Sess.       | 21 | —                  | 51 | —       | 36 |
| 2d Sess.        | 20 | —                  | 50 | —       | 47 |
| 3d Sess.        | 15 | —                  | 74 | —       | 51 |
| 4th Sess.       | 10 | —                  | 60 | —       | 61 |
| 5th Sess.       | 12 | —                  | 60 | —       | 60 |
| 6th Sess.       | 20 | —                  | 99 | —       | 66 |
| 7th Sess.       | 6  | —                  | 50 | —       | 36 |
| 8th Sess.       | 9  | —                  | 62 | —       | 35 |
| <hr/>           |    | <hr/>              |    | <hr/>   |    |
| 123             |    | 506                |    | 390     |    |

The numbers for the year preceding were, capital convicts 133—convicted of felonies 582—acquitted 430.

N. B. Petty larcenies, of which there were not above a dozen, are included under the head of felonies.

During the year 1786, the number executed was only 44.

The number from January 1787 to January 1788 amounts to no less than one hundred and one of which four were on account of forgery—a crime becoming more common in proportion as the absolute certainty of punishment is established.—Strange intemperance!

P. 181, col. 1, L. 54. The Rev. Mr. Wynne died Jan. 26.

P. 182. An old correspondent, of whose favours we are ever proud, speaks thus of Mr. Whitchurst, without having seen what we had said of him:—"In your account of Mr. W. forget not, I charge you, the excellent woman he married; for she deserved every praise. What Dr. Johnson said of Miss Reynolds might, with equal truth, be said of her;—of all the women I ever knew, she was the nearest perfection. To do justice to the powers of Mr. W.'s mind, you should point out the disadvantages he laboured under in the article of education, for he was certainly, in a great measure, a self-taught philosopher; you should mention the improvements he made in the several branches of mechanics, which, I have no doubt, were many. I shall hope to see an account of what he did to render water-closets perfectly unoffensive; and I wish, particularly, for a good account of the wonderful scales he made for the use of the Mint. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are inserted his "Thermometrical Observations at Derby," LVII. 265; "An Account of a Machine for raising Water, executed at Oulton in Cheshire, in 1772," LXV. 277; "Experiments on Ignited Substances," LXVI. 575. His "Theory of the Earth," and his last great Work, "An Enquiry into the Formation of the Earth, with an Account of the Strata in Derbyshire," will hand down his name to the latest posterity. But that he was ingenious in a high degree is, with me, the least part of his praise. I have, within a few months, lost many valuable friends; but none whom I regret more than Mr. W. The man of candour was not, as is too often the case, lost in the self-importance of the philosopher. He was as willing to communicate, as he was desirous of receiving, information; and he never, upon such occasions, assumed the air of a dictator. No one ever exceeded him in probity; and few, that I have known, were in equal degree humane, liberal, and hospitable. He was happy in himself, and he loved to make others happy."

P. 269. The following is a more particular account of the late Pretender's funeral.—"The funeral obsequies of the Count of Albany were celebrated Feb. 3, in the Cathedral Church at Freeton; of which See the Cardinal Duke of York, his brother, is bishop. The church was hung with black cloth (the seams covered with gold lace), drawn up between the pillars in the form of festoons, intermixed with gold and silver tulle, which had a very magnificent and solemn effect; especially as a profusion of wax tapers were continually burning during the whole of the ceremony, in every part of the church. Over the great door, and the four principal side altars, there were written in the festoons (in large characters) the following texts of Scripture, which were drawn by

the Cardinal, as allusive to the situation and fortunes of the deceased: Ecclesiastes, xlviii. 17; Job, xxix. 5; Tobit, ii. 18; Proverbs, v. 27; 2 Maccab. vi. 31. A large catafalque was erected on a platform, raised three steps from the floor, in the nave of the church, on which the coffin, containing the body, was placed, covered with a superb pall, on which was embroidered, in several places, the royal arms of England. On each side stood three gentlemen, servants of the deceased, in mourning cloaks, each holding a royal banner; and about it were placed a very considerable number of very large wax tapers, in the form of a square, guarded by the militia of Freeton. About ten in the forenoon, the Cardinal was brought into the church in a sedan chair, covered with black cloth, attended by a large suite of his officers and servants, in deep mourning. He seated himself on his throne, on the right hand side of the great altar; and began to sing the office appointed by the church for the dead, assisted by his choir, which is numerous, and some of the best voices from Rome. The first verse was scarcely finished when it was observed that his voice faltered, the tears trickled down his cheeks, so that it was feared he would not have been able to proceed. However, he soon recollected himself, and went through the function in a very affecting manner; in which manly firmness, fraternal affection, and religious solemnity, were very happily blended.—The magistrates of Freeton, and a numerous concourse of the neighbouring people, attended on this occasion; who were attracted, not so much by their curiosity, or the purpose of assisting the masses which were celebrating at every altar in the church, as a desire of testifying their great respect for their Bishop, who constantly resided amongst them, and daily bestows upon them temporal as well as spiritual blessings, with a very liberal hand."

P. 274, col. 1, L. 4. Dr. Taylor is called "rector" of St. Margaret, Westminster. "Minister" would have been a more proper term, that being only a perpetual curacy.

P. 275, col. 1. In our vol. XLII. is "A short Account of Church Organs, by W. L." [Mr. W. Lullam.]

Ibid. col. 2, L. 43. The second husband of the late Countess-dowager of Coventry was *Edmund Pyts*, esq. of Kyre, co. Worcester, for which county he was M. P.; and survived his marriage only one year. After his death, her Ladyship lived in retirement at her seat in Worcestershire, retaining with her faculties (except that of sight) all those happy dispositions for cheerfulness and conversation which, to the latest period, rendered her revered and beloved by all who had the happiness of being admitted to her apartments or acquaintance. She has left the bulk of her fortune between her nephew and niece, the Rev. Dr. Master, late fellow of All Souls College, and Mrs. Elizabeth Master.

now resident in Worcester, and descended from a respectable family in Lancashire.

P. 274, col. 1, l. 2. The late Dr. Cumming was the youngest surviving son of James C. an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, and was born in 1712. After a suitable education in the High-School of that city, and under the particular tuition of Alex. Moor, formerly professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, he applied himself to the study of physic four years in the University of Edinburgh, and became connected with some of the most eminent students in that line. In 1735 he spent nine months at Paris, improving himself in anatomy and the French language; and he passed some time at Leiden the following year; but returned just before the death of his father. An elegant Ode, addressed to him on his going to France, Aug. 21, 1735, by Mr. S. Boyle, is printed in Nichol's "Miscellany Poems," vol. VI. p. 147, and in the same volume, p. 318, is "The Vision of Patience, an Allegorical Poem, sacred to the Memory of Mr. Alexander Cumming," a young Gentleman unfortunately lost in the *N. A. G. G. G.*, on his Return from China, 1747.—In 1738 he quitted Edinburgh for London; and while his friends meditated a settlement for him at Lynne, in the room of the late Sir William Browne, his friend Dr. Fothergill found out a more promising one for him at Dorchester, where he continued to the last, notwithstanding the most pressing invitations from his friend Fothergill to succeed Dr. Russel in London. In the space of a few years after his establishment at Dorchester, he came to be employed in many, and, in process of time, with an exception of three or four at most, in all the families of distinction within the county, and frequently in the adjacent ones. At length his chaste manners, his benevolence, and his piety, as they were more generally known, rendered him not only the physician but the confidential friend of some of the best families in which he was introduced.—His warm and friendly attention to the interests of the late Mr. Hutchins, author of "The History of Dorset," is bearing its fruit; that it will ever remain well arranged, and ever better be expected than in the grateful language of the author: "One of the great pleasures to whom my acknowledgements are entirely due, part and part of that

time, which is so beneficially employed to far better purposes, and is so precious to a gentleman of his extensive practice, to be diverted to the work in hand; the publication of which he patronised and promoted with great zeal and assiduity; nor did his success fall short of his zeal. Without his friendly assistance, my papers might yet have remained undelivered to the press; or, if they had been committed to the publick, would have wanted several advantages and embellishments with which they now appear.—The Doctor, we hear, has left his interleaved copy of this work to his friend and coadjutor in its publication. In 1752 he received a diploma from the University of Edinburgh; and was soon after elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there; and died senior fellow thereof. He was elected, in 1769, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, in 1781, of that of Scotland. The tenderness of his eyes was, through life, the greatest misfortune he had to struggle with; and, considering the many obstacles, which the complaints in those organs have occasioned in the pursuit of knowledge, it is wonderful how he attained the degree of erudition which he was well known to possess. In his retreat from the more busy pursuits of this world, the surviving companions of his youth continued the friends and correspondents of his advanced years, and he enjoyed to the last the singular satisfaction of being visited by the most respectable persons in the county for probity, rank, and fortune. We cannot but regret that the Doctor, who has been the means of so many valuable performances being laid before the publick, and some of them improved by his pen, had not himself stood forth to give that information for which he was so well qualified, both in point of classical learning and elegant composition.—See memoirs of his life, several of his letters, and a picture of him by Sharp, after Beale, at the end of the fourth edition of Dr. Lettson's "Life of Dr. Fothergill, 1786," 8vo.—The "Sedburgh Mercury" (March 31) records his death, with this honorable testimony: "He was a pacifican of learning, strict integrity, and great humanity, possessed of a happy turn for enquiry and observation, devoted, from an early age, to the faithful discharge of the duties of his profession. The death of this excellent man is a misfortune to his friends and neighbours more immediately, to the faculty in general, and to all mankind."

#### BIRTHS.

- March** HER Royal Highness the Princess  
29. of Asturias, a prince.  
**April** 3. Lady of Wm. Mills, esq. a daughter.  
4. Lady of Sir Paulet St. John, bart. a daughter.  
12. Lady of Sir Sam. Hussey, bart. a daughter.  
13. Lady of C. Barton Metcalfe, esq. a daughter.  
15. Widow of the late Atherman Stuart, a son.

Mar-

\* Elder brother of the Doctor, and first surgeon of the Swedish, a Swedish East India ship, which was wrecked on a rock about two miles East of the island of North Ronalds, the northernmost of the Orkney Islands, Nov. 18, 1740.—Immediatly on the ship striking, Mr. Cumming went on in the barge, accompanied by the surgeon and six of the best seamen, in order to discover what the island was, but were never more heard of. The crews of the ship were saved out of one hundred, two thirds consumed.

**MARRIAGES.**

1787. **A**T Calcutta, George Wroughton, esq. to Miss Diana Denton, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. D. rector of Ahted, near Epfom, Surrey, and also of Sebergham, co. Cumberland.

July 17. At the New Church, Calcutta, Tho. Calvert, esq. to Miss Philpot.

Sept. . . . . At Madras, — Chafe, esq. to Miss Rand.

1788. *March 17.* At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Mr. Edm. Squire, to Miss Hoxford, daughter of Wm. H. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Rev. D. Williams, of Wroughton, Wilts, to Miss Matthews, sister of J. D. M. esq. of Broadgate, near Barnstable, Devon.

At Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, Jm. Inge, esq. of Lower Brook-str. Grosvenor-square, to Miss Lucy Jefferies, daughter of the late Rob. J. esq. of Westminster.

At Clapham, Sam. Shore, esq. of Meerbrook, co. Derby, to Miss Flower, daughter of Freeman F. esq. of Clapham.

29. Geo. Harrison, esq. Norroy king of arms, to Mrs. Bishop, widow of Geo. B. esq. of Sydenham, Kent.

At Hendo, John Neeld, esq. of Bridges-street, to Miss Bond, of Hendo.

Mr. T. B. Freeman, of Henmetty-street, Cov.-gard. to Miss Gibbard, of Lily-place.

30. At Deal, Mr. Fellows, quarter-master of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Fisher, of Deal.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Tho. Chaplin, esq. to Miss Webster, only dau. of the late Sir Godf. W. of Battle-abbey, Suffex.

*Lastly,* at Mary-la-Bonne church, Captain Gambier, of the navy, to Miss Louisa Matthews, daughter of the late Dan. M. esq. of Felix-hall, Essex.

Fran. Fownes Luttrell, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Drews, of Grange, Devon.

April 2. J. Ergas, esq. to Miss Linds, of Bishopsgate-street, sister to Alex. L. esq.

3. Capt. Dodgson, of Ulverston, co. Lanc. to Miss Burn, of Duke-str. Westm.

At Wigan, Jm. Ratcliffe, esq. to Miss Barton, both of that place.

At Box, near Bath, Mr. Tho. Gifford, to Miss Howe, daugh. of a reputable farmer.

4. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Fugh, esq. of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, to Miss Caroline Tomlinson, dau. of the late Alex. T. esq. of Langdon-hall.

Mr. Cutlewis, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Prentice, of Richmond.

At Edinburgh, Roderick M'Neil, esq. of Bura, to Miss Cameron, daughter of Ewen C. esq. of Faseru.

5. Rev. Richard Pritchett, rector of Leyham, and late fellow of St. John's College, Cambr. to Mrs. Newcome, of that place.

7. Hon. John Wilson, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to Miss Adair, dau. of Mr. Sergeant A. recorder of London.

8. Rev. Mr. Hutchins, rector of Telford, and vicar of Poddlenhoe, co. Suffex, to Miss Tapfield, of Lewes.

At Aftley, near Stourport, Rev. Mr. Sutton, vicar of Halstow, co. Worcester, to Miss S. Clarke, of Bridgenorth.

At Colchester, Rev Mr. Shillito, to Miss Mavhew, sister of the late Wm. M. esq. recorder of that borough.

At Rosebank, Edinburgh, Wm. Henderson, esq. in the service of the E. India Company, to Miss Henrietta Smith, eldest daughter of Alex. S. esq. of Rosebank.

9. At Abbeville in Picardy, Louis-Antoine du Rozert, Comte de Charbonnieres, to Miss Deba Garrill, grand-daughter of the late Jas. F. esq. of Bury, Suffex.

11. Mr. Firmin de Tastes, merchant, of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, to Mrs. Small, widow, dau. of Mr. Chalet, of same place.

At Englefield, the feat of the Dowager-lady Cave, Lambert T. a more Walpole, esq. nephew to Lord W. and the Hon. Miss Margaretta Cave, youngest sister to Lord C.

12. By special licence, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Duconald, to Mrs. Mayne.

At Melksham, Wilts, Mr. Paul Newman, to Miss Hust, of Sutton hall, Essex.

At Queen square Chapel, Edw. Coxe, esq. a Dutch merchant, to Miss Sampson, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

14. By special licence, at the Dowager-lady Shaftesbury's, in Grosvenor-square, Cha. Stuart, esq. M. P. for Bradport, co. Dorset, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary-Anne Ashley, only daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

At Reading, Thomas W. esq. of Redmore-court, co. Ox. to Miss Littlehew, dau. of the late Baker John L. esq. of Muddifey.

At Mary-la-Bonne Church, Hen. Calveley Cotton, esq. brother to Sir Rob. Salisbury C. bart. to Miss Lockwood, only daughter of the late John L. esq.

15. Mr. John Dunage, sen. of Philpot-la-wine-merc. to Miss Fryer, of Hainpstead.

At Hammer-smith, John Waring, esq. of Burnes, Surrey, to Miss Scott, eldest daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Grosvenor-place.

16. At Lynn, John Wilm Allen, esq. of Stanhoe, co. Norfolk, to Miss Day, daughter of Tho. D. esq. of Lynn.

17. Rev. Joseph Faulder, rector of West Wickham, Kent, to Miss Hillerston, daugh. of the late Dennis Farrer H. esq. of Eastwulge, co. Bedford.

At Margate, Sam. Ferrand Waddington, esq. of Chatham-place, Blackfriars, to Miss Jarvis, da. of Lieut. J. of the navy.

18. Mr. Wells, of Fleet-street, haberdasher, to Miss Engley, of Tavistock-street.

20. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Wm. Edw. Smith, goldsmith in Cheap-side, to Miss Saffory, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late Dep. S. of Tutenhouse-ya jeweller.

21. Francis Love Beckford, esq. of Basingpark, Hants, to Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late Richard Bennett L. esq.

22. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Hen. Read, esq. of Crownd, Wilts, to Miss Edmondstone, dau. of Sir Arch. E. bart. of Dunstreath.

23. Rev. Benj. Newton, chaplain to the Duke of Portland, to Miss Femal, of Great Portland-street.

At Beverley, Henry B. Barnard, of South Cave, to Miss Gee, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirresses, of the late Roger G. of Bishop Burton, co York, esq.

24 Mr Smith, jun. of Benhill-row, to Miss Elz. Lepard, daughter of Mr. L. Stationer in Newgate-street.

Rev. Dr. Dowson, principal of Edmund Hall, to Miss Hawkeswell, of Oxford.

#### DEATHS.

1787. **JAN. 4.** **A**T Wallajahad, in the East Indies, justly and universally lamented, the Hon. Col. George Mackenzie (brother-german to Lord Macleod), of his Majesty's 71st regiment, and commandant of the second brigade.—His remains were conveyed to the garden house of William Balfour, esq at Madras, escorted by a party of the 19th light dragoons, and a detachment of infantry. Every military honour was paid by the second brigade on the removal of the corpse from Wallajahad. On the evening of the 7th, his body was deposited in the church-yard of Madras. During the funeral ceremony, half-minute guns were fired from the fort, the flag hoisted half-mast high, and three volleys were fired from his Majesty's 14th regiment of Hanoverians over the grave. The Governor, Council, and Settlement, civil and military, attended to pay the last tribute to the remains of a gallant soldier and warm friend.

**JAN. 15.** At Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Wedderburne.

**Aug. 1.** At Bombay, John Blakeman, esq. physician general.

24. At Bengal, Lieut. R. Farry, of the 5th battalion of Sepoys.

**Sept. 1.** At Dinapore, Ensign F. Bingley.

7. At Jelida, Lieut. J. Abercrombie, adjutant of the 24th battalion of Sepoys.

**Dec. 14.** Mrs. Annlie, wife of Tho. A. esq. collector of the customs at Quebec.

About the latter end of this year (1787), in New Hanover in America, Asa Dunbar, esq. He was an eminent practitioner in the law; master of the Rising Sun Lodge; a man of great genius and literary talents; and a most excellent mason. A brother mason inscribed the following lines on his tomb:

"Peace to these ashes:

May the green grass and flowers

Around this grave

Be as the memory of him beneath,

Flourishing and sweet.

Pass not the spot without heaving a sigh,

Ye men of benevolence;

For he was your friend and your companion.

Brethren of the Craft,

Wet the *sprigs* on the turf

With your willing tears,

For he was your master:

Imitate his life, emulate his virtues,

For doubtless now he lives

With our Grand Master in Heaven."

1788. **JAN. 7.** At Nassau, in the West Indies, after a lingering illness, John Baldwin, esq. member of assembly for that town.

**JAN.** at Calan, on his way to Paris, Jas. Tekell, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Pribolis, near Diessen, M. Palisch.—The knowledge he acquired by a constant application to physic and astronomy deserves the greatest praise. He was a man of the character of the ancient Romans, for he cultivated his lands with his own hands, lived like a philosopher, and to great talents joined moral and exemplary manners, which inspired every one with respect and veneration for him. He was one of the greatest astronomers of this age. In 1783 he discovered a comet, which acquired him the praises of the Royal Society of London, with whom he corresponded. Many learned men, and even princes, visited his museum, and expressed their admiration and esteem for him.

At Brussels, in his 54th year, the Baron de Hughert, seigneur of Kruyningen; nearly related to the Trevor family, being uncle to the present Lord Viscount Hampden.

Near Kessel, in Upper Guelderland, Monf. Dan. Cabot, descendant of the celebrated C. who was grand pilot to Henry VI. of England, and who had an handsome salary allowed him for his knowledge and experiments in the communicative virtues of the magnet. His brother died a short time since in French Flanders.

Rev. Mr. Davis, rector of Abergwilly, near Carmarthen. In a fit of insanity he stabbed himself in three places in his body, and afterwards threw himself into a pond, whence he was taken, soon after, quite dead.

At Abergavenny, greatly regretted, Mr. Philip Williams, an eminent surgeon and apothecary there. In the early part of life he served as surgeon in the royal navy, but for many years past practised with great skill and success in the county of Monmouth.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Noxen, school-master, formerly sheriff of that place. He was committed to Newgate, with his colleague in office, in 1781, by the House of Commons, for not making a return to the King's writ, and other undue proceedings at the election there.

At Dillington, in her 84th year, Mrs. Sarah Crosthwaite, wife of Capt. Ju. C. They had been married 65 years, and had had 9 children, 16 grand-children, 24 great grand-children, and 1 great great grand child.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Wm. W. esq. of Winterford, near Kidderminster.

At Aspley, near Nottingham, Mrs. Alexander, wife of—A. esq. of Putton, Bedfordshire.

In his 72d year, Mr. Henry Girdlestone, surgeon, of Holt, co. Norfolk. He had been 49 years in the practice of midwifery.

At Spalding, aged 81, Mrs. Pulvertaft, relict of John P. gent. who died in 1731.



At Lewes, Sussex, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruffell, a maiden lady.

At the same place, Mr. Clofe, gardener to John Fuller, esq. of Rose-hall; remarkable for his skill in the management of hot houses.

At Sibford Ferris, co. Oxford, Thomas Walford, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Markby, wife of Tho. M. esq. of Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Tho. Coe, esq. formerly of Newgate-street.

Sir Richard Chafe, kn. of Much Hadham, Herts. His fortune, which is very considerable, devolves between his two nephews, Francis and Richard Stanley, sons of Francis S. rector of Hadham, and grandsons of Dr. Wm S. dean of St. Paul's; the former of these is vicar of N. Weald, Essex, and rector of Eastwick, Herts; the latter a barrister of the Inner Temple, and recorder of Hertford.

At Woodside, near Hatfield, Herts, the widow of the late Wm Hartley, esq. late principal secretary to his Excellency the Hon. Mr. Villiers, lately Lord Huls and E. of Clarendon, on his embassy to Saxony and Poland, and also wife of Mr. Bellis, late a jeweller in Pall Mall; mother of the late Mrs. Penrose, wife of Mr. P. surgeon at Hatfield, and of Capt. Bellis, of Bombay.

At Malden, Essex, Rev. Tho. Cooch, LL.B. formerly fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambr.

At Farringdon, Berks, Mr. Waught, an eminent brewer.

At Reading, Mrs. Anne Mafham, relict of Mr. Tho. M; mother of the Rev. Mr. M. of Hatfield; and one of the daughters of the late Samuel Thomson, esq. of Bradfield-house, Berks.

At Clothall, Herts, the Rev. Tho. Cecil Greaves, rector of that parish, and of the rich rectory of Hatfield, to which last he was presented by the b. art of Salisbury, 1778, and to the former in 1780. He is succeeded at Hatfield by the Rev. Mr. Keste, vicar of Cheshunt, and rector of Little Berkhamsted.

At Eltham, Kent, Jos. Middlechurch, esq.

At Ilington, Mrs. Ditton, widow of the late Rev. Mr. D. (son of the famous astronomer) many years lecturer of that parish.

Mr. Can Adams, attorney, of Dear-street, Soho. His father, mother, and thirty-one brothers and sisters, were buried in the chapel-yard of St. Anne, Soho, where he, the last of the family, was also interred.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain, — Hammond, esq. many years an eminent brewer.

In the Temple, Wm. Hammet, esq. late captain of the Footbush East India-man.

At Mary-le-Bonne, Mrs. May, relict of Rich. H. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. John Fountains.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Tho. S. mercer in the Cloysters, West Smithfield.

March 15. At five o'clock in the afternoon, after a long illness, in his 61st year, Louis-Joseph, Baron of Welden, prince-bishop

of Freisingen. He was born May 11, 1707; elected prince-bishop June 23, 1769.

17. In his diocese of Lintz, after a short illness, aged 86, Count Ernest of Heberstein, count of the Holy Roman Empire, privy-counsellor of his Imperial Majesty, bishop of Lintz, &c. He was buried at the cathedral church of Lintz on the 19th inst.

18. At Gibraltar, Mrs. Pringle, wife of Lieut.-Col. P. commanding engineer, and daughter to the late Col. Balmavis, of Kirkland, in North Britain.

21. At Castle Grant, Brides Cha. Grant, son of Sir Jas. G. of Grant.

Suddenly, very much respected and lamented, the Rev. Jonathan Stuart, rector of North Witham, co. Lincoln. Independent of the immediate duties of his profession, which he discharged in the most conscientious manner, it would be to a degree uncharitable not to mention the first virtue, charity, as being practised by this gentleman and his lady, who died only 7 weeks before him.

At her house on Easy-hill, near Birmingham, Mrs. Baskerville, relict of the late Mr. John B. so justly celebrated for his beautiful types, and elegant specimens of printing.

At Aire, in France, where she went for the completion of her education, in her sixth year, Miss Nancy Lepper, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Lower Holloway, Middlesex.

23. In the Castle of Chester, Capt. Edw. Colliers (late of the 52d regiment) commanding an invalid company there.

At Holywell, near Oxford, aged about 70, the Rev. Dr. Tho. Chapman, rector of Navestock, Essex, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Stockton, co. Durham, after a gradual decay of nature, aged 78, Mr. Tho. Wright. He was many years agent, in the iron business, to the late Wm. Sleigh, esq. of that place. As a member of society he was in many respects useful; but more particularly so from his great skill in the mathematics, which he attained solely by the force of his own genius, and from the perusal of the best authors upon those subjects, and generously instructed several young men, gratis, in the different branches. His last pupil, a native of Stockton, has been handsomely supported by the inhabitants of that place, as a teacher of the mathematics, for upwards of 14 years.

24. In St. James's Place, the Right Hon. Lady Eliza Fitzwilliam, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Earl F. She was second daughter of John, second Earl F. and was born Dec. 9, 1714.

25. At Bromley, aged 81, Mrs. De Briffas. In Charles-street, Mrs. Durrien, relict of the late Liebert D. esq.

At Lisbon, Francis Throckmorton, esq. grandson to Sir Rob. T. bart.

At Manchester, after a severe illness, at the early age of 31, Mr. Geo. Burchell, who for several years conducted the subscription concerts in that town.



26. At Bath, of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. Peter Cazalet, sen. merchant in Austin Friars.

Mrs. Cresswell, relict of the late Cha. C. esq. of the General Post-office.

At his seat at Bramling, in his 81st year, Adm Chm. Knowler, a superannuated admiral.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Trary, relict of the late Hon. John Atkins T. of Stanway, co. Gloucester, and late one of the censor barons of the Exchequer.

At Paris, M. Gerbier. He was one of the best lawyers in France, and the most eloquent orator at the bar. He was born at Rennes, the capital of Brittany, in July, 1715. His voice was reckoned one of the most harmonious, and the most perfect in its tones, of any of the public speakers.

At Cattercocke, co. Northumberland, Jas. Mills. He was a fisherman, in 1715, at Bamborough, when Lance Lunnington took Holy Island Castle, and was in company with the country people raised in search of him. At the age of 82 he married a widow, a second wife, and begot three daughters, the eldest of whom married a fisherman, and has had three children.

27. Mrs. Seddon, wife of Mr. S sen. the famous cabinet-maker in Aldersgate-street.

At Barrowby, advanced in years, Mrs. Parsons, a widow lady of York, and relict of the late Major P.

At Liffon-green, Padlington, James Mel-  
liar, M.D. of North Calbury, co. Somerset.

At Portsmouth, in his 95th year, Mr. Wm. Tatum.

28. Mr. Wm. Lyon, one of the yeomen of his Majesty's body-guards.

Aged 81, Rev. Mr. Cha. Wesley, brother to the celebrated Mr. John W.; the joint founders of the sect called Methodists.

At Granby-row, Dublin, the Right Hon. Baroness Dillon.

Aged 71, Rev. Mr. Wright, rector of Birkin, co. York.

Aged 87, Mrs. Day, widow, of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln.

29. At Blandford Park, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in his 11st year, William Evelyn, esq. only son of Wm E. esq. of St. Clere, in Kent, M.P. for Hythe, in that county. His death was occasioned by the hurt he received in consequence of a fall from his horse, as he was hunting some weeks ago, which was then thought to be only a slight injury to his head. A few days afterwards he appeared tolerably well recovered, and went on a visit to the Marquis of Worcester; where, over-heating himself with riding, a pain in his head ensued, and he was obliged to undergo the operation of trepanning, which he survived only two days.

At Eilsmore, co. Gloucester, Rev. Charles Bishop, rector of Elkstone and Rudford, and in the communion of the protestant co.

At Chestnut, Herts, Rev. Tho. Griffin, A. Sen. fellow of St. John's College, Ox.

curate of Chestnut, one of the surrogates of the London diocese, and one of the preachers at Whitehall.

In Berkley-street, Portman-squa. Francis Ritchie Mowat, lieutenant in the navy, son of Capt. Francis M. of Aberdeen.

30. Mr. Jn. Kilvington, attorney, of Red Lion-square.

Miss Saxby, only daughter of Wm. S. esq. water-bailiff of London.

At Peterborough, aged near 80, Mrs. Bothway, relict of Mr. Jos. B. formerly grocer there.

31. At Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 74, Rev. James Dalton, rector of that place; to which he was handsomely presented by Gen. Drummond, esq. 1781, (see vol. LI. p. 444) having formerly kept an academy there.

As his house in St. Martin's Stamford-Barron, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, the Rev. Geo. Pochun, rector of Morcot, co. Rutland, and Caythorpe, co. Lincoln. He was a general philanthropist, of a most pious disposition, greatly revered by his parishioners, and every person who knew him, for his extensive charity and benevolence.

At Welton, Herts, Rev. Jos. Read, near 57 years vicar of that parish. His immediate predecessor in the living held it 64 years; so that it had been in possession of two successive incumbents above 120 years.

At her house in Curzon-street, May Fair, after a painful illness, which she bore with great resolution, the Right Hon. Susannah Lady Viscountess Fane, relict of Charles Viscount F. of the kingdom of Ireland. She was daughter of John Marriott, esq. of Sunning, Berks, and Stuston, Suffolk; and was married, 1st. in 1726, to Sir Wm. Juxon, bart. of Little Compton, co. Gloucester, who died S. P. Feb. 3, 1739; 2dly, June 8, 1749, to Viscount Fane, by whom she had no children.—Viscount F. had two sisters, his co-heirs; Mary, married to Jerome Baron de Salis, and Dorothy, the present Countess of Sandwich.—Her Ladyship actually wrote, and superintended the press while they were printing those anecdotes respecting herself, which are introduced in the celebrated novel of "Peregrine Pickle," and which, in beauty of composition, are so superior to the rest of that work. Dr. Smollett received a very handsome reward for inserting them, but had no share whatever in preparing them for the public eye.—Her life afforded a melancholy instance of the miseries inseparable from a misapplication of superior talents and elegant accomplishments; and her indiscretions furnished materials for the reprehensible book alluded to in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 366.—To the fate of this lady, Johnson has a beautiful allusion in his "Vanity of Humankind":—

"Yet Yano could tell what ill from beauty  
sprung,"

And Selley could the form that pleas'd a  
It has been supposed; but erroneously, that  
her

her portrait was intended by Hogarth in his "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn."

At Brumpton row, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Harry J. esq. of Milton Bryan, co. Bedford.

April 1. In St. John's Square, Mr. Thomas Kent, late druggist in Aldersgate-street.

In Halfey-court, Blackma's street, Mr. Halliday, formerly an eminent sugar-baker and refiner at Paul's Wharf, in the house occupied by the late Sir Barnard Turner—What renders his death more distressing is, that his wife lay dead at the time; and four children are totally unprovided for.

4. In Crown-court, Ralph Aldus, esq. attorney at law, formerly of Gray's Inn, and one of the six gentlemen whom Mr. Macklin prosecuted, some years ago, for a conspiracy against him. This conspiracy began with their hailing him from the stage, when he attempted to perform the character of Macbeth. Mr. Macklin resented this in a manner which part of the audience did not like; and they obliged the managers to dismiss him. He afterwards brought his action against Aldus and five others, which ended in a compromise, Mr. Macklin agreeing to their taking 1000 of tickets on his daughter's benefit, 1000 on his own, and paying the law costs. The burden of this fell principally on Aldus.

At Framlingham, co. Suffolk, aged 107, Mrs. Anne Butler, a maiden lady; formerly maid of honour to Queen Anne, and a relation to the Duke of Ormond, on whose disgrace she retired to the above town.

5. In her 87th year, at the Rev. Dr. Bell's, in Little Dean's-yard, Westminster Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Wm. B. esq. of Greenwich.

Of a fever, aged 16, Mr. John Eland, son of Mr. B. of Mincing lane.

In Temple-street, Bristol, Mr. Jos. Ring, potter. He was unfortunately killed by the falling-in of a warehouse; and has left a wife and nine children.

At Enfield, Mr. May, formerly an eminent butcher, but had for some years retired.

6. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Skrine, wife of Hen. S. esq. She was delivered of a son, her first child, a little time before (see p. 269).

In Greville-street, near Hacton-garden, where she had lived many years with great respectability, and enjoyed an uncommon share of good health and spirits for her age (74), Madame Catherine Rollan.—She was a principal dancer on Covent-garden stage, so far back as fifty-four years ago; and followed that profession, by private teaching, to the last year of her life. She had so much celebrity in her day, that, having one evening sprained her ankle, no less an actor than Quin was ordered by the manager to make an apology to the audience for her not appearing in the dance. Quin, who looked upon all dancers as the "mere garnish of the stage," at first demurred; but being threatened with a *GAST. MAG.* April, 1786.

forfeiture, he growlingly came forward, and in his coarse way thus addressed the audience:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am directed by the manager to inform you, that the dance intended for this night is obliged to be postponed, on account of Mademoiselle Rollan having dislocated her ankle; I wish it had been her neck, the better."

7. At her seat at Campsey Ash, co. Suff. aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Braham, a maiden lady, who had but a few months survived an only sister. Her real estate, which were considerable in that count., she had bequeathed to her cousin, Philip-Edward B. esq. governor of Tapanooly, in the island of Sumatra, the next heir male of her name and family.

In an advanced age, Lady Grierson, relict of late Sir Gib. Grierson, of Lag, in Dumfries.

8. At Bath, about six o'clock in the morning, the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, M.P. for Tavistock. His illness was not of long duration; its approach was sudden; but from the first, the effects were highly alarming to his friends. His last complaint was that of a dropsy; in which he was attended by Dr. Harrington. According to the best calculation we can make, he was about 65 or 66 years of age.—Mr. R. made, at a very early age, a conspicuous figure in life. It was not accident that brought him into the higher circles. He was born to a handsome patrimony, Mittley, the seat where he lately resided, once possessed by the famous Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; on his accession to it in 1730 the rent-roll was 11000 l. a year.—Mr. R.'s father was a woollen-draper in Paternoster-row, but being appointed by the South Sea company, under the patronage of Sir John and Sir Joseph Eyles, their factor under the asiento, or contract, with the Spanish crown, thereby got a large fortune and purchased the estate of Mittley, which his son has very much enlarged.—Having completed his academical studies, he visited the principal courts of Europe during his minority, and returned to England in the 21st year of his age; when he was solicited and prevailed upon to offer himself a candidate for Sudbury, a borough near his own seat, for which place he was returned to Parliament after a violent opposition. A general election following close, he had a second contest to support, which was attended with similar circumstances of triumph and expence. About this time he became a member of the fashionable club at White's, where his fortune experienced further disasters. Embarked however in polite life, with every advantage to be derived from strong, manly talents, and a winning address, it is no wonder that the leaders of the contending parties of those days, were desirous of enrolling him under their respective banners. Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, was amongst the foremost to cultivate his acquaintance; he personally invited him

to his house at Leicester-house, and became so pleased with his society, that he gave him an unsolicited promise to make him, on the first vacancy, a gentleman of his royal bed-chamber. Such vacancy happening not long after, Mr. R.'s well-founded expectation was disappointed by a different nomination. He resented this treatment, however, in a manner worthy of him. The Prince himself was hurt on the occasion, and endeavoured to correct the mistake, by the offer of a *dower*, as a temporary compensation: but this was rejected on nearly the following terms: "I shall never receive pay for a service, of which I am not deemed worthy; but rather think it my duty to retire from a court, where honour, I find, has no tie!" He kept his word, and never entered Leicester-house afterwards. Soon after this he became attached to John the late Duke of Bedford; but his alliance with that illustrious family, did not arise, as the tale absurdly goes, from his having prosecuted his Grace from personal insult on the course at Litchfield races; a circumstance which happened some years after their first acquaintance. The Duke was early struck with the quickness of his parts, and charmed with the frankness of his manners. Finding that Mr. R. was not a little embarrassed in his affairs, his Grace continued in the most delicate manner to advance him a considerable sum, not only to discharge the incumbrances upon his estate, but to relieve him from the aggravated distress of some mistakes, into which his necessities had just driven him. Two years after this, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke thought no person so capable of managing the Irish House of Commons as his friend R., who was accordingly appointed secretary to the viceroyalty. Notwithstanding the turbulent spirit of the times, the affairs of the sister kingdom were conducted so much to the royal satisfaction, that his Majesty gave Mr. R. a vice-treasurership, and soon after the mastership of the rolls (a fine care, place of good salary), in opposition to the continuing interest of the then prime minister, who so strongly solicited it for his friend the prime serjeant, Tiddie. He was further honoured with a seat in the English privy council. During the Bedford administration, the Irish court was remarkable for its splendour and hospitality. Polish gallantry, and unfeigned conviviality never failed of drawing veterans to the Castle; and at this epoch they might boast their peculiar attractions. On the Duke's recall from Ireland, William Duke of Cumberland put himself at the head of Mr. Grenville's administration, in alliance with Mr. Pitt and Lord Northampton. Mr. R. by some means found out, that his Highness was pressing for the vacant chanceryship of Dublin. He therefore instantly set off post for Ireland, waited upon his friend, Dr. Andrews, then primate, got the Duke of Bedford elected chancellor, and brought

over the appointment to the great satisfaction as well as satisfaction of his Grace. This additional mark of his friend's zeal and attachment, made a lasting impression on the Duke's mind; for during the remainder of his life, his Grace never acted in matters of public or private concern, without Mr. R.'s advice; always returned him for the borough of Tavistock; named him one of his executors and trustees for the present Duke; and at his death left him as a legacy the money he had so liberally advanced him upon bond. On the accession of his present Majesty, he was re-sworn of the privy council; and, Jan. 6, 1762, was appointed one of the ex-treasurers of Ireland, in conjunction with the Hon. James Grenville and the Right Hon. Isaac Barré; another lucrative place, worth 3000*l.* per year. This place he resigned the same year, to make room for a better appointment, viz. paymaster of the land forces; a place, by the lowest computation, then valued at 16000*l.* per annum; and which he held from June 4, 1768, to the Rockingham administration, in 1781; when he, with great magnanimity, furnished to the House the annihilation of the American war, and told them that a new ministry must be formed. So that, for the space of 14 years, he was in possession, by place, of the sum of 20,000*l.* per annum.—Among the characters of the present hour, with whom he was most intimately connected, Lord Thurlow, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Weymouth, and the Earl of Sandwich, are to be named; and at the head of the many who feel a serious concern on his death, a most illustrious name is to be placed, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—The firmness of Mr. R.'s character, his friendship, hospitality, spirit, and animated conversation, will occasion his name to be long recollected with regret by all who knew him; the neighbourhood of Mistle-hall will particularly feel his loss.—He never married, but had a natural son and daughter. His family hear is Fran. Hale, esq. member in two parliaments for the borough of St. Michael in Cornwall, son of his sister (he had also another sister never married) by Lieut. Gen. Bernard Hale, sometime chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterward a puisne baron of the exchequer in England.—The will of Mr. R. was found at his house at Mistle, enclosed in several other papers of consequence, and deposited in an iron chest. It disposes of his property in the following manner. To a natural daughter a *filier*, 3000*l.*; to each of his executors 2000*l.*; and the remainder, both in real and personal estate, to Lieut. Col. Hale, and Miss R. in nearly equal proportions. The natural child above-mentioned, is the only one Mr. R. had living at the time of his death; and, as he had never brought her forward in life, the legacy bequeathed her is considered as an ample provision. Mr. Macdonald of Strathgarry, and Mr. Caswell the

member for Brackley in Hertfordshire, are the executors. So exceedingly reserved was he on whatever respected his private affairs, that although the two preceding gentlemen were upon terms of peculiar intimacy with him, he never communicated his intentions of appointing them his executors. Nuttall is by the will to be kept up as the joint residence of the legacies, his maiden sister Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Hale the wife of the general, and his nephew, Mr. Hale.—Miss R., his sister, attended him unremotely in his last moments.

9. At Stoke Newington, in her 77th year, Mrs. Catherine Beck, last surviving daughter Sir Justus B. bart. of London, merchant, and of Chiswick, Middlesex, (s) created by patent, dated Nov. 1, 1714, being the first created by King George I.; and sister and co-heiress of Sir Justus Dennis B. who succeeded to his father's title, but for several years did not assume it, the father having lost great part of his fortune in 1711; but at length his circumstances being in a great measure re-established, he assumed the title, which, at his decease without issue, became extinct.

At Preston Park, Alex. Ramsay, esq. of Bunnig.

At Mr. Cunningham's Hermitage, in his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Twenale, son of Rob. T. esq. of Antigua-street, Edinburgh.

10. At his seat at Rushall, Wilts, aged 73, Edw. Poore, esq. in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for that county.

11. Mr Wm Hunt, linen-draper, and keeper of the ready-made shirt warehouse near Charing-cross.

In St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Jane dowager-countess of Hopetoun, daughter of Rob. Oliphant, esq. and second wife to the late Earl.

Isaac Mendes da Costa, esq. of Heydon-sq.

At Brompton, Mr. Tho. Aust, of the General Post-office.

12. At Highgate, in her 83d year, Miss Worledge, daughter of the late Edw. W. esq. of Millbank, Westminster.

Mr. Potter, mast-maker, at Limehouse. His death was occasioned by going into one of his workshops, where his men were making some old sloop, the efforts from which had so suddenly an effect upon him, that immediately upon entering the building he complained of a violent pain in his head and stomach; going into his dwelling-house, he drank a small glass of cordial, and in less than half an hour after expired.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Shaw, relict of John S. esq. of Chesham-house, Herts, and sister to Mrs. Huxley, of Edmonton. The estate is entailed on the relicts of the respective lords, and on females in the direct line. By Mrs. S's death, an estate in Edmonton devolves to Mr. Willis, son of the late Rev. Mr. W. vicar of Wormley, who married her niece, Miss Sandon; and the rest of her estates to the Sandons.

13. At Bath, in an advanced age, John Palmer, esq. father to the comptroller-general of the Post-office.

In Great Wild-street, Mr. Marmaduke, bookseller.

At Stratford, Essex, Mrs. Howard, relict of Mr. Jo. H. of Sermon-la. Doctors Common.

14. At his seat at Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, the Right Hon. Vere Poulter, third Earl P.; born May 8, 1710. He married, 1754, Mary, daughter of Rich. Butt, esq. of Arlington, co. Gloucester; by whom he had two sons, John, Viscount Hinton, born April 7, 1756; married, June 8, 1782, the daughter of Sir Geo. Pococke, K. B.; and Vere, born 1761. He represented Bridgewater in 1741, of which he was chosen recorder in 1764, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devon in 1771.

At his seat at Elverham, Hants, aged 71, Sir Henry Calthorpe, the senior K. B. He represented the borough of Rindon in parliament in 1741; in which year his sister was married to the late Sir Hen. Gough, bart.—He was created K. B. May 28, 1744, together with Lord Fitzwilliam, Sir C. H. Williams, Sir Tho. Whitmore, and Sir Wm. Morden Harbottle; and installed Oct. 30 following.—He was descended from a very ancient family, which were settled at Calthorpe, in the hundred of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, before the Conquest, and took their name from that village, in the third descent from Goding, steward to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. But this estate passed out of the family, by marriage of an heir female, in the reign of Edward 1st, and is now the property of the Hon. Horatio Walpole. The male line of the Calthorpe family is become extinct by the death of Sir Henry. His estates, which are of very considerable amount, devolve to his nephew, Sir Henry Gough, bart. who, by his will, assumes his name.

15. Mrs. Dykes, wife of Mr. Tho. D. attorney at Shadwell.

Mr. Tho. Rogers, jun. banker at Newington-green.

16. In George-street, Hanover-square, Tho. Chowne, esq. of Sussex, F. A. S.

At her house in St. James's Place, in her 88th year, Mrs. Delany, widow of Dr. D. dean of Down, in Ireland, well known by his own writings and those of Dean Swift.—She was niece to Gen. Granville Lord Lansdown; and was remarkable for the neatness and elegance of her cut paper work. Notwithstanding she brought a considerable fortune to the Doctor, she found herself reduced, by the revolutions of fortune, to live as a companion with the late Duchess dowager of Portland. By some unaccountable inattention she was omitted in her Grace's will, and her prospects, in advancing age, were again obscured; but living in the neighbourhood of Windsor, her story reached the ears of his Majesty, who settled on her a handsome annuity out of his own privy purse, and allotted her

ents; by which she enjoyed the life, and the respect due to her the last.—Her character is drawn in a noble light in Swift's "Literary Jence;" and it was a consequence of that which Swift wrote that humbled, which is now become almost the nursery, of "O my kitten, and oh! my kitten, my deary."—appy to correct the above account, that there was no period of Mrs. which her income was not com- all the purposes of an elegant re- and, if it had been deficient, she o three gentlemen of very amiable who, at the Duchess of Portland's re all in affluent circumstances. al honoured by them, it was not e should ever have known the mi- friendless and penurious old age. ale brother, Mr. Granville, of Cal- affordshire (a gentleman of large which he is succeeded by one of named nephews who has taken, was too justly tenacious of the his family (which is that of Pope's down), to have seen his sister the mpanion to the Duchess of Port- was the chosen friend of that lady, abt herself the obliged by Mrs. D. her. Besides the house at Wind- bly presented to her by her Suve- s. D. had an handsome house in St. lace, in which she resided some ery year. The royal bounty, about ar, could not have been the sole, a third part of the support of such hment. His Majesty's goodness to ugement, venerable being, was, not charity—it was generosity, every station of life, from the an to private opulence, prompts nds to do more than their duty. his apartments in the Inner Tem- 14, Rev. John Boys, vicar of Red- rts, to which he was presented by ord Grimsdon, 1746. l-bed, aged only 19, Mrs. Gray, r. G. and eldest daughter of the eremiah Harman. hurch-street, John Blake, esq. yard, Gracechurch-street, after a ess, Mrs. Choppin, relict of Mr. C. e East India Company; which bu- rried on with her son, it having orted by the family near a century. ured at Tame, co. Oxon. askville-street, Lord Viscount Kil- n of the Earl of Cavan. Salt hill, on his way to the Hot- rol, Rich. Colville, esq. of Wis- co Cambridge. swell, co. Derby, aged 73, after a ainful illness, Mrs. Herdtheld. lytic stroke, with which he was out nine months ago, — Berrow, at George-str. Westminster.

21. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Tho. Ridge- way, auctioneer.

22. At Knightsbridge, Sir Charles Philip Jennings, bart.; by whose death the title is extinct.

Mr. Jn. Hill, marshal of the King's Bench.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**R**EV. Sam. Weston, M.A. appointed canon and prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, *vice* Dr. Rich. Farmer, resigned.

Rev. Cha. Fiennes, B.A. appointed prebendary of Westminster, *vice* Dr. Taylor, dec.

Rev. Jas. Burton, M.A. appointed reader and preacher to his Majesty's household at Hampton Court.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**P**HILIP Goldsworthy, esq. app. equerry to his Majesty, and clerk-marshal of the Mews, *vice* Gen. Carpenter, dec.

John Sterges, esq. appointed messenger to the Knights' companions of the most noble order of the Bath, *vice* Rowl. Tryon, esq. dec.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Walter Richards, appointed chaplain to the garrison of Sheerness, *vice* Rev. John Fox, dec.

Rev. James Parkin, Okeford V. co. Devon, *vice* Rev. Rich. Haydon, dec.

Rev. Mr. Shephard, B.D. Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon. admitted D.D.

Tho. Anson, esq. gentleman commoner of Oriel Coll. Oxon. admitted M.A.

Rev. Jn. Hayter, King's Coll. Camb. M.A.

Rev. Cha. Gordon, Trin. Hall, Camb. B.L.

Rev. Cha. Markham, M.A. chancellor of the dioc. of York, Besford R. in Holderness.

Rev. And. Ewbank, M.A. Lonsborough R. co. York.

Rev. Tho. Hindmarsh, Hayton V. co. York.

Rev. Rich. Forrest, Helpringham V. York.

Rev. Hen. Willis, B.A. Little Southbury R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. And. Fountaine Eyre, M.A. Apfthorp prebendary, in York Cathedral, and Kildwick Percy V. co. York.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. John's Chapel in Weardale, *vice* Rev. Mr. Rotherham, dec.

Rev. Jonas Thompson, B.A. St. Martin's Micklegate R. in York, *vice* Rev. Philemon Marsh, M.A. dec.

Rev. Wm. Layton, B.D. Thornton with Allerthorpe V. and the licensed curacy of Burnby-Moor with Fangfoss, all in co. York.

Rev. Mr. Mayo, late of Queen's Coll. Ox. appointed upper-master of Wimbourn Free Grammar School, *vice* Robert Gutch, dec. and Mr. Bowle, now a student of Queen's Coll. Oxford, appointed second-master of the same School, *vice* Mayo.

Rev. John Keet, M.A. Bishop's Hatfield R. co. Hertford.

Rev. Horatio Dowling, North Eardham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Romney, Southey R. co. Norf.  
J. Salmon, Pembroke-hall, admitted B.A.  
Rev. James Hitch, M.A. Shepreth V. co.  
Cambr. *vice* Ellis, dec.

Rev. Thomas Cudock, LL.B. appointed  
archdeacon of Glandelagh, in Ireland, *vice*  
Gast, dec.

Rev. Mr. James Verelstoye, LL.B. pro-  
moted to the prebendal parish of St. Auden.

Rev. Hen. Stephens, Burford V. Wilts.

Rev. Jonath. Thompson, Fran. Cresswell,  
and John Bourdieu, etc. of Clare Hall, Cam-  
bridge, admitted M.A.

Tho. Wilkins and John Richards, of Trin.  
Coll. Camb. admitted B.A.

Rev. Dyson Gabbell, St. Laurence R. in  
Winchester, co. Southampton.

Mr. C. Pegge, of Christ Church, Oxford,  
(grandson to our truly respectable correspon-  
dent, and son to the historiographer of the  
royal household) and Mr. Landon, jun. of  
Worcester College, elected fellows of Oriel  
College, Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Haggit, appointed to the chap-  
laincy of Chelsea Coll. *vice* Jennings, dec.

Rev. Mr. St. John, Lindridge R. co. Wore.  
*vice* Jennings, dec.

Rev. Tho. Hughes, M.A. appointed pre-  
bendary of Worcester, *vice* Jennings, dec.

Rev. Mr. Chauvel, Stanmore R. co. Mid-  
dlesex, *vice* Dalton, dec. (see p. 368).

Rev. Tho. Waters, B.A. appointed lecturer  
of St. Stephen, Wallbrook, and St. Bennet  
Sherehog, London.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Queen's Coll. Ox. B.D.

Rev. Mr. Whitley, of Waltham Coll. Oxf.  
and Rev. Mr. Moulung, of Trinity, admitted  
proctors for the ensuing year. And Rev.  
Mr. Yeomans, of Waltham, Rev. Mr. Gif-  
fiths, of Hertford, Rev. Mr. Kett, of Trinity,  
and Rev. Mr. Landon, of Worcester College,  
admitted pro-proctors for the ensuing year.

Rev. Rob. Burt, chaplain to the Prince of  
Wales, Twickenham V. co. Middlesex, *vice*  
Hon. and Rev. Mr. Grimston, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Warton, head-master of Win-  
chester School, appointed a prebendary of  
Winchester Cathedral, *vice* Bp. Butler.

DISPENSATIONS.

**R**IGHT Rev. Dr. Smallwell, bishop of  
Oxford, to hold, in commendam, a ca-  
nony of Christ Church, Oxford, together  
with Barsford R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Barstow, rector of Aldham,  
Essex, to hold St. Laurence Newland R. in  
the same county.

Rev. Tho. Green, rector of Bramber cum  
Botolph, to hold Twyneham R. both co. Sussex.

Rev. Math. Field, vicar of Ukeley, other-  
wise Ugley, co. Essex, to hold St. Anne,  
otherwise Agnes, Aldersgate, R. and St. John  
Zachary, both co. Middlesex.

Rev. Cha. Redlynch Strangeways, rector  
of Maiden Newton, to hold Bympton, Sum.

Rev. Bernard Fowler, to hold Southam-  
pton V. co. Essex, with Wormley R. Herts.

Rev. Cha. Francis, M.A. rector of Milden-  
hall, Wilts, to hold Collingbourn Ducis R. in  
the same county.

Rev. Sam. Gauntlett, M.A. vicar of Hurf-  
ley, co. Southampton, to hold Portsea V. in  
the same county.

Rev. Cha. Gordon, LL.B. vicar of Edwin-  
stow, co. Northampton, to hold Wellington  
V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Talbot Keene, M.A. vicar of Brig-  
stock with Stanton, co. Northampton, to  
hold Tadmorton R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Jas. Weller, rector of Holy Trinity  
and St. Mary, Guildford, co. Surrey, to hold  
East Clandon R. in the same county.

Rev. Cha. Coates, vicar of Preston, Dor-  
set, to hold Osmington V. with the chapelry of  
Ringstead, in the same county.

Rev. Henry Henley, vicar of Aldersworth,  
Berks, to hold Wilton R. St. Mary Chapel of  
Netherhampton, Bulridge V. and Ditchamp-  
ton R. annexed, co. Wilts.

Rev. John Dixon, rector of Boughton, co.  
Southampton, to hold Toddington, other-  
Tadlington R. co. Bedford.

BANKRUPTS.

**J**OSIAH Harrop, George yd. warehouseman.  
Richard Soar, Featherstone-st. dealer and  
chapman.

Thomas Thompson, Balfey, Wore. dealer  
and chapman.

Rich. Goodman, Livery, Glove, shoe-maker  
John Nanes, Liverpool, Lanc. and Richard  
Harrocks, Charlezt. South Car. merchants.

Dennis Curran, Princes-st. soap-boller.  
William Hadkinson, Liverpool, Lancast. merc.

John Wingate, Huntingford-mills, Gloucest.  
dealer and chapman.

Henry Balia, Vine-st. money-scrivener.  
Thomas Thorley, Lombard-st. wax-chandler.

John Rour, Andover, Southampton, baker.  
John Harwood, Cullum-st. dealer and chapman.

Henry Davis, Goulston-sq. dealer and chapman.  
Richard Brambury, Chippenham, grocer.

John Marshall, Gosport, South. wine-merc.  
Edward Vizard, North Nibly, rug-maker.

Wm. Osborne, Elmdon, dealer and chapman.  
Angel Levy, Swan-st. dealer and chapman.

Ed. Gardiner, Red Lion-st. dealer and chapman.  
Tho. Cawell, Preston, dealer and chapman.

George Evans, Stafford, scrivener.  
Thomas Farmer, Suffolk-st. dealer and chapman.

John J. Maillard, Bristol, dealer and chapman.  
Thomas Hodges, Piccadilly, dealer and chapman.

Ellis Williams, May-fair, dealer and chapman.  
Peter Symons, jun. Biliter-lane, Lendenhall-  
street, dealer and chapman.

Henry Dowling, Princes-st. dealer and chapman.  
Thomas Darkin, St. Mary, Rotherhithe,  
dealer and chapman.

And. Turnbull, Crooked-lane dealer and chapman.  
Samuel Thomas, Namwich, dealer and chapman.

John Newton, Kingston upon Hull, grocer.  
James Green, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.

Samuel Grayson, Leeds, dealer and chapman.  
Richard Farrer, King-st. dealer and chapman.

Wm.



Wm. Anderwi, Southampt. money-scrivener.  
 John Moore, Stratford, dealer and chapman.  
 Samuel Sherwin, Deptford, mariner.  
 John Hogg and John Fox, Cockspur-street, dealers and chapmen.  
 Samuel Cross, jun. and John Kiddell, jun. Exeter, merchants.  
 John Graham, jun. Burslem, Stafford, potter.  
 George Braithwaite, Princeton-st. merchant and insurance-broker.  
 Nathaniel Matthew, Exeter, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Hall, Black-Friars Road, dealer and chapman.  
 Peter Gripe, Bath, dealer and chapman.  
 Nathaniel Jones, Bath, dealer and chapman.  
 Aaron Franco Drago, Blackman st. dealer and chapman.  
 Steph. Thornhill, Kingston upon Hull, dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Sheath, Newport, dealer and chapman.  
 John Weeks Thompson, Strand, apothecary.  
 Jn. Eyles, Devizes, Wilts, dealer and chapman.  
 Francis Some, Little Rider-street, carpenter.  
 Thomas Lutwyche, Birmingham, grocer.  
 John Robinson, Stockton upon Tees, grocer.  
 Joseph Maidment, Lyndhurst, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Bruce, St. Helen, dealer and chapman.  
 John Austin, jun. Army, dealer and chapman.  
 Vivian Davenport, Coventry-st. linen-draper.  
 Robert Salloway, Gloucester, pin-maker.  
 Samuel Chasfourright, Aldersgate-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Jof. Bowles and Ric. Bowles, Great Ryburgh, millers, flour-merchants.  
 James Radcliffe, Worcester, dealer and chapman.  
 Jm. Welcombe, Williton, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Legg, Bristol, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Bingham, Gainsborough, dealer and chapman.  
 Richard Perkins, Holborn, horse-dealer.  
 Robert Bernard, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, dealer and chapman.  
 James Carter Hornblower, Gloucester, dealer and chapman.  
 Richard Karwaker, Princes, dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Jones, St. Catherine's-bridge, dealer and chapman.  
 Sir Lawrence Cox, knight, Margaret-street, dealer and chapman.  
 Mary Sheppard, Bond-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Robert Donbigh Hicks, Toddlington, dealer and chapman.  
 Sarah Goldworthy, Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, mercer and linen-draper.  
 Robert Denlop, St. Mary-axe, merchant.  
 Chas. Bruce, Northampton, dealer and chapman.  
 Tho. Smith, North Nibley, dealer and chapman.  
 William Stark, Blount-buildings, merchant.  
 Abra. Schreiner, Lichfield-st. dealer and chapman.  
 William Langley, jun. Newton Abbott, grocer and shopkeeper.  
 Thomas Scarfbick, Kendal, dry-salter.  
 Adam Hill, Haap, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Dod, George-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Alena. Thorn, Pancras-ls. dealer and chapman.  
 Robert Hoppen, Graveland, dealer and chapman.

Edward Leigh, Lothbury, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Sprent, Oxford st. dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Priestly, Bradford, dealer and chapman.  
 Jn. Harrison, Sowerby Row, dealer and chapman.  
 Francis Page, Watling-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Elizabeth and Thomas Page, Watling-street, dealers in horses, &c.  
 William Gracy, Cow cross, dealer and chapman.  
 Abra. B-rerford, Moneyash, dealer and chapman.  
 Jacob Bell, Low Lights, dealer and chapman.  
 John Elgre, Cargo fleet, dealer and chapman.  
 John Small, Crediton, dealer and chapman.  
 Samuel Drinkwater, Lea, dealer and chapman.  
 William Farmer, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, dealer and chapman.  
 John Armistage, Newark upon Trent, coach-maker.  
 David Lawson, Rothbury, dealer and chapman.  
 Robert Preston, sen. Stockton upon Tees, dealer and chapman.  
 Benjamin Holden, Saddleworth, cotton-manufacturer.  
 Thomas Poulton, Ilsworth, carpenter, &c.  
 Richard Kirtou, Spital-sq. dealer and chapman.  
 John Fowler, Ipswich, dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Rivers, Allemaniaga, dealer and chapman.  
 Jn. Watts, St. James's-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Juliana Churres, Woolley, baker and shop-ke.  
 Francis Oxley, Rotherham, fellmonger.  
 Wm. Tracy, Old Rope-walk, Portfm.-com. dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Mathison, Hatton-gard. dealer and chapman.  
 Benj. Wildsmith, High Holborn, dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Speed, Lambeth, dealer and chapman.  
 Roger Maier, Basinghall st. dealer and chapman.  
 John Meart, Union-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Colborn Barrell, New York, merchant.  
 Walter Bradley, Scourbridge, dealer and chapman.  
 Edward Perdes, Hanbury, dealer and chapman.  
 John Burrows and William Bowler, Gray's-in-road, dealers and chapmen.  
 Daniel Wale, Holborn, dealer and chapman.  
 James Hay, Charles-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Sam. Green, Bath, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Marshall, London, dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Hunter, St. John-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Charles Brown, Great Hermitage-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Farrow, jun. Aldgate High-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Joseph Charridge, Oxford-st. dealer and chapman.  
 Wm. Gray, Sheffield, dealer and chapman.  
 George Gurney and John Burgis Gurney, High-st. Lambeth, dealers and chapmen.  
 John Pegg, Strand, dealer and chapman.  
 Thomas Finlow and John Glover, Liverpool, merchants.  
 Thomas Lockley and Thomas Ridler, Manmouth, dealers and chapmen.  
 Niche. Leigh, Cloysters, dealer and chapman.  
 Joseph Barber, Exchange-Alley, dealer and chapman.  
 Hodgson Atkinson and William Walton, Tokenhouse-yard, dealers and chapmen.  
 George Piggott, Easen-bridge, dealer and chapman.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 14, to April 19, 18

|                  | Wheat    | Rye   | Barley | Oats  | Beans |  | COUNTIES upon the CO       |        |      |      |  |
|------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--|----------------------------|--------|------|------|--|
|                  | s. d. s. | d. s. | d. s.  | d. s. | d. s. |  |                            |        |      |      |  |
| London           | 5 9 3    | 3 2   | 7 2    | 1 2   | 9     |  | Essex                      | 5 8 0  | 0 2  | 5 2  |  |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |          |       |        |       |       |  | Suffolk                    | 5 5 3  | 0 2  | 4 2  |  |
| Middlesex        | 5 10 0   | 0 2   | 8 2    | 6 3   | 0     |  | Norfolk                    | 5 5 3  | 0 2  | 2 2  |  |
| Surry            | 6 10 0   | 0 2   | 8 2    | 4 5   | 11    |  | Lincoln                    | 5 5 3  | 0 2  | 6 1  |  |
| Hertford         | 5 11 0   | 0 2   | 9 2    | 2 3   | 5     |  | York                       | 5 10 3 | 6 2  | 9 2  |  |
| Bedford          | 5 7 3    | 3 2   | 5 1    | 11 2  | 10    |  | Durham                     | 5 9 0  | 0 2  | 10 2 |  |
| Cambridge        | 5 5 2    | 11 2  | 4 2    | 9 2   | 4     |  | Northumberland             | 5 3 3  | 5 2  | 6 1  |  |
| Huntingdon       | 5 5 0    | 0 2   | 4 2    | 9 2   | 6     |  | Cumberland                 | 6 2 3  | 10 2 | 11 2 |  |
| Northampton      | 5 7 3    | 0 2   | 6 1    | 10 2  | 6     |  | Westmorland                | 6 5 0  | 0 3  | 2 2  |  |
| Nottingham       | 5 6 3    | 3 2   | 8 1    | 9 2   | 9     |  | Lancashire                 | 6 3 0  | 0 3  | 1 2  |  |
| Leicester        | 5 9 3    | 6 2   | 9 1    | 11 3  | 10    |  | Cheshire                   | 6 3 3  | 10 3 | 4 2  |  |
| Nottingham       | 5 12 3   | 8 2   | 10 2   | 3 3   | 0     |  | Monmouth                   | 6 1 0  | 0 3  | 0 1  |  |
| Derby            | 6 5 0    | 0 0   | 0 2    | 3 4   | 6     |  | Somerset                   | 5 10 3 | 0 2  | 7 1  |  |
| Stafford         | 5 10 4   | 5 3   | 0 2    | 4 4   | 9     |  | Devon                      | 5 10 0 | 0 2  | 9 1  |  |
| Salop            | 5 11 5   | 11 3  | 0 2    | 1 4   | 7     |  | Cornwall                   | 6 1 0  | 0 3  | 3 1  |  |
| Hereford         | 5 4 0    | 0 3   | 2 1    | 11 3  | 7     |  | Dorset                     | 6 1 0  | 0 2  | 7 1  |  |
| Worcester        | 5 11 0   | 0 3   | 2 2    | 1 2   | 11    |  | Hampshire                  | 5 7 0  | 0 2  | 6 1  |  |
| Warwick          | 5 5 0    | 0 2   | 10 1   | 11 3  | 4     |  | Sussex                     | 5 9 0  | 0 2  | 4 1  |  |
| Gloucester       | 5 6 0    | 0 2   | 8 1    | 9 3   | 6     |  | Kent                       | 5 9 0  | 0 2  | 9 1  |  |
| Wilt             | 5 7 0    | 0 2   | 7 2    | 0 3   | 8     |  | WALES, April 7, to April 1 |        |      |      |  |
| Berks            | 5 10 0   | 0 2   | 7 2    | 2 2   | 11    |  | North Wales                | 5 9 4  | 4 3  | 1 1  |  |
| Oxford           | 5 6 0    | 0 2   | 9 2    | 3 3   | 0     |  | South Wales                | 5 6 3  | 6 2  | 10 1 |  |
| Bucks            | 5 9 0    | 0 2   | 7 2    | 0 2   | 11    |  |                            |        |      |      |  |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

| Apr. | DRURY LANE.  | Apr. | COVENT GARDEN.                       |
|------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.   | The Regent—Richard Cœur de Lion.                     | 1.   | Castle of Andalusia—The Co           |
| 2.   | School for Scandal—Comus.                            | 2.   | Fontainebleau—The Midnight           |
| 3.   | Jealous Wife—Harlequin Junior.                       | 3.   | Merchant of Venice—Love a            |
| 4.   | Clandestine Marriage—Rich. Cœur de Lion              | 4.   | The Rivals—Love in a Camp            |
| 5.   | Country Girl—The First Floor.                        | 5.   | The Miser—The Farmer.                |
| 7.   | Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe?                           | 7.   | The Man of the World—Om              |
| 8.   | Twelfth Night—The Romp.                              | 8.   | Te-Tee—Hob in the Well.              |
| 9.   | The Wonder—Richard Cœur de Lion.                     | 9.   | Castle of Andalusia—Om               |
| 10.  | Love in the East—The Critic.                         | 10.  | The Ton—The Farmer.                  |
| 11.  | She would and She would not—Romp.                    | 11.  | Poor Soldier—Winter's Tale.          |
| 12.  | Artaxerxes—The First Floor.                          | 12.  | The Ton—Poor Vulcan!                 |
| 14.  | The Heiress—'Tis an ill Wind that blows Nobody Good. | 14.  | Much Ado about Nothing—below Stairs. |
| 15.  | Artaxerxes—High Life below Stairs.                   | 15.  | Robin Hood—Om                        |
| 16.  | A Trip to Scarborough—The Sultan.                    | 16.  | The Duenna—Barataria.                |
| 17.  | Richard the Third—Harlequin Junior.                  | 17.  | Midnight Hour—Farmer—L               |
| 18.  | The Pilgrim—Richard Cœur de Lion.                    | 18.  | Othello—The Poor Soldier.            |
| 20.  | Artaxerxes—The Critic.                               | 19.  | Lady of the Manor—Love a             |
| 21.  | Spanish Barber—The Invisible Mistress.               | 22.  | All in the Wrong—High Life           |
| 22.  | Artaxerxes—The Miller of Mansfield.                  | 22.  | Love in a Village—Midnight           |
| 23.  | School for Scandal—The Defector.                     | 23.  | The Jealous Wife—Love in a           |
| 24.  | The Heiress—The Critic.                              | 24.  | The Farmer—Comus—Posit               |
| 25.  | Twelfth Night—The Lyar.                              | 25.  | Rosina—Barnaby Rattle—fr             |
| 26.  | The Regent—The Miller of Mansfield.                  | 26.  | Fontainebleau—Romance of             |
| 28.  | School for Wives—Comus.                              | 28.  | Man of the World—Love a-l            |
| 29.  | The Gamester—The Critic.                             | 29.  | Rosina—Anna! Magna!—                 |
| 30.  | Much Ado about Nothing—                              | 30.  | Artaxerxes—The Padlock.              |

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 1, to April 12, 1788.

| Christened.                               | Buried.       |      |      |           |          |
|---|---------------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| Males 810 7                               | Males 853 7   | 1593 | 1690 | 2 and 5   | 157 50 a |
| Females 785 5                             | Females 837 5 |      |      | 5 and 10  | 63 60 a  |
| Whereof have died under two years old 462 |               |      |      | 10 and 20 | 88 70 a  |
|   |               |      |      | 20 and 30 | 138 80 a |
|   |               |      |      | 30 and 40 | 178 90 a |
|   |               |      |      | 40 and 50 | 170      |

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

**EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1988.**

[illegible]

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
St. James's Chron  
Whitehall Even.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Lloyd's Evening  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Public Ledger  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Post  
Morning Herald  
Gener. Advertiser.  
The Times  
The World  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Bristol 4  
Bury St. Edmund's  
CAMBRIDGE  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Coventry  
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Derby  
Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford  
Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
Leicester  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
Oxford  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Strawbury  
Stamford  
Winchester  
Worcester  
York 3

For M A Y, 1788.

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Embellished with Two Picturesque Views of the old PARSONAGE HOUSE at BEXLEY in KENT; and a singular Inscription on a Foundation-stone of a Church, found in digging for the Foundation of the MANSION HOUSE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1788.

| of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |                 |                 |                     | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |                |      |                 |                 |                        |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Non                          | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in May 1788 | D. of Month.                        | 10 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 11 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in April 1788. |
| 0                            | 0               |                 |                     | May                                 | 0              | 0    | 0               |                 |                        |
| 60                           | 54              | 30,2            | fair                | 12                                  | 56             | 66   | 58              | 30,3            | fair                   |
| 62                           | 56              | 30,3            | fair                | 13                                  | 54             | 63   | 51              | 30,5            | cloudy                 |
| 66                           | 55              | 30,5            | fair                | 14                                  | 50             | 62   | 43              | 30,3            | fair                   |
| 67                           | 58              | 30,3            | fair                | 15                                  | 49             | 57   | 52              | 30,5            | cloudy                 |
| 69                           | 60              | 30,5            | fair                | 16                                  | 51             | 60   | 57              | 29,9            | rain                   |
| 70                           | 55              | 30,2            | fair                | 17                                  | 57             | 69   | 57              | 30,1            | fair                   |
| 62                           | 50              | 30,6            | fair                | 18                                  | 57             | 67   | 54              | 29,89           | rain with thun.        |
| 55                           | 50              | 30,2            | fair                | 19                                  | 54             | 61   | 56              | 30,5            | showery                |
| 62                           | 42              | 30,1            | fair                | 20                                  | 58             | 69   | 55              | 30,19           | fair                   |
| 69                           | 60              | 30,6            | fair                | 21                                  | 54             | 68   | 59              | 30,3            | fair                   |
| 67                           | 58              | 29,96           | showery             | 22                                  | 68             | 70   | 62              | 30,3            | fair                   |
| 68                           | 56              | 30,02           | fair                | 23                                  | 50             | 73   | 60              | 30,4            | fair                   |
| 67                           | 53              | 29,95           | cloudy              | 24                                  | 60             | 74   | 64              | 30,4            | fair                   |
| 66                           | 49              | 30,03           | fair                | 25                                  | 62             | 76   | 66              | 30,9            | fair                   |
| 62                           | 55              | 30,2            | fair                | 26                                  | 65             | 76   | 69              | 30,9            | fair                   |

R. Y. Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

| Thermom. | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain in 24 hours. | Weather in June, 1788.                   |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|--|
| 29 18    | 74       | W     |                   | bright and hot &                         |
| 29 16    | 53       | N     |                   | overcast, dark and cool, cold even. &    |
| 29 15    | 62       | NW    |                   | white frost, bright and hot &            |
| 29 13    | 67       | NW    |                   | fog, dark, pleasant &                    |
| 29 10    | 65       | W     |                   | sun, clouds                              |
| 29 15    | 40       | NW    | .. 5              | sun and slight showers, hail             |
| 29 17    | 62       | NE    |                   | ice, sun, cool &                         |
| 29 18    | 68       | SW    |                   | sun and brisk wind                       |
| 29 19    | 70       | SE    |                   | cloudless, hot sun and wind              |
| 29 18    | 67       | SE    |                   | cloudless & sky, h. sun, br. w. red even |
| 29 17    | 74       | NE    |                   | cloudless, hot sun, & brisk wind /       |
| 29 17    | 75       | NE    |                   | hazy sunshine, gentle breeze &           |
| 29 14    | 68       | W     | .. 20             | overcast & hazy with wind, & rain        |
| 29 11    | 65       | SW    |                   | lowering, heavy clouds, and wind         |
| 29 11    | 76       | SE    |                   | bright and sultry                        |
| 29 15    | 73       | NW    |                   | bright, hot and sultry                   |
| 29 17    | 70       | NW    |                   | heavy clouds and wind &                  |
| 29 17    | 70       | SW    | .. 5              | clouds & sun, wind, slight showers       |
| 29 13    | 66       | W     |                   | fair, brisk wind &                       |
| 29 12    | 70       | W     |                   | ice, clouds and sun, still &             |
| 29 8     | 64       | S     | .. 12             | slight showers, cooler air, rain &       |
| 29 6     | 72       | SE    | .. 5              | shady morning, sun, bright shower        |
| 29 6     | 71       | NW    |                   | bright morning, overcast m               |
| 29 8     | 75       | S     |                   | bright morning, showers                  |
| 29 8     | 70       | W     | .. 24             | overcast, blustering wind, showers       |
| 29 8     | 68       | SW    | .. 26             | dark, showers, wind (glaciated sun)      |
| 29 8     | 68       | SW    | .. 9              | cloudy morn, rain, blustering wind,      |
| 29 10    | 72       | NW    |                   | bright morning clouds                    |
| 29 12    | 73       | W     |                   | bright morn, warm sun, clear &           |
| 29 12    | 72       | W     |                   | cloudy m. creamy sky, close & dull       |

## OBSERVATIONS.

grafs in bloom, and mowed for hay.—*Lactuca virens* spinules for bloom: the milky his plant is very bitter and acrid.—*Elder* begins to blow. *Kidney-beans* and *potatoes* injured by the frost.—*The foliage of the Italian poplar* is very mean-  
 3. This diary will from this day be kept at a village seventy miles SW of London-  
 furer nine feet above the ground. Thermometer hangs against a north wall about  
 51, 12. Longitude 1, 24, W. The soil chalk. Observations taken about noon.

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1788.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII. PART I.

MR. URBAN,

May 26.

AMONGST the deaths recorded in your last, p. 368, is that of Susannah Lady Viscountess Dowager Fane; which is a great, and, for obvious reasons, a very unfortunate mistake.—Lady Fane is now living, in a very advanced age, but in perfect health, at her house in Curzon-street. The lady for whom she was mistaken was the Lady Viscountess Vane, wife to the Lord Viscount Vane, of the kingdom of Ireland, who died at her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 21st of March last, in the 75th year of her age. The life of Lady Vane, as blazoned by herself in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, is still in the recollection of a great part of the world; and it is painful to the relations and friends of Lady Fane, that two persons so diametrically opposite in character should have been confounded by you. Lady Fane and Lady Vane had one quality only in common, viz. eminent personal beauty. Lady Fane has through life been distinguished for the most unexceptionable and exemplary conduct: she has made the happiness of two husbands, viz. Sir William Juxon and Lord Fane; and the friends and relations of both, who respect and love her, are eager upon the present occasion to shew that they have an interest in her reputation.

A near relation of one of Lady Fane's husbands writes this; and he doubts not but you will insert it in your next Ma-

gazine. You may depend upon the exactness of every thing he advances.

ORIGINAL Letter from O. CROWWELL. For Colonel Alban Cox in Hertfordshire.

Sir, Whitehall, 24 Apr. 1665.

HAVEING occasion to speak with you upon some affairs relating to the publique, I would have you, as soon as this comes to your hands, to repair up hither; and upon your coming you shall be acquainted with the particular reasons of my sending for you. I rest your loving friend,

OLIVER P.

MR. URBAN, Whittington, May 14.

THE late Mr. Falke, in his *Table of English Silver Coins*, p. 110, speaking of *Thomas Simon*, the celebrated engraver, says, 'I am told, that he died soon after, and probably in this very year 1665.' With this agrees the account Mr. Vertue gives, p. 64, of his *Collection of the Medals, Coins, &c. of Thomas Simon*, A. D. 1753: his words are, 'This being dated in the year of the great sickness [1665], 'tis constantly reported, that *Thos. Simon* died at that time; but where buried, after having searched many registers of wills and burials in and about London ineffectually, and it being said, he retired to his native country, my enquiries there proved also vain and fruitless labour.' But now, Sir, *Thos. Simon*, I believe, over-lived that date many years, for the Rev. Wm. Gostling, the Perambulator of *Canterbury*, gave me the following information, A. D. 1751. 'My father, who

was

\* Ice as thick as a crown piece. Greens of potatoes much damaged, and whole acres of kidney-beans killed to the ground. Nasturtiums also destroyed.—f Quail (*tetrao coturnix*) calls. The gale rises and falls with the sun; levant weather.—g Hay-making general. h Strawberries dry and tasteless.—i Much hay housed in good order.—k Foliage of oaks greatly injured by late frosts and insects, tho' not so much as the two last years.—l Ice early in the morn as thick as a shilling. Flycatchers have young.—m Young nightingales arrive.—n Are not the late frosts owing to the extraordinary quantity of ice which came

was born on Lady-day 1650, was personally acquainted with *Simon*, who used to sit by him in the Choir at Canterbury, and sing out of his book. This could not be till on, or after, the year 1674, since till then my father was not of age for Priests Orders; but I believe he was not Minor Canon of *Canterbury* so soon. My father knew *Simon* so well, that he, since my being a housekeeper, brought a very indifferent painting of him, but a striking likeness, merely because he knew it was done for him. *Simon* (probably from the time in which Mr. Folkes places his death) used to stroll from place to place, with a long coat, a long staff, and a long beard, as I have often heard my father describe him. I have now two proofs of seals engraved by him, which were given to my father (I believe by *Simon* himself, but cannot be positive), one of the Queen Dowager, the other (I think) is that of the *African* company. Mrs. *Darrell*, who is still living in this neighbourhood [*Canterbury*], mentioned some particulars of *Simon* to me some years ago, which I believe she has not forgotten, she remembers his person, when he used, in his rambles, to visit her family as a relation.

You may depend on the above narrative, Mr. Urban, for I wrote it down at the time; Mr. *Gosling* wished me to send it to Mr. *Folkes*. I accordingly did send it the August following; but that gentleman, I suppose, had no opportunity afterwards of making any public use of the information. Mrs. *Darrell*, here spoken of, was *Olivia*, daughter of Lord Viscount *Stratford* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and surviving her husband *James Darrell* of *Cole hill*, Esq. Com. Cant. died 1753.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL PEGGE.

From the genuine MSS. mentioned in p. 286, we shall now extract some particulars relative to Dr. WALLIS.

ON his art of decyphering, he says, "About the year 1699 or 1700, it was thought (and suggested accordingly) that I should teach this art to some young man, that the skill might not die with me, as being a thing which might be of service to the publick when I should be dead. I had long before this time acquainted my son, John Wallis, Esquire (of *Soundwell*, near *Nettlested*, in *Oxfordshire*), with my methods and manner of proceedings herein, who understands it fully, and hath been assistant

to me in decyphering of divers of these letters, and wants nothing but exercise to make him expert at it. I did (upon this new suggestion) make choice of my grandson, William Blencow (now fellow of All Souls college in Oxford), son of my daughter the Lady Blencow, wife of Sir John Blencow, one of the Judges of the Court of the Common Pleas, whom I have fully instructed herein, directing him (in order thereunto) to study the French tongue. In both which he hath been so good a proficient, that, in the present year 1703, he hath by himself (without any assistance of mine) decyphered the letters which are here transcribed, which I thought fit here to mention.

"March 17. 1703. JOHN WALLIS."

The Doctor died in the following year; and was buried in the choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Joannes Wallis, S. T. P.  
Geometrarum Professor Savilianus,  
et  
Custos Archivum Oxon.  
Hic dormit.  
Opera reliquit immortalia.  
Ob. Oct. 28, A. D. 1703, æt. 57.  
Filius et Hæres ejus,  
Joannes Wallis,  
De Soundwell, in Com. Oxon.  
Armiger,  
P.

The inscription is just below a marble bust of the doctor. The bust is placed near the pulpit on a pedestal, about twelve feet from the pavement. His right hand presses his breast, and his left hand (which has lost three fingers) is in an indicating posture. Between the bust and the inscription, is a female figure, holding a book in her right hand, and her left arm reclining on a globe, beneath which are several mathematical instruments.

The three letters which follow are now first printed from the originals.

1. To Dr. WALLIS.

Hon. Father, March 1, 1700-1.

I spoke yesterday again to the Archbp. who told me he had spoke to my Ld. Godolphin, who is first Com'r of the Treasury, and he did believe the thing would be done. I let him know I went out of town on Monday, and desired he would please to let his chaplain give me notice as soon as any was ordered, which he said he would do. I intend to see you as I go to Redding, and live at y'r house

house on Monday fortnight at night. Mrs. Headly has yet call'd for noe money for my sist'r, tho' I gave her notice I would pay what she wanted. My service to all, I am y'r obedient sonne,

Jo. BLENCOW.

2. To Mr. JUSTICE BLENCOW.

SIR, Oxford, Mar. 6, 1700-1.

I had yours from London of March 1, since which I have one from the Archbishop of March 4, in these words.

"Sir, I know not by what means \*," &c. I desire your direction what is to be done in it; and, what solicitor to employ. I received the letter but this morning, and therefore send this by the way of London, because it is a day too late to send by Banbury carrier, and I am willing you should know it as soon as may be, and give order accordingly, knowing (better than I do) whom to employ. I hope to morrow to hear of your safe arrival at Marlton, and shall be glad to see you here (as you promise it) in your way to Reading. Yours, JOHN WALLIS.

3. To the Archbp. of CANTERBURY.

Oxford, March 6, 1700-1.

May it please your Grace,

I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your very kind letter of Mar. 4. which I received this morning; and for the great favour your Grace hath showed me, in the matter of that pension from his Majesty, which was like otherwise to be lost, but will now I hope (by your Grace's favour) be retrieved. I shall forthwith acquaint Mr. Justice Blencow with it, desiring him to employ some solicitor to attend it.

I was informed lately, that the Convocation (amongst other things) are likely to take into consideration the continuation of the Table of Moveable Feasts in the Book of Common Prayer, and settle the business of St. Matthew's Day in the Leap-year. It so, there be divers other mistakes in the Calendar, which it may be proper (at the same time) to set right. I have formerly taken some pains about that matter; and imparted at his request a copy of what I wrote about to your predecessor, the Ld. Archbp Sancroft; who did (I think) tell me, that he had lodged it in the Library at Lambeth; and perhaps your Grace may there find it. I did, however, cause a copy of it to be laid before your Grace, which (perhaps) your Grace may remember. I thought it might be proper now to remind

\* This letter is not preserved. Some others shall be given next month. EDIT.

your Grace of it; that your wisdom may direct what is proper to be done in that affair. I am, my Lord, your Grace's very humble, and most obedient servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

Original Letter from Dr. FREE, to his Grace the present ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, &c.

"MY LORD, Feb. 9, 1788.

I Beg leave to present your Grace with the fourth edition of my *History of the English Tongue*, begun by the permission of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, for the use of his eldest son, now King George the Third, which honour was communicated to me by Mr. Drax, Secretary to his Royal Highness; but the Prince dying before it was printed, I missed of my reward, and with it my future hopes of preferment.

For though there could not be in my station a better subject, to one of the best of princes King George the Second, as your Grace will see by the papers which accompany this book; yet I found my services overlooked, or obstructed, by the Duke of Newcastle and his adherents:—Of this I was convinced once for all, by the unsuccessful application of a great man abroad, who was much a favourite of King George the Second, and Chancellor of his University of Gottingen, Baron Mosheim, with whom I kept a Latin correspondence, and who, out of friendship, immediately took a journey from Gottingen to Hanover, where the King was at that time, to solicit a prebend of Bristol for me, which was then vacant; but meeting there the Duke of Newcastle, he was told that it was disposed of.

During the administration of my Lord Bute, I presented my *poems* to the King, a copy of which accompanies this book; by which your Grace will see, that by some misrepresentation I was again disappointed.

My dependencies upon *Churchmen* were altogether as delusive as these which were founded upon the favour of Ministers of State. I have been connected with three Bishops as my diocesans, esteemed by them all, but never preferred by any.

The first was Bishop Peplow, when I was Vicar of Runcorn in Cheshire: His *politics* and mine agreed. I associated with him in the rebellion, for the



the defence of the King and Royal Family; but, having relations, he could not gratify me with a prebend of Chester, the height of my request. Upon my return from Cheshire to Oxford, the rebels were advanced as far as *Derby*, when I preached at St. Mary's, the famous 5th of November, a Sermon, which procured the curses of the other party, who abused me in every Jacobite paper through England; and the then ministry, through fear of displeasing them, contented to such a sacrifice, robbed of my pupils by the party, I left the University, and went to teach school in Southwark.

Here I had hopes at this time from Dr. Willes of Bath and Wells, the second bishop under whom I served:—His name appears amongst my father's friends, who was a sufferer for the royal cause, in the rebellion of the year 1715, as may be seen in my petition to the King. Dr. Willes was under promise of providing for me, which was made to the wardens and fellows of Merton College in Oxford, where I was disappointed of a fellowship, to make room for one of his friends. Being removed from Runcorn in Cheshire, to East Coker, a vicarage of the same mean value, which was in his diocese—every body imagined that I should be a prebendary of Wells and so forth; but the Bishop died before he could provide for me. The third diocesan is the present bishop of that see [Dr. Mols], a very worthy gentleman, with whom I have lived upon very good terms; but places in his cathedral would be too long to expect, and the charge of a parish I would not now undertake.

For, during these periods, I am advancing to the age of 77 years; have been a public preacher, at the time I left the pulpit, 34 years; a doctor in divinity 44, without any share of preferment from the patronage, or patronage of the Church, but a vicarage about 70*l.* the year, to struggle with the world, and bring up a family:—Reduced by this situation, I am obliged to the charity of the lady to make up deficiencies. *Emeritus Miles Ecclesie Anglicane*, a worn-out *brave*, who has served in 54 campaigns, and finds himself in a worse situation than a *Cheljea* pennoner; for they are supported by the Military Establishment, whilst a clergyman, whose writings, preaching, and behaviour, have been unapproach-

able, is turned over to another profession—to ask for bread.

While I am giving this detail, my Lord, I would not have it thought, though it looks suspicious, that I am applying to your Grace for your personal charity for my subsistence.—No; it is the Church that I demand it of:—These are the *originals Xpians*, which, by St. Paul's leave, I choose to construe the *Arrears* of the Church, which I demand for the loss of my *Time* and *Labour*; to be brought to an account, and see it settled before I go hence. I beg leave to deposit these demands in your Grace's hands, not doubting but, when you have power and opportunity, your Grace will do me justice.

In the late scramble for preferment, I had thoughts once more of applying to the Minister, who by the throng of the clergy attending his levee as minister for Church and State, that while the rest were striving to gratify that ambition, I might meet with some of the fragments of the *leaves and fishes*, for there were many to be fed; but then it occurred, that I might not be quick enough; being old, the young ones would out-run me, or I might be thrown down in the scuffle. This shewed that on such an occasion I ought to have an *advocate* more powerful than myself.

But where should I find a person in power of that affability and freedom of access, to receive a petition from the disappointed; of that humanity, as well from their disposition as from experience, to pity their sufferings; of that activity in their high station to endeavour their relief, of that compass of thought as a *politician*, to look upon it as a bad symptom in a state to see a good subject distressed in and by the community, which he all his life-time faithfully served, and moved thereby from the love and credit of his country to look for their redress?

Upon reflection, I could not find another person of high rank with whose character this description so well agrees as with that of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and from this persuasion, I make bold to beg the favour of your Grace to be my advocate, and represent my case to Mr. Pitt, who is generally well spoken of for his good disposition, and whose sentiments may be the same with your own. His father, Lord Chatham, professed an

esteem for me: I have received compliments from Hayes on account of some of my works which he approved; and that he regarded my politics, I have an evident proof from his adopting my plan of invading Normandy, first published in the 38th Monitor, Saturday, September 1756, which paper is luckily preserved, notwithstanding the violent removal of my writings, and is requested to be returned when seen by Mr. Pitt; for this descent upon Normandy was followed by the reduction of Cherbourg, and the conquest of *Bellefleur*, which if not given up at the peace, would have been of the same advantage to England, as the possession of the Isle of Wight would be to France.

These are some of the services I have rendered my country, both in church and state, for which I do not expect at this time such a reward as my long residence in the University, and the expences of my four degrees, might in equity and ancient custom require, because of late those emoluments have gone to people of another stamp, who have never seen an university; but as matters now stand, and for present use, that Mr. Pitt would be so good as to give me a small pension to enable me to buy my own bread as I used to do, and, that I may not be altogether another Aristides, to provide me a coffin when I make my exit. I am, my Lord, &c."

[To this his Grace said, that it was a melancholy thing for a person who had been so long in the profession, and so active in it, to have his bread to seek at this time; and that he would represent the case to Mr. PITT. His Grace afterwards did him signal service.]

Mr. URBAN, *Chidingfold, May 15.*

HAVING cast my eye over two accounts in your Magazine of a few months back, relating to the fossil bones of Gibraltar, and also of a human skeleton formed in the rock; I shall beg leave to propose a few remarks for the consideration of those of your readers who are curious in these enquiries. In the course of repeated visits to the first Cabinets of Natural History in Europe, and also no small pains bestowed in the perusal of authors on the subject, and a frequent intercourse among gentlemen celebrated in this kind of research; I have not procured a decisive fact, to place beyond a doubt, the existence of any part of a hu-

man skeleton petrified, or, to speak more critically, changed to that indurated state in which many animal bones are formed in the bowels of the earth; such as of elephants, hippopotami, deer, bears, &c. The apparent fact which seems most to have engaged the curious, has been the pretended discovery of a petrified human skeleton in the rock of Gibraltar, in 1742, and alluded to in your Magazine. Many circumstances concurring to prove the inaccuracy of this discovery, I was induced to give myself some trouble to attain more competent information. Having an opportunity of being introduced to a gentleman present at the discovery of this reputed petrified skeleton, Mr. Mynor, surgeon, of Chancery-lane, at that time surgeon to the garrison; I found, on enquiry, that the human remains in question were discovered in digging the foundation for the Navy Hospital, about 152 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and about 82 feet above that part of the rock in which the stratum of petrified animal remains are found at this day, and which stratum has caused the misconception in the eyes of the publick, of an entire skeleton being found in the same congeries. They were found in a common grave, excavated in the solid rock, and at first unnoticed by the workmen; who had dug transversely over the body, but which was observed by persons present; Mr. Mynor being one, who assured me, that in the cist was an evident appearance of loose soil, thrown over the body. He had no authority whatever to say the bones were of a more solid texture than is usually the case with any other bones that have been interred: report, therefore, seems to have confused or connected the discovery of this entire skeleton with the remains of animal bones that are discovered at the inferior site of the rock, at the altitude of 82 feet, in an absolute state of petrification; and which seem to have a perfect corresponding similarity with the petrified bones on the coast of Dalmatia and the adjacent isles, as described in the travels of the Abbé Fortis; several specimens of which were not judged unworthy of the notice of the earl of Bute, who transported them to this country.

The *Homo Deluvii testis* of Scheuchzer is not confirmed by any convincing proofs. The copper-plate has no resemblance whatever to a human skeleton: nor has the Abbé Fortis given any unexceptionable evidence, that human petrified

petrified remains have been found in the same stratum with the animal petrified remains on the coast of Dalmatia, and in the isles of Cherso and Osero. He says, he examined, with his friend Mr. Symonds and Professor Cirilli, a piece of a congeries of these bones, and observed a human jaw, a vertebra, and a tibia, somewhat larger than usual in our age; but as this account has no critical definition to establish the same as a matter of fact, it is impossible it can ever be admitted by any serious enquirer after truth; and as many animal bones bear a very near analogy to the human, it is very possible for these gentlemen to have been deceived in comparative anatomy, which requires no ordinary skill and practice to elucidate; no imputation, therefore, of any incautious relation and observance is here hinted at.

Human bones have been found indurated and preserved by vitriolic, sparry, and ferruginous incrustation; these are modern operations of daily process, but have no relation to the petrification incident to the bones of elephants and other animals confined in the bowels of the earth; in earth undisturbed since its original formation of consistency, and which bones (in some cases) are indurated to the hardest agate. The human body, found in the copper mines at Falheim in Dalmatia (see Lionæus, Tom. iii. Syst. Nat.) is an instance of the truth of this remark; also the human skull found in the Tiber, now in the British Museum, and supposed to be petrified, which is only enveloped with a ferruginous incrustation. Similar operations daily take place in various springs, which deposit their earthy and mineral substances on bodies exposed to them.

Having briefly cited a few instances to prove the want of accurate and established fact, relative to the discovery of *Anzobolus* remains; I shall conclude, with hoping, that these remarks may be considered as no positive assertion, but arising from my own observations only, and being desirous of promoting this enquiry to more general and comprehensive views. There is evidently no attested fact on the subject, of sufficient accuracy and importance, as I have before said, to admit of any grounds for argument, and therefore I consider this circumstance as justly meriting the attention of persons of skill and knowledge in the science of Cosmogony. Yours, &c.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IT is observed by a good writer, that seldom any state is ruined, but there are evident signals and presages of it; and that, in general, it is no difficult matter to perceive, meaning from observations to be made in reading the histories of nations, when cities and kingdoms are tending towards their final period and dissolution; and that there are as certain tokens and symptoms of a consumption and decay in the body politic, as in the body natural. The author then goes on to lay as follows:

'I would not preface ill to my country; but when we consider the many heinous and presumptuous sins of this nation of *England*; the licentiousness and violation of all order and discipline; the daring insolence of robbers and smugglers, in open defiance of all law and justice; the factions and divisions, the venality and corruption, the avarice and profusion of all ranks and degrees among us; the total want of public spirit, and ardent passion for private ends and interests; the luxury, and gaming, and dissoluteness, in high life, and the laziness, and drunkenness, and debauchery, in low life; and, above all, that barefaced ridicule of all virtue and decency, and that scandalous neglect, and I wish I could not say contempt, of all public worship and religion; when we consider these things, these signs of the times, the stoutest and most sanguine of us all must tremble at the natural and provable consequences of them.'

These observations and reflections, Mr. Urban, are undoubtedly but too just; and every good citizen must sincerely wish that the people of this land would have the grace to take timely notice of them, to be wise, and take warning by them. The author, however, has far too lightly touched the execrable and ruinous attacks of *gaming*. We have rum us of people's losing £40,000 at a sitting; and it is certain, that all play, not for diversion or amusement, but from principles of avarice and rapacity, and that so great is the ardency of their disposition towards it, that they will not forbear on days the most solemn and sacred; days instituted for different and better purposes, and properly not their own. Oh! *Newmarket! Newmarket!* the bane of the great, and in consequence of the whole nation, there can be no hope of amendment, till thy accursed meetings are prohibited by law. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Mar. 9.  
THE ancients so often copied each other without acknowledgement, that it is not easy to discover to whom a remark originally belongs. *Apuleius* tells us, that in India the kind of Parrot which hath five claws, and feeds on acorns, imitates the human voice most perfectly. "Ad disciplinam humani sermone facilius est Psittacus, glande qui vescitur: & cujus in pedibus, ut hominis, quinque digiti numerantur, non enim omnibus Psittacis id insigne." *Florida* — *Solinus* relates the same. "Inter nobiles & ignobiles discretionem digitorum facit numerus: qui præstant, quinque in pedes habent digitos, ceteri ternos." *Poetilius*. c. 52. Both these authors, as *Salmasius* observes, have transcribed from *Pliny* so heedlessly, that they have confounded his description of the Parrot with that of one of the *Pica*. After making mention of the Parrot, he proceeds, "Minor nobilitas, quia non ex longinquo venit, sed expressior loquacitas, certo generi Picarum est.—Add scire alias negant posse, quam quæ ex genere earum sunt, quæ glande vescantur: & inter eas facilius, quibus quinque sunt digiti in pedibus." *Hist. Nat. lib. 3. c. 42.*

The first traveller who hath left any account of himself in our language, and whose work is valuable for its style and curious observations, also adopts this tale. "There ben (in the land of *Presyre John*) manye Popegaves, that thei clepen [call] Psittakes in hire langage: and thei speken of hire propre nature; and salven [salute] men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and spoken to hem als [as] appertely [plainly] as thoughe it were a man. And thei that spoken well han a large tonge, and han five toos upon a fote. And there ben also of other manere, that han but three toos upon a fote, and they speken not, or but litte, for thei cone not but cryen." *The Voyages and Travails of Sir John Maundeville, Knight*, p. 331, edit. 1725.

*Maundeville*, the contemporary of *Chaucer* and *Langelande*, is hardly dealt with by many, who do not distinguish between his own remarks and the *marvels of Inde*, which he borrowed from *Pliny* and other fabulous historians, to embellish his book, and season it to the taste of the readers of his age. A plain narration of facts, however engaging at present, would have had little attractions for those who were accustomed to

peruse visionary legends with delight.

Ornithologists are extending their catalogue every day. But I am not aware that any bird in a natural state, except we may believe this instance, has hitherto been found with more than four claws. For the fifth claw of the *Darking fowl* is unquestionably the consequence of domestication, which is continually furnishing fresh varieties in circumscribed or tamed animals, as well as in cultivated plants\*. Yet it is difficult to imagine why the first propagator of this story should be induced to assert an absolute falsehood.

The notorious negligence and extreme credulity of the writers in early times, have induced the moderns to look on many of their relations as more groundless than they really are. It was this consideration which led the commentators on *Marial* to suspect the text to be vitiated, and tempted them to propose emendations, where the poet introduces a *Rhinoceros* with two horns, they being acquainted only with that kind with one horn. But later discoveries concerning this extraordinary quadruped have proved the original reading to be genuine. (*Phil. Trans.* vol. LVI. p. 32.) I have also shown before, that what the ancients said with regard to *Amber* growing on trees, and the *Partridge* with the appearance of two hearts, extravagant and chimerical as it may seem, had its foundation in nature.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.  
THERE yet remain to be noticed some passages in the *Ferculum LITERARIUM* of *JENSUS*, which may tend partly to elucidate sacred writings, and partly to suggest matter of literary observation.

St. Luke, chap. i. ver. 17.

"In my opinion the whole should be thus connected, without any stop: *Επιστήτας καρδίας πατέρων επί τούτοις, και ανδρῶς εν φρονήσει δικαιοῦς ἐτοιμασαι Κυριῳ λαῶν καλῶς συνουσιον*, "to turn the hearts of fathers towards their children, and to prepare by the study of righteousness as a people well disposed and made ready for the Lord those who have been hitherto disobedient." i. e. that they, who have hitherto not been

\* It appears from *Columella* and *Pliny*, that this variety was known to the Romans. ubi-

obedient to the faith, 'might now become obedient, by the diligent study and practice of all virtues: so that τὰ δίκαια may mean *any actions, good, honest, &c.* as, throughout the Sacred Writings, all virtue in general, every kind of duty to be performed between GOD and man, is expressed by the term τὰ δίκαια; and by οἱ δίκαιοι are meant those, who in every respect, as far as man is able, follow and discharge the duties of virtue."

"The expression φρονεῖς δίκαιως is therefore the same as τὸ φρονεῖν τὰ δίκαια, or to wish, think, meditate, execute nothing but what justice, probity, piety, and, in short, virtue in every instance would have to be done. Thus, φρονεῖν τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς καὶ τὰ πνευματικὰς, said St. Paul to the Romans, viii. 5; φρονεῖν τὰ ἑωδία, to the Philippians, iii. 19; φρονεῖν τὰ αἰώ, to the Coloss. iii. 2; which expression the purest Greek writers very frequently use, in order to signify the thought of our mind, the assent, entire approbation, and acting in consequence of that approbation. In *Ælian's Var. Hist.* lib. vi. cap. 4, Ελληνιστὰ φρονεῖν is "to follow the Greeks," *Græcos sequi* (as in *Virgil* one is said, *Res Agamemnonias victricisque arma secutus*),

or to favour the Greeks, to wish them well, &c."

[Obs. I. According to the interpretation which JENSIUS gives of Ελληνιστὰ φρονεῖν, the passage is not applicable: but, as the phrase is used by *Ælian* himself, it is an apt illustration. The man, who on the discovery of *Lysander's* poverty refused to fulfil the marriage-contract with his daughter, was punished by the Ephori, ἥτις γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιος φρονεῖ, ὅτι ἄλλως Ἑλληνιστὰ, "for he thought and acted neither as a Lacedæmonian, nor indeed as a Greek of any other state." Ελληνιστὰ φρονεῖν, in this acceptation, corresponds with δίκαια φρονεῖν. But such an expression as τὰ Φιλίππου φρονεῖς, in the third Philippic of *Demosthenes*, is not similar to the passage immediately under consideration, though it might be adduced to illustrate Οὐ φρονεῖς τὰ τῶ Θιῶ, ἀλλὰ τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, in *St. Matt* xvi. 23.—The *Andromache* of *Euripides* supplies us with another instance parallel with δίκαια φρονεῖν.

Ἑλληνιστὰ, α', ὅδιν ὄψις, ἀλλὰ αὐτὸς ἀπρὸς  
(as *Reiske* would read it)

φρονεῖς. *Androm.* 448.

i. e. thinking and acting in all things without exception craftily, and not honestly.

Obs. II. Whence could it proceed, that a scholar like JENSIUS should write, "Ut apud *Virgilium* dicitur aliquis," and not mention the name of *POLY-MESTOR*? (It cannot be conceived that he had not read the *Hecuba* of *Euripides*.)

*St. Luke*, chap. ii. ver. 52.

Καὶ ἰσχυρὸς προκοπῇ σοφίας.

"The Greek philosophers very often use this word, προκοπῇ, to express proficiency in the pursuits of virtue—προκοπῇ διδασκ. *Epist.* cap. 16 and 18—σημαίνει προκοπῇ. Cap. 17.

"The word is taken from workers in mines, who gradually open their way, and make more ample room by beating against the ore: for κοπῇ signifies to pound, beat: προκοπῇ, to beat forward."

[Obs. *Horace* says,

Est quodam *probitas* tenuis, si non datur  
ultra. *Epist.* l. i. 32.]

*St. Luke*, chap. iii. ver. 13.

Μὴν ὧλιον παρὰ τὸ διαβόησθαι ὑμῖν πρᾶσθαι, and in chap. xix. ver. 23, Δὶς τι καὶ ἰδοὺς τὸ ἀρσενιον μὴ ἐπὶ τῷ τραπέζῳ, καὶ ἰδὼ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν τὸν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ; So *Lucian*, in his *Vitarum Auliarum*, φέρ' ἰδὼ τι καὶ πρᾶξις μὴ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν—in *Demosthenes* several times, πρᾶτθαι φόρος, χρηματῶν. But in these expressions the primary signification is preserved; for whoever exacts tributes on public authority, he makes and gets money.

Τὸ πρᾶτθαι is a word of very copious meaning and use: it therefore signifies also "to obtain:" thus πρᾶτθαι τὸ παρὰ τινος—*Isocr.* ad *Nicochl.*

Also, "to be in this or that condition," as ἐν πρᾶτθαι, καὶ πρᾶτθαι.

[Obs. I. On πρᾶσθαι, in chap. iii. 13, it may be remarked, that *Xenophon*, in his *History*, uses the word in the same sense—Εκ τούτων δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης μὴ ἔχοντος ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλανοπολῶν καὶ ἐκ Κερύνητον χρηματῶν πρᾶξαι. *Xen.* Ἑλλ. lib. I. c. iii. *THOMAS MAGESTER* explains the word thus: πρᾶτθαι ὁ μὲν τὸ ποιῶν καὶ

καὶ πασχῶ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ παρὶτῷ, ὃ καὶ  
εὐστρατίῳ λείδμεν.

Ob. II. Xenophon also uses the word  
πρατίω, "to obtain:" λέγει ὅτι Λακ-  
ταίμοι παίων ἐν δίοιαι πεπρατοίς εἰς  
παρα βασιλίας. Ἑλλ. 1. 4.

Obf. III. The use of εὐ πρατίω,  
and κακῶς πρατίω, to imply "being in  
a happy or wretched condition," "being  
fortunate or unfortunate," is so frequent,  
that it is almost needless to refer to au-  
thorities. The reader may see instances  
in Æsch. Ἑπ. ἐπὶ Θηβ. ver. 4. 77—  
Æsch. Πρωμ. 264—Eurip. Φου. 1618.  
1528—Soph. Ηλ. 1009, 1032—Φιλ. 429  
—Plato's Αλκιβ. α. κζ. It may, how-  
ever, be remarked, and proved by exam-  
ples at length, that εὐ πρατίω is also  
used to signify "to do a good action"—  
and κακῶς πρατίω "to do a bad action."  
In Xenophon's Memorabilia, lib. II. c.  
i. 33. Ἦδὲ μιν τὸν παλαιὸν πραξίαν  
μνησθῆναι, Ἐτ' δὲ τὰς παρυσίας ἡδονῆς  
ΠΡΑΤΤΟΝΤΕΣ. "they remember with  
pleasure actions past, and are delighted  
in well doing the present." These  
words of Deianira,

καὶ γὰρ ὕστερ' το γ' ἘΤ  
ΠΡΑΣΣΕΙΝ, &c. Soph. Trach. 92.

the Scholiast thus paraphrases: Καὶ γὰρ  
τὸ βραδύς τὰ διοίκα ποιεῖν παλαιὰ ἀνυσθ-  
τις, κιδος ἀποφρίσαι; and BAUNCK has  
properly translated them, "Nam qui vel  
sero, simulac monitus est, ad bene faci-  
endum se adplicat, is lucrum aufert."  
An instance of πρατίω with the adverb  
καλῶ; in a similar sense does not imme-  
diately occur; but with the adjective  
καλῶ it is found in Euripides, and sig-  
nifies "facete:"

Ἀλλὰ ἐπεὶ τὰ μὴ καλὰ  
Πρασσεν ἡλμας. Hec. 1257.  
where πρασσειν μὴ καλῶ is "to commit  
actions base."

Of πρασσεν κακῶς we have an exam-  
ple in the following lines, which, whe-  
ther written by Euripides (as Grotius  
thinks), or by Philemon, or Diphilus  
(as older commentators had conjectured),  
are well worthy of our notice, as they  
enforce two important doctrines of Na-  
tural and Revealed Religion,—the Be-  
ing of God, and a Future Punishment:

Εἰ τις δὲ θύειται οὐδὲ τῶν ἡμερῶν  
Κακῶς τι πρασσεν τῆς Θιᾶς ἀληθείας,  
ἀπειπ' ὡς ποτὲ καὶ δολὸν ἡλυσθῆναι  
'Οτ' αἰ σχολῶν αἴψα τυγχάνει δίκη,

Τιμωρίαν εἴσται ὃν ἡρξεν κακῶς.

'Ισθ' ὅσοι νομίζ' ἐκ εἶναι Θιόν'

Δις ἐξ ἀμαρτανῶν καὶ εὐνομοῖν;

Ἐστὶ γὰρ, εἴν' αἰ δι τῆς ΠΡΑΣΣΕΙ ΚΑΚῶΣ

Κακῶς πεφικας τὸν χρόνον κερδανθῆναι

Χρόνον γὰρ ὅτ' αἰ ὕστερ' ἔσται δίκη.

See Hug. Græc. Proleg. Stob.

If in the daily intercourse of life  
There be of men any who doth ill deeds,  
Yet deems himself from sight of Gods con-  
ceal'd,

He thinks profanely; and amidst his thoughts  
Is overtaken. When for full revenge  
Justice has leisure, then he renders sore  
And heavy retribution for his crimes.  
Mark this, whoe'er ye be, that do suppose  
There is no God, thus adding sin to sin  
By folly, for there is, there is a God!   
If any one be wicked, let him count  
As gain the time allotted to live here,  
For punishment he shall endure hereafter.

But though these instances of εὐ πρα-  
τίω and κακῶς πρατίω, in the accepta-  
tion of "doing a good action, or a bad  
action," be of indisputable authority,  
nevertheless they are not to be recom-  
mended for the imitation of those who  
would compose in the Greek language.  
They may secure from censure, but  
would not entitle to commendation, in  
point of accurate diction, any writer who  
should choose to deviate from more ge-  
neral practice under the sanction of some  
rare examples. Euripides, in Iph. T.  
ver. 326, has φρῆσται—Sophocles, in  
Oed. Col. 1697, ed. Brunck, γυναικα—  
in Oed. T. 1274, ed. Br. ὑψιστῶ. ἢ, δ'  
ἐχρηζεν ἢ γυναικαί, all Ionicisms in I-  
ambic verses: Æschylus, in Prom. 265,  
has πρασσῶντας ἐπὶ δὲ ταυτ' ἀπαλ' ἀπι-  
σκη, the second foot being an Anapa-  
est; and other vestiges of Ionic diction  
are to be found in the Greek tragedies  
which are professedly Attic. Nor to the  
reader who remembers that the Ionic  
and Attic dialects were once both the  
same; who conjectures that probably  
through every stage of the Attic dialect  
some Ionic phraseology still kept its  
ground; who is not so partial to the  
most exact writers as to imagine that  
they never inadvertently admit into their  
compositions some inaccuracies,

Quis aut incerta sedit,  
Aut humana parum cavit Natura—

HOR. A. P. 351.

and who thinks the Greek tragedians,  
writing as they did in the ancient Attic,  
might very easily fall into an Ionicism;  
will there appear any reason to suppose  
that

that these passages are false readings. Yet since the genius of the Attic dialect for the most part rejects the peculiarities of the Ionic, it were safer for modern writers in dramatic measures to observe the modes of expression most prevalent in the three great Tragic Poets, and not to imitate either prosodial or syntactic forms which are to be supported only by paucity of examples.

"All kinds of faults, as well as all beauties, may be learned under the sanction of the greatest authorities. Even the great name of Michael Angelo may be used, to keep in countenance a deficiency or rather neglect of colouring, and every other ornamental part of the art. In short, there is no defect, but may be excused, if it is a sufficient excuse, that it can be imputed to considerable artists; but it must be remembered, that it was not by these defects they acquired their reputation; they have a right to our pardon, but not to our admiration." Sir J. Reynolds's Disc. in 1774.

The instruction conveyed in this passage is applicable not to Painters only, but to Poets also: nay, still farther, to manners in human life. 'The best of men have their imperfections; and there are many whom "Decipit exemplar vitii imitabile;" a prudent person, however, will imitate not the imperfections but virtues of an accomplished pattern.] O. S. T.

Mr. URBAN. Dec. 3, 1787.

THE inscription at Peckleton, which Mr. Jee has more accurately made out than Burton, by the two additional abbreviated words, DNA. ANA, should now be read DNA: ANA: MOTON, or DNA·ANA: MOTON. This will appear plainer on comparing the forms of the second and fifth letters with the last, where a small variation is perhaps owing to the busy knife of some unlettered rustic. Allowing this, I conjecture the original inscription to have been "Hic jacet Will'mus Grimesby et Domina Anna Moton uxor ejus."—Anne was the eldest daughter and heiress of Reginald, son of Sir Robert Moton, Knt. by his first wife: and as there were great contests about the succession, in consequence of Sir Robert's second marriage, she might wish to perpetuate her maiden name, being the last at Peckleton who could claim it;—the more so, if we may suppose she survived

her husband, and willed this monument to be erected to her memory.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

I HAVE lately read the "Argumentative Appeal addressed to the Bishops and Parochial Clergy, on the Mode of raising Money for the Improvement of Church Lands, in Case of Inclosure, suggesting a Plan less exceptionable than any hitherto proposed; by B. N. Turner, M.A.;" and think the author is a very tenacious man, and seems to consider nothing so much as his own present temporal advantage, without regarding any person or thing else. I believe an inclosing Act is seldom thought of, save only with an intent to be beneficial to individuals; and if the parish is improved, I cannot suppose that the parson, who generally looks out pretty strictly for his own interest, can be a sufferer, but rather a gainer than otherwise.

The author approves of the present mode in cases of inclosure, and calls it an excellent one; and, amongst the rest, says, p. 5, "All the dues, possessions, and interests, whatsoever, of the incumbent, for the time being, are laid together, and by the commissioners estimated, and a certain proportion of the whole land is appropriated to him as an equivalent: and that the right to this is given as a compensation or in lieu of the complicated claims he before had on the parish, including the whole of the property, of every kind, which he or any of his predecessors did or could of right enjoy." And then, by way of note, observes, that "the trifling claims of surplice fees and Easter offerings are excepted; and that for a reason which, if it was worth while to enquire, would be found of no great consequence." But our author does not inform his readers what convenience or benefit accrues to the incumbent by receiving the rent of this allotment from one or more farmers, instead of many small sums for tithes, or other dues, or being at the expence of tithe-gathering; but he tells us, that "the land is wild and desolate, dismantled of every convenience, and incapable of being put into a proper state of culture, until a considerable sum of money is expended in division fences, barns, and other accommodations. And this money being expended in *perdurable* improvements, the revenue, instead of arising from one source, now arises from *several*, namely, from



from the portion of land allotted in lieu of the whole former rights of the living, and also from the interest or produce of the money so expended upon it."

With regard to inclosures, it is generally provided in the Act, that either especial compensation is made for any loss of revenue by the incumbent; or at least that the same is fully considered by the commissioners before their apportioning the allotments: and if the minister's share is so large as to require division fences, it may be supposed that the additional improvement will support the expences. But if he supposes otherwise, he may omit making such fences; or, if absolutely necessary, may raise money for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the Act of Parliament, lately passed, for empowering the clergy to charge their livings with money for repairs, &c.

By the two acts which were passed in the years 1777 and 1781, in order to promote the residence of the parochial clergy, and to take away all pretence for not residing on their respective livings, it was enacted, that the incumbent (with consent of the patron and ordinary) might borrow to the amount of two years income, on mortgage of the glebe tithes, rents, and other profits, for 25 years, the incumbent to pay the interest yearly, and also 5l. per cent of the principal, if resident (at least 20 weeks in the year) on the living; and if non-resident, 10l. per cent. per annum of such principal: which mortgage money is to be applied for building an house where none, and repairing old ones, or purchasing others; with power also to purchase a certain quantity of land, and other conveniences, and even to exchange the glebe: and a power is reserved to the mortgagee to distrain, as in case of rent; and the incumbent is to insure the premises from fire.

Thus the law stands; wherewith our author does not seem satisfied: but, desirous to throw the burthen as far from himself as he can, and to fix it upon his successor, though he seems not to lose sight of his own interest, he proposes that the power to mortgage should not be for a term only, but perpetual; which may make it a more objectionable security to procure money thereon. And it may be presumed the legislature would scarce acquiesce in that part of the author's plan.

Before I quit this subject, I cannot avoid mentioning that in this pamphlet

are contained several quaint words, viz. *perdurable* and *renitency*, and some other odd expressions. The style you are a better judge of than your humble servant,  
W. C.

P.S. I have also looked over the "Observations on the Poor Laws, addressed to the Members of the Two Houses of Parliament, by William Young, Esq. F.R.S. and M.P." preliminary to a proposed amendment of them, and think the amendments proposed very judicious; and that it is better to rectify and amend old laws, than, according to the present rage, reject them totally, although there may be some faults found out by experience. But as this matter is at this time under the proper investigation, I shall say no more on the subject at present.

## LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from p. 288.)

### LETTER VI.

Vain, idle, senseless, now in thoughtless ease,  
Reserving woes for age—their life they spend;

But wretched! hopeless! in the evil days,  
With sorrow to the verge of life they tend;  
Tir'd with the present, of the past ashamed,  
They live, and are despis'd:—They die, nor more are nam'd!

SIR,  
SUCH is the picture some of your WISE people draw for the generality of the young of the present age. These WISE HEADS represent this life as only the dawn of endless existence,—that it is, therefore, of importance to consider the destiny of man!—that happiness, even here, must result from the consciousness of a useful and well-spent life;—and that, to have the stream run clear, care must be taken that the fountain be not polluted. But all this, like everything else that is *serious*, in this frolicsome age, should be *satirised*. These WISE ONES are weak enough to venture to contrast one of *their fine fellows* with one of *mine*; but, in reality, there is no comparison. They paint a youth of innocence and simplicity, with the seeds of virtue and piety early implanted, and gradually expanding—a desire of useful knowledge increasing, and, in time, raising the mind to elevation and sublimity, in the contemplation of the immensity of the power, the wisdom, and goodness displayed in the visible creation; in tracing the nature of man, his powers, his duties, and his destination;  
—pur-

—pursuing sources of delightful entertainment in the history and aspect of mankind, in various periods and situations. They exhibit their young man as possessing a heart warmed with benevolent and kind affections; his actions guided by justice and reason, and always pursuing the best means to obtain the worthiest ends;—enjoying the bounties of Providence in moderation, with a cheerful and thankful heart;—despising meanness, selfishness, and deceit, and holding every breach of moral duty as unbecoming a gentleman. Thus educated, they represent him as a warm friend—an entertaining and instructing companion,—perhaps possessing wit, but without grossness or indelicacy, and never with ill-nature, but to lash vice—a useful member of society,—amiable, and esteemed in all the relations of life,—regretted in death, but never dead in the affectionate remembrance of his friends!

But, in our *fashionable* language, this is all a *d—d bore*—it is mere *swaddle*. My gay *fine fellows* laugh at all this kind of *stuff*. Such a fellow has no *jeal*—no *spark*—they would not get drunk with him,—he is not enough of the *tan*. Indeed, if any one appears superior to his neighbours, in point of knowledge or principle, my friends very properly run him down,—or, if he is young, they soon laugh him out of his notions;—and do not many philosophers maintain, *That ridicule is the test of truth?*—and the many instances that happen of the kind I have mentioned, prove the justness of their doctrine. A very few, indeed, affect to pity and despise my friends; but they gain nothing by this: for the pity and contempt are reciprocal, and I have at least ten to one in my favour. My young friends make the most of life. They make use of what is set before them, and think not of to-morrow. They are tired sometimes, no doubt, for they try their constitutions, to be sure, *pretty freely*; and vacant hours will happen. But if a *tedium vite* should at last oppress them,—that is (to explain to those who have not learned Latin), if they should have no more relish for *eating and drinking, dancing, playing at cards, gallantry, gambling, and diversions*, there being no other resources of entertainment worth notice, they very properly have the *managers* to put an end to a life that is become *wearisome*; and thus they bold-

ly extinguish their *spark*, when it will no longer shine with its usual brightness. Let some of my young friends, however, should mistake the road, by falling in with bad company, or bad example, I shall point out the broad way.

I am to suppose, that my directions for educating your son in early life, without moral or religious principles, to have been followed, and that now he is upon his entrance into life, without a *TASTE* for knowledge.

Any little attention your son has hitherto been *obliged* to give to books has been tiresome and irksome. The fatigue of reading or thinking is intolerable. But he will presently sit up whole nights in a tavern, or gallop from sunrise to sunset after a pack of hounds, without reckoning it any fatigue. He will have to listen to people of good sense and delicate manners. By the education he has received, he will think himself a *man* long before Nature intended he should be, and loose (that is *free*) conversation will, with him, be the harbinger of similar conduct.

Some moral writers represent, that “few know how to be idle and innocent, or have relish for any pleasures not criminal,—every diversion they take is at the expence of some virtue; and the first step from necessary employment, or business, is into vice or folly.” To prevent this, these *odd sort of people* recommend the forming a young person’s taste for letters—the fine arts—manly exercises and accomplishments, &c. I have no objection more than *they*, in my plan of education, to fill up vacant hours by reading. It gives a *stimulus* and *lead* to active employment—My plan of reading, however, is far more *light, easy, and agreeable* than *theirs*. No regular plan is requisite, and it may be resumed at any time, with *equal improvement*.

What I recommend to your son’s perusal are, *modern novels—magazines—comedies and farces—trials for divorce*, which this kingdom so amply furnishes now-a-days, and which are always published. Indeed, there are now, luckily, publishers who will print and sell any thing that does not endanger their carbuncle of them, for the good they have done to my interest, by their total disregard of decency and propriety, should be rewarded with the dignified title of *Most Excellent Printers to his Infernal Majesty*.

If your son can read French, there is also ample store in that language for his amusement and improvement.

The novels of the last age were of the grand and heroic kind. They were not a picture of life indeed, but had a tendency to infuse a stately dignity of character, which now is laughed at. The present, with a few exceptions, are more *warm* and *inflammatory*, and more suited to life and manners; which, to say the truth, are much indebted to these compositions for the liberal progress that is made, and still making, towards what I reckon *perfection*. To the honour of the country, a Scotsman was one of the first and the ablest writer in this *delightful* species of composition; and most rapidly did his labours increase the number of my votaries, many of whom are now reaping the fruits of the instruction. De Vergy, an Anglo-Frenchman, followed next; and then a thousand of my *kind* friends after him. It has been said, that

Fontaine and Chaucer, dying, wish'd unwrote  
The prightliest efforts of their wanton thought.

And a great, though falsely-admired, writer has given this opinion:

But in one point is all true wisdom cast,  
To think THAT early we must think at last.

But such silly sentiments tend to check the glorious liberty of the press; and this liberty, which has long been without controul, I am much indebted to, and I will not fail to reward its bold supporters. Of late years, I have been much obliged by the writings of a French gentleman, the younger Crebillon. His works have been the foundation of some of the most recent, and the most remarkable, divorces that ever took place. All these works are *very properly* publicly advertised; and Parliament, with their LORDS SPIRITUAL, either see not the consequences, or *very wisely* do not chuse to take notice of them. The Chamberlain also daily gives licences for theatrical performances, quite to my mind; although the King publishes a proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality. I can have no objection to his Majesty making an appearance of reformation, if the officers of the crown encourage licentiousness.

I approve much of the great increase of circulating libraries over the kingdom. An indiscriminate reader at these seminaries of knowledge I could not wish to see in a more hopeful train. A cir-

culating library kept by a man of taste, principles, and attention, I would indeed very much dislike; for it might promote a relish for literature and useful knowledge at an easy rate; and he might be patronised by my enemies.—But, amidst the great numbers that now abound, this can but rarely happen; therefore I wish them all manner of success.

Let your son read as many of the above sort of books as he pleases. Don't be afraid of his hurting his eyes, or of his getting a *head-ach*, in such study.—He will, for his amusement, also recommend them to the misses, who may happen to be more ignorant than himself.—As the passions are not sufficiently strong of themselves, and easily kept under command, the perusal of such books are necessary to give them *due force*. The passions might have lain dormant without such assistance. Your son will now think of nothing else but indulgence. He will judge of every female as the *bestia fera* do of every animal they can conquer, viz. that they are *lawful prey*; and, like them too, he will soon learn to be dextrous in the arts of ensnaring. He may probably tire of the common herd of the abandoned; but any innocent girl, who strikes his fancy, he will be artful in wiles and stratagems to seduce. It is remarked by some acute observers of human nature, that “young people, early corrupted, are generally inhuman and cruel—that they are impatient, vindictive, impetuous, and frequently brutal in their manners. They have only one object to occupy their imagination; in pursuit of which, they will *lie, cheat, and deceive*, yet reckon themselves gentlemen upon *honour*.” But all this is no more than to say, that the boys are *bold* and *spurred*, and they do credit to me by their principles and practice.

Your son, thus begun, will not scruple to *seduce* the daughter of his father's best friend—or the sister of his intimate companion, in *all* he knows. But on the mention of his own sister being so treated, probably his *honour* will be roused, and he will think himself included in the infamy and disgrace which the *prejudices* of the world yet throw upon want of delicacy or virtue in the female character. But, *Do as you would be done by*, was no part of his education. Yours, &c. BALZARUS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 26.

**A**LLOW me to venture a conjecture on a passage in Shakspeare.—In Mr. Ray's "Collection of English Words," *Ryot ye* is thus explained: "By your leave, stand handsomely. As Ryot you Witch, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother, proverb *Cheshire*." Compare with this the following passage in *Macbeth*, and Johnson's note on it, p. 378:—" *ill Witch*. A sailor's wife had chefnuts in her lap, and mouncht, and mouncht. Give me, quoth I. Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed runyon cries." When the witch roughly cries, "give me," it is natural that the sailor's wife should use a common proverb to reprove her for her ill manners, rather than bid her "anoint herself, and go to her infernal assembly." This is a proof, among many, that we may travel far in search of a thing that lies at our door. Nor was it necessary to call upon St. Patrick, and take a journey to the infernal regions, for an explanation of what was to be found in a simple proverb at home, without trouble to the saint, or danger to ourselves. E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

March 4.

**I**N the summer of 1772, being on the Midland Circuit, I came to the knowledge of a Mr. George Mathew, then resident in the town of Mansfield. The history, or any part of the life of this man, is too uninteresting to claim the least notice of the public, except in one particular, which relates to a cure he performed on himself of a disorder commonly understood to be incurable.

Mr. Mathew's malady was a *consumption*, which, from his brother having died of it about the same time that he was in daily expectation of falling a victim to it himself, appears to have been *hereditary*; and therefore the cure of it, by the very simple means here mentioned, I conceive to be the more extraordinary, and proves that Nature, if not the best, is a good physician, even in the most dangerous diseases.

Not having seen or heard any thing of Mr. Mathew for many years past, and having occasion lately to address a letter to Col. Rooke, at Woodhouse, I requested that gentleman to give me some account of Mr. Mathew, subsequent to the above period, to enable me to lay before the publick a more perfect state of his case, and most probably an account also of its termination. In the course of a few days I was favoured

with the following very obliging letter, containing a brief though circumstantial narrative; which, agreeably to the intention of the ingenious and worthy writer, I thus transmit to the publick.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

*Extract of a Letter from Hayman Rooke, Esquire, dated Woodhouse, Dec. 23, 1787.*

"I SHALL always be happy in having it in my power to convey interesting intelligence to the publick thro' the Gentleman's Magazine, particularly when it can be beneficial to mankind. The extraordinary case you wish to be informed of is as follows:

"George Mathews, late of Mansfield, co. Nott. died about seven years ago, aged near 70. Twenty years before his death, he had every symptom of a *galloping* consumption, which in a short time reduced him to a mere skeleton, and he was given over by the faculty. Having no hopes from medicine, he was advised to try *breast milk*, of which he soon experienced the good effects, for in less than seven months he was perfectly cured, and continued a very strong, hale man to the time of his death. He followed the occupation of a barber-surgeon, bleeding and drawing teeth &c.—The above account you may depend on as fact.—I am, Sir, &c. H. ROOKE."

*Letter from the late DAVID HUME, Esq. to the late Sir JOHN PRINGLE, M.D.*

*St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1773.*

MY DEAR SIR,

**T**HAT the present Pretender was in London in the year 1753, I know with the greatest certainty, because I had it from Lord Maréchal, who said it consisted with his certain knowledge.—Two or three days after his Lordship gave me this information, he told me, that the evening before he had learned several curious particulars from a lady (who I imagined to be Lady Primrose),

\* Besides these occupations, Mr. Mathew, at the time I knew him, was a *florist*. He would then walk 30 or 40 miles a day to attend the feasts of the florists, in pursuit of their annual prizes. In 1774 I met him at Rotherham in Yorkshire, to which place he had brought two auriculas for that purpose; and it was indeed surprising to observe the ruddiness of his countenance, and every other symptom of health which he then enjoyed, considering that he preserved his life merely by stratagem.

though

though my Lord refused to name her. The Pretender came to her house in the evening, without giving her any preparatory information, and entered the room when she had a pretty large company with her, and was herself playing at cards. He was announced by the servant under another name: she thought the cards would have dropped from her hands on seeing him; but she had presence enough of mind to call him by the name he assumed, to ask him when he came to England, and how long he intended to stay there. After he and all the company went away, the servants remarked how wonderfully like the strange gentleman was to the Prince's picture which hung on the chimney-piece in the very room in which he entered.—My Lord added (I think from the authority of the same Lady), that he used so little precaution, that he went abroad openly in day-light in his own dress, only laying aside his blue ribband and star; walked once through St. James's, and took a turn in the Mall.

About five years ago, I told this story to Lord Holderness, who was Secretary of State in the year 1753; and I added, that I supposed this piece of intelligence had at that time escaped his Lordship. By no means, said he; and who do you think first told it me? It was the King himself; who subjoined, "And what do you think, my Lord, I should do with him?" Lord Holderness owned that he was puzzled how to reply, for if he declared his real sentiments, they might favour of indifference to the royal family. The King perceived his embarrassment, and extricated him from it by adding, "My Lord, I shall just do nothing at all; and when he is tired of England, he will go abroad again."—I think this story, for the honour of the late King, ought to be more generally known.

But what will surprise you more, Lord Marchal, a few days after the coronation of the present King, told me that he believed the young Pretender was at that time in London, or at least had been so very lately, and had come over to see the shew of the coronation, and had actually seen it. I asked my Lord the reason for this strange fact. Why, says he, a gentleman told me so that saw him there, and that he even spoke to him, and whispered in his ears these words: "Your Royal Highness is the

"best to see here." "It was curiosity that led me," said the other; "but I assure you," added he, "that the person who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence, is the man I envy the least." You see this story is so near traced from the fountain-head, as to wear a great face of probability. Query, what if the Pretender had taken up Dymock's gauntlet?

I find that the Pretender's visit in England in the year 1753, was known to all the Jacobites; and some of them have assured me, that he took the opportunity of formally renouncing the Roman Catholic religion, under his own name of Charles Stuart, in the New Church in the Strand; and that this is the reason of the bad treatment he met with at the court of Rome. I own that I am a sceptic with regard to the last particulars.

Lord Marchal had a very bad opinion of this unfortunate Prince, and thought there was no vice so mean or atrocious of which he was not capable; of which he gave me several instances.—My Lord, though a man of great honour, may be thought a discontented courtier; but what quite confirmed me in that idea of that Prince, was a conversation I had with Helvetius at Paris, which I believe I have told you. In case I have not, I shall mention a few particulars. That gentleman told me that he had no acquaintance with the Pretender; but some time after that Prince was chased out of France, a letter, said he, was brought me from him, in which he told me, that the necessity of his affairs obliged him to be at Paris, and as he knew me by character to be a man of the greatest probity and honour in France, he would trust himself to me, if I would promise to conceal and protect him. I own, added Helvetius to me, although I knew the danger to be greater of harbouring him at Paris than at London; and although I thought the family of Hanover not only the lawful sovereigns in England, but the only lawful sovereigns in Europe, as having the free consent of the people; yet was I such a dupe to his flattery, that I invited him to my house, concealed him there going and coming near two years, had all his correspondence pass through my hands, met with his partizans upon Pont Neuf, and found at last that I had incurred all this danger and trouble for the most unworthy of all mortals; inasmuch that I have been assured, when he went down to Nantz to embark on his

expedi-

expedition to Scotland, he took fright, and refused to go on board; and his attendants, thinking the matter gone too far, and that they would be affronted for his cowardice, carried him in the night-time into the ship, *pedes et manus lides*. I asked him, if he meant literally. Yes, said he, literally: they tied him, and carried him by main force. What think you now of this hero and conqueror?

Both Lord Marechal and Helvetius agree, that with all this strange character, he was no bigot, but rather had learned from the philosophers at Paris to affect a contempt of all religion. You must know that both these persons thought they were ascribing to him an excellent quality. Indeed both of them used to laugh at me for my narrow way of thinking in those particulars. However, my dear Sir John, I hope you will do me the justice to acquit me.

I doubt not but these circumstances will appear curious to Lord Hardwicke, to whom you will please to present my respects. I surmise his Lordship will think this unaccountable mixture of valour and timidity in the same character not a little singular.

I am yours very sincerely,  
DAVID HUME.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, May 1.*

IN a conversation among some persons who are fond of philosophical disquisitions, it was debated, Whether man, unassisted and uninformed by the society of his own species, would arrive at a higher degree of understanding than the brutes? The Works of Lord Monboddo (whose investigations of this subject are very ingenious, although not always consistent,) were quoted, in order to decide the question in the negative. This gave rise to a more close examination of his sentiments upon the subject, and likewise led to a comparison between what he advances upon it, in his "Origin of Language" and "Ancient Metaphysics." In his "Origin of Language," vol. I. p. 147, he appeals to the judgement of his readers, whether, so immersed as the mind is in matter, without the assistance of language, or those reciprocal aids which, in schued society, we borrow from each other, there be any difference between us and other animals. He maintains, that, from the force of their memory and perceptions, they have, like ourselves, a notion of sameness, likeness, and diversity, in the objects of sense;

and they recognise the species in the individual as our children do. "All which indicates," he says, "that there is no natural difference betwixt our minds and theirs; and that the superiority we have over them is adventitious, and from acquired habit." His Lordship here seems to insinuate an equality between them and us; and that our present superiority over them is as much the effect of chance as any thing else. If this be his meaning, I must widely differ from him. I cannot suppose that the capacity of any animal is equal to our own. Much greater changes and improvements must have taken place to warrant the truth of such an assertion. Every animal under our notice seems to have arrived at the summit of that perfection which was the original design of Nature; but man, if in a totally uncultivated state, is extremely imperfect, and seems to rise in the scale of excellence proportionably with the degree of instruction bestowed upon him. Witness the disparity between any two men of equal capacities; one of whom enjoys all the advantages of a liberal education, the other has few opportunities of enlarging and improving his ideas. Then let us observe the state of a clown, who, from his infancy, has been totally confined to labour: from such an one descend to the lowest scale of intellectual deficiency, to those beings of our own species (several of whom History mentions) who have been deprived from their infancy of all intercourse with human kind. They are always spoken of as incapable of flying to those resources which Nature, more kind to other animals, has instinctively pointed out to them for their immediate good and preservation. The various characters and appearances which men assume from the different examples set before them, afford the strongest proof what mere children of education we are;—how difficult, sometimes, it is for us, from the imitative quality so peculiar to our nature, to be divested of the most absurd prejudices; and, without the guidance of Example and Precept, even to discover the exercise of the mental faculties. Not to mention the difficulty of bringing to maturity the latent seeds of Genius in individuals, there is frequently the greatest application and a fortunate train of singular events necessary, in order to produce a complete display of them. Hence our superiority to other animals appears to rise in proportion to the

the degree of care and pains taken to obtain it. How then is this superiority, that appears to have arisen from exterior helps and succours, consistent with his Lordship's very high ideas of Scripture? In the one case he considers man as having had immediate communication with the Deity, who conversed with him by word of mouth, and gave to every animal and every plant its particular name: in the other case he views man as a savage, living for ages like other animals; acquiring improvements by the slowest steps; first having recourse to motions and sounds, by way of vehicles of thought; then proceeding to articulation and language. How then is this adventitious superiority of ours, which he treats of in his "Origin of Language," consistent with his sentiments in his "Ancient Metaphysics," in which he maintains, that if man had been intended for no other purpose than the brutes were, that degree of intellect, which is peculiar to them, would have been sufficient for him? But he adds, "Man, by *Nature*, was destined for a nobler purpose." This apparent contradiction of terms must arise from his Lordship viewing the matter in a different light, when he wrote his "Ancient Metaphysics," to what he did when he wrote his "Origin of Language;" for our superiority could not have been *adventitious* if there must be, as he says, in his opinion (*Anc. Metaphys.* vol. I. p. 133), a difference *specific*, and not in *degrees* only, between our minds and those of other animals. Our author's contradictory assertions appear to me to have arisen from his not having laid sufficient stress, during the course of his two treatises, on the meaning of the word *Capability*; a term of such importance, and so expressive of the highest part of our nature, that it is far above the reach of Imagination to conceive the distance to which it may carry our future discoveries. Perhaps even at present, knowledge is in its infancy; and why should we not infer, from a review of improvements that have already taken place, an accumulation of them transcendently higher in future? With respect, therefore, to the nature of man, our own experience, the state of whole tribes of men, for many generations, compared with other animals before civilization was introduced, the actual progress we are now making in arts and sciences, wherein our ancestors, perhaps, thought themselves equally expert,—all, or any such ex-

amples, are sufficient to demonstrate that man, in a totally rude and savage state, is inferior to the brutes; and that all our present improvements and ideas have arisen from that most astonishing and comprehensive faculty, *Capability*.

As these observations may be no where so likely to catch the eye of Ld. Monboddo, as in your entertaining Miscellany, I request the favour of you to insert them in it. K. H.

Mr. URBAN,

March 31.

MR TWISS hath omitted, in his *Farrago Libelli* upon Chess, the following passage in the *Opus Arithmeticum* of Dr. Wallis: "One Sessa, an Indian, having first found out the game at Chess, and shewed it to his prince Shehram, the king, who was highly pleased with it, bid him ask what he would for the reward of his invention; whereupon he asked, that, for the first little square of the chess-board he might have one grain of wheat given him; for the second, 2; and so on, doubling continually according to the number of squares in the chess-board, which was 64. And when the king, who intended to give a noble reward, was much displeased that he had asked so trifling a one, Sessa declared that he would be contented with this small one. So this reward he had fixed upon was ordered to be given him: but the king was quickly astonished, when he found that this would rise to so vast a quantity, that the whole earth itself could not furnish out so much wheat."

Mr. T. hath also omitted a curious story of the consequences of a game at chess between a Fitzwarin and King John, at Whittington castle, in Shropshire, related in Leland's *Collectanea*; which, for the peculiar quaintness and *anecdotal* with which it is told, well deserves to be transcribed into your Magazine; but I have not the book at hand.

Paschius relates (which I do not find in Mr. Twiss's compilation) that Louis IX. of France, and our James I. prohibited the use of this game because it fatigues the mind. *De Nov-antiquis*, p. 760.

The same author gives us the following verses, which describe nearly enough the manner of placing the pieces at this game, and are not to be met with in the publication alluded to:

In medio Rex est, prope quem Regina locatur;

His Jaculator opem prestat utriusque suam;

Hinc



Hinc auratus Equus sequitur, post Turriger  
alas

Occupat, et Miles cuique stat ante pedes.

The story of Al Amin, p. 24, may be paralleled by one told by Seneca, *de Tranquil. Animi*, cap. 14, of one Caius Julius, who, being summoned to execution, desired the centurion to bear witness that he had one man more upon the board than his adversary. I doubt, however, whether the *ludus latrunculorum* was the same with our chess: for the author of the *Carmen in Pisannum* seems rather to speak of something like drafts, as he does not take notice of any variation between the *moves* of the several pieces.

The following passage from Thucydides, I. 18 may, with great propriety, be subjoined to the excellent paper of Dr. Franklin's, reprinted in vol. LVII. p. 590: *Αἱ πρὸς τοὺς βελτιουμένους τῆς ἐπιστήμης παρασκευαζομένη διὰ, καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἐκείνων ὡς ἀμαρτησομένων ἔχοντες ἐλπίδας* which is not unlike that of Cicero *de Off.* I. 23: "Ingenii magni est præcipere cogitatione futura, et aliquanto ante constituere quid accidere possit in utramque partem; et quid agendum sit cum quid evenierit, nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit 'non putaram.'"

MR. URBAN, *Hampshire, Jan. 2.*

THE following letter having been lately sent to the editor of one of the London news-papers, it is transcribed for the Gentleman's Magazine, in hopes it may be the more extensively useful. A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

"IT is not without surprise, and with real sorrow, that I lately observed in the — an advertisement, of what I have no doubt is a licentious and obscene publication. I never saw it: but the imitations thrown out by the advertisements were, I suppose, thought sufficient to attract the eye of lewdness, and awaken the curiosity of youth. It is indeed surprising and sorrowful, that, in an age professing the sublime revelation of the Gospel, we should thus openly spread corruption and indecency, when the virtue of the Greek and Roman states would probably have prohibited and abhorred it. What care did they take (in the purer ages of those states) to prevent their youth from being corrupted and enervated by vice? And shall this be our condemnation, that the greater light of *arising purity* is unveiled to us, but that men yet chuse a *darkness* worse than heathen, vainly hoping to cover themselves from the consequences of such perversion?

"Hear the decency of language which Christianity inspired upon obscene and detest-

of those things which are done of them in secret." But if so; if it be an evil thing to let corrupt communication proceed out of the mouth; what shall be said to palliate the diffusing of it in characters that may last long after the publishers may be gone to receive the *recompence for deeds done in the body*? And be it remembered, if we are found transgressors at the bar of Divine Justice, it will be of laws which have been fully known and explained to us here. And shall the paltry gains of these things be put in the balance with the solid comforts that will arise to such as at the close of life have this reflection, that, Not one immoral, one corrupted thought, One word, which dying they might wish to blot,

have they published, to stand forth as a *hand-writing upon the wall* against them.

"Accept this memento (as it is offered) in good-will, from a heart interested in the cause of virtue. AMICUS."

MR. URBAN,

April 14.

ACCORDING to the perceptions of P. Q. your candour has given too much consequence to the emblematical stained glass described vol. LVII. 849. This gentleman's dislike does not proceed, I hope, from the application; at which no sincere friend to our national interests would be displeased. It was never brought forward as an object of great merit or consequence; the principal motive is sufficiently pointed out at the beginning of the introduction. He seems to possess a partial knowledge in the speculative line of coloured glass; and many subjects of the kind may possibly have passed through his hands by the intervention of his friend Sam Paterfon. As an admirer of the art, it would be esteemed a favour if P. Q. would inform me if Mr. P. be still living, and where\*. His trade, it may be presumed, did not advance his fortune; which is no wonder, for many such collectors of curiosities are to be met with on the Continent, whose expectations have been disappointed. Now as P. Q. has brought on the subject, it is natural to imagine him a connoisseur, of which he has given a degree of proof, in saying that the piece in question is the work of a Flemish artist. It is very true; and I shall freely own that it was purchased by me in Flanders, where I procured many others of the sort, which are now in my possession. What could be collected at home were, in general, imper-

\* That this ingenious and worthy, though unfortunate, man is living, our correspondent will be glad to hear. See p. 338. EDIT.

fect, or ill designed; and therefore the superior merit of the foreign masters strengthened my opinion, that the Flemish stainers excelled our English, and that a great many admired remains of this art, now in being with us, are the work of foreigners. Many attempts have been made to recover the ancient method of fluxing glass with superficial and transparent colours, which at this day seems drawing near to its former perfection. An artist in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, I am well assured, bids fair to rival the most illustrious of his predecessors. Q—A.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.  
I BELIEVE I may venture to inform your correspondent B—s—Cl. that Bradshaw's remains were not buried in Wigan church. The Bradshaugh family, late in that neighbourhood, once spelt their name Bradshaw; but I have always heard them mentioned as a loyal family; and I do not believe any of them would have esteemed it an honour to have claimed relationship to the Lord President.

I should imagine the stairs leading to their gallery were originally as at present. Under them, in the family chancel, lie the remains of Sir William Bradshaw, knt. and Mabel his wife, of remarkable memory, with a monument erected to them. Any of your readers, by referring to the Baronetage, will learn something of the penance of Mabel, and the romantic (though true) occurrences that occasioned it. There have been variety of accounts relative to the burial-place of the Lord President, which, however, is certainly not in Wigan church. BENEDICT.

Mr. URBAN, Margate, May 5.  
YOU have remarked, p. 361, that "a dissection at Mr. Cruikshank's, in Windmill-street, is said to have occasioned much speculation." Now, Sir, any of your medical readers may find, in Bonetus's Practical Anatomy, book IV. sect. xi. obs. 7, a full and an accurate description (from Cattierus, obs. 17) of the dissection of an assassin, executed for murder in the year 1630, whose viscera were all reversed, the apex of the heart pointing to the right, and its basis to the left side of the thorax, and the liver occupying, in the abdomen, the place of the stomach and spleen, &c. ROB. ED. HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.  
ST. Owen's (not St. Owen's) Bay is at the West end of the island of Jersey; and that island, being open to the mouth of the British channel, is exposed to the violence of the Westerly winds, and rage of the sea, quite uninterrupted by any other land than the great continent of America. That end of the island is now, however, bounded by a high and steep bluff, or cliff; but, I apprehend, it was not always in that state, but that the sea has made large encroachments thereon, and consequently devoured many acres of lower land, and swallowed up the trees now to be found in the ocean, and for many yards under the sandy desert you mention; for there is not only the finest soil in the island, but many houses, as well as trees, are buried under that desert sand, the chimnies of some of which I have seen. No wonder, therefore, that large trees have been found lying where they originally grew, as mentioned in your News of last month. Why those winds, which cover this fertile, and once most beautiful, part of the island, with sand in these latter ages, escaped so many preceding ones, must be explained by wiser heads than mine; but it is probable the *land's end* of England extended farther than it does at present, or that the islands of Scilly were, in former days, *one single island* of much greater magnitude, and consequently protected the Jersey island from those ravages and devastations it is now seen under\*. In a strong Westerly wind at this day, high as the cliff now is, though much of the loose sand is dispersed over the adjacent country, yet more is supplied even from the margin of the sea. Nor is it possible to stand upon that descent and face a storm, the drift of the sands is so cutting and severe, and, consequently, so changes the surface of the sands, as to expose sometimes the chimnies of houses, which are covered at others. The island of Jersey would afford an Antiquary much matter of attention; there are, I believe, several *Druidical* monuments† to be explored there. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.  
THE Episcopalians of Scotland had, I hoped, consigned the whole charge of their armoury, offensive and defen-

\* Perhaps the islands of Scilly have been cut off from the main land.

† See vol. LVII. p. 700. EDIT.

five, to their apologist, Mr. Gleig: the bolts be fulminated against the Establishment of his country, first in your Miscellany, and afterwards in a pamphlet of no less than one hundred and threescore pages, *inscribed to the English Bench of Bishops*, might surely have sufficed; but, in truth, no such thing: a writer, whom it would be uncandid in me to suppose initiated into the high Catholic school of your correspondent Mr. Berrington, as he comes forward without even the semblance of a signature, now enters the lists, and combats valiantly, not merely for that gewgaw, a mitre, but for those more solid objects of a Churchman's idolatry, "the lands of the Crown." After the indulgence you have given to my former strictures on this species of Dissenters, whose bold, and at the same time futile, pretensions cannot be read by any orthodox member of the religion of Great Britain, as by law established, without the utmost disgust, I will not suffer the letter in p. 319—321 of your last Magazine to pass unnoticed.

The writer begins with speaking of the Scottish Episcopalians as having been under a state of compulsion, in 1688, *to give up their Religion together with their King*. The remainder of his letter is, in great measure, filled with compliments to them on having retained the *former*, but represents them as ready to abandon the *latter*, provided Government will make it worth their while.—These gentlemen have, by their own account, been one hundred years in prevailing on themselves to take the Oaths of Allegiance; they do not yet take them, but give us to understand, in the broadest terms, that, when they do, they shall require to be made equal, if not superior, to the Presbyterian establishment, who have borne the heat and burthen of the day, approving their loyalty to the illustrious Nassau, and his successors. Had the labourers in Scripture, who came in at the eleventh hour of the day, clamourously demanded, from the Lord of the vineyard, the wages due to those who obeyed his summons at the first hour, it is highly probable they would have received from him a severe reprimand instead of a gratuity.

As to the character of King William, the great deliverer of these realms from popery and despotism, I trust that, at a time when this united island is preparing to celebrate the jubilee of the glori-

ous Revolution, it would be wholly superfluous for me to enter on its defence against so shameless a calumniator.

On the allegation, that the Episcopalians of Scotland are favourable to kingly power, I beg leave to observe, that, however partial they may have been to the arbitrary proceedings of the Stuart line, no man, who reasons from facts to consequences, will admit that the limited monarchy established in these realms, or the interests of the House of Brunswick, can gain any additional stability by purchasing the leaders of that sect at the high terms on which they are thus exposing themselves to public sale. If a grateful sense of the benefits which have been continued down to them from the period of King James's dastardly abdication, be included by any rational Divine in his *Chapter of Accidents*, then will I allow it to be asserted, that the Presbyterians of Scotland, whose ministers are in the same breath acknowledged to be men of learning and sober manners, *are loyal by accident only*. But if it appears that they have, as a body, stood faithful to their King and Constitution, both in 1715 and 1745, the supposition, that if they had not had an establishment to secure, they would have raised "not two, but two and twenty rebellions," has no species of induction to support it, but stands amply confuted by the behaviour of the English Presbyterians, who remained loyal in those evil times, though labouring under various and heavy disabilities. The distinction stated between the Nonjuring Episcopalians and those called *Qualified Clergy* makes greatly in favour of the latter: ordained by English Bishops, and not by a set of men whose very pretensions to that rank, equally unsubstantiated by the Law or the Gospel, are a gross insult on the understandings of mankind, they are only in the necessary situation of all dissenters from national establishments, dependent principally on the approbation of their auditors. Nor is there any thing in this circumstance which need so much to gail the high spirit of your correspondent; you, Mr. Urban, could have informed him that, in most great towns of England, especially in the cities of London and Westminster, there are many valuable benefices, occupied by gentlemen of the Established Church, which derive their chief, if not their whole, support from voluntary subscriptions. These alone, unaccompanied by grants "*of crown or waste lands*," have frequently,

frequently, at an earlier period of life, been the sole support of those who have afterwards obtained rich bishopricks, made still more ponderous by their usual accompaniments of *commendams*; and who, like "Jeshurun, waxed fat and kicking," have shewn, by their subsequent conduct, a total forgetfulness of the people, their original feeders — That sects have their use in keeping any establishment from deviating into gross errors, is an assertion I readily subscribe to; but that purpose also would, I apprehend, be fully answered by the *qualified* preachers already mentioned, even though the event be so solemnly deprecates, but which is, in my opinion, devoutly to be wished, a total extinction of this pretended series of bishops should take place in Scotland: so long as they continue to keep up their religious mummary, every stream issuing from so distempered a fountain must necessarily partake of its unwholesomeness.

The Union, in 1707, has established the national Church of Scotland on a basis too firm, I trust, ever to be shaken by that most baleful of all fanaticisms which represents the proud claims of the Hierarchy as founded on divine right. It has often enough been explained, and is now sufficiently understood, that the Apostles visited some churches where a single person, and others in which an assembly of their most respectable elders, presided; as is apparent from a multitude of passages in their Epistles; that they did not, with the rage of modern zeal, disturb either, but gave their approbation to whatever modes of discipline were well administered. Thus far the rational advocates for episcopacy and presbytery are easily reconciled; they begin from the same date, concurring in this one point, though divided as to many others, the discussion of which would be totally foreign to my purpose.

Your correspondent says, the "*tender heart is compelled to sympathize with the sufferings of his Old Family of Kings.*" He afterwards pours forth a chapter of lamentations on the diminished importance of the Church of England prevented from launching forth its censures on those whose doctrines are unconformable. I cannot play the hypocrite so far as to attend him to either of these houses of mourning. The ingenious and acute Voltaire, who, amidst all his skepticism, appears, in some few in-

stances, to have caught a tincture of superstition, recounts, in some part of his Works, the misfortunes which befell the Stuarts through a very long series of years, which he considers as a remarkable instance of fatality. He would have employed his pen in a manner far more worthy of a philosophical historian, had he traced these misfortunes to their real source,—that haughty, that perfidious spirit, transmitted from father to son, and cultivated as the portion of their inheritance. In regard to the English Convocation, the acrimony with which they proceeded against the excellent Bishop Hoadly, for expounding from Scripture an obvious and salutary truth, that "the kingdom of Jesus Christ is not of this world," opened the eyes of the nation to their real views. It required no uncommon discernment to see that if a peer of Parliament was crushed for only discharging his duty in the pulpit, by discussing the nature of church authority, no man could dare to write or reason on that subject; a Protestant Inquisition would immediately have been established. Government laudably interfered, and reduced to moderate dimensions, to a level with the human stature, that image of brass and clay, which was shooting up into an hundred-handed Briareus, armed with scourges of iron, to vex the land.

The seat of Government, whence this writer seems to think it necessary that the whole empire should receive the watch-word of its faith, has derived no mean support from the valour and integrity of those Calvinists whose principle, their railing accuser asserts, is, "*to oppose themselves to authority*." They, in return, look up to that Government for maintenance of their Religion and Laws. Choral music, the pomp of cathedrals, and voluminous rent-roll of wide-extended church possessions, is not theirs: the pall, the crozier, the long trains of vergers, and coaches decorated with mitres, are not to be seen in their places of worship: but their bleak mountains have furnished the state with a multitude of hardy, loyal, and pious citizens; and I trust the day is far, very far distant, when a Protestant Legislature will again subject them to the insatiable rapaciousness of those whole merciless yoke neither they nor their fathers could endure.

Unambitious of vying with our modern Scribes and Pharisees, in that zeal for

for peculiar modes of worship, which they are pleased to term Orthodoxy, I am not over-solicitous for *their* approbation; but should be sorry to fail in so obvious a point of orthodoxy, as admitting that the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland challenges equal respect with the Episcopal Church of England, whether we consider its claims, or the merits on which those claims are founded; a position which cannot consistently be denied by any British subject who is a sound Protestant. I could have silently heard its opponents expound the terms on which they are disposed to vend that Nonjuring system which, to enhance its value, they boast of having preserved inviolate through a whole century. But, when they dare to speak of the National Church as *more sacred* than their own, on which the temperate administration of Mr. Pelham has justly affixed the two-fold brand of Heresy and Rebellion, it is high time for loyal citizens, and real friends of the Reformed Religion, to enter their protest against such gross excesses of virulence and indecency, by whomsoever patronised or fomented.

Yours, &c. L. L.

P. S. *Tuesday, May 6.* Three days are now elapsed since the above was conveyed to your printer. Some daily papers have this morning, with great parade, announced the determination of the Scottish Episcopalians to pray, hereafter, for King George and the present Royal Family. I have read their Manifesto with the scorn it deserves, when compared with the abovementioned prelude; and feel not the smallest inclination to retract a single comma of what I have written.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, April 30.*  
THE expectations of many, that this year 1788, like the former revolutions of 88, would be distinguished by something of more than ordinary importance to Church or State, seem, in some measure, realised.

The Episcopal Church of Scotland was, at the Revolution of 1688, the national or established Church of this kingdom; and as such, its worship and jurisdiction was countenanced by the favour, and supported at the expence, of the State. Shortly after King William and Queen Mary were recognised as sovereigns of this realm, Presbytery was established, and the former Church was reduced to that state in which

Christianity so long flourished in the primitive ages. In the last hundred years she has been, in the words of one of her present dissenters, "under a sort of exile; banished from the countenance of the great, and exposed to the malice of the mean and uncharitable men of this world. She hath been stripped of all her ornaments, and external advantages. Yet mourning in her ruins, she hath still retained her integrity; and, by the wise and good providence of God, what she hath lost in her outward appearance is fully compensated by what she hath gained in the purity of her doctrine, and the decency of her worship," &c.

He must be very ignorant of the History of his country, who does not know the many severe penal laws and statutes made after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which were chiefly levelled at them, and rigorously enforced. Their attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart was preserved inviolated: they considered themselves as in conscience bound to regard the right of the heirs of James II. to the crowns of these realms as sacred and indefeasible. After the conclusion of the rebellion in 1745, (in which, however, comparatively few of their members were engaged, for there were many zealous Presbyterians who embarked in the same cause,) the penal laws were enforced with much rigour for some time. On the accession of his present Majesty, their Church began to emerge from the cloud of darkness and obloquy under which it had long lain. Application was made, privately, and assurances given of their peaceable and quiet demeanour and intentions: and, it being understood, from high authority, that a continuance of dutiful behaviour would insure lenity and indulgence to them, they began to build meeting-houses all over the kingdom; which, since that time, have been as openly frequented as those of any other religious profession.

Another circumstance has lately occurred, that has thrown no small lustre on this Church: I mean, the Consecration of the first Protestant Bishop of America, Dr. Scabury. This has been so fully handled in your Magazine, that I forbear to recount any particulars.

But the great event has now come to

• Skinner [now Bishop of Aberdeen] Sermon on the Duty of a Suffering Church, preached Feb. 9, 1779, being the King's fast, from Jerem. xxix. 7.

pass, which will shew them in a still more advantageous light. "We have been too long," says the Sermon above quoted, "considered as a discontented party . . . kept together by foolish hopes of political changes . . . vain and deceitful expectations, if we were capable of being blinded by them!"—The death of the last heir male of the Stuart family (for Cardinal York is out of the question) has released them from every tie, real or supposed, that could result from their political principles. They consider his present Majesty George III. as the rightful and undoubted sovereign of these kingdoms. And, laying aside every chimerical notion as to the next in succession to the Stuarts, by the Savoy branch, which, I sincerely believe, none of the most bigoted among them ever entertained, they are henceforth to pray for their Sovereign by NAME.

I have procured the inclosed, which was published at Aberdeen, and is to be publicly read in all their congregations:

"INTIMATION to the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

"THE Protestant Bishops in Scotland having met at Aberdeen, on the 24th of April, 1788, to take into their serious consideration the State of the Church under their inspection, did, upon mature deliberation with their Clergy, unanimously agree to comply with and submit to the present Government of this kingdom, as vested in the person of his Majesty King George the Third. They also resolved to testify this compliance by uniformly praying for him by name in their public worship, in hopes of removing all suspicion of disaffection, and of obtaining relief from those penal laws under which this Church has so long suffered. At the same time they think it their duty to declare, that this resolution proceeds from principles purely ecclesiastical; and that they are moved to it by the justest and most satisfying reasons, in discharge of that high trust devolved upon them as their episcopal character; and to promote, as far as they can, the peace and prosperity of that portion of the Christian Church committed to their charge.

"For obtaining of this desirable end, they THEREFORE appoint their Clergy to make public notification to their congregations, upon the eighteenth day of May next, that, upon the following Lord's Day, nominal prayers for the King are to be authoritatively introduced, and afterwards to continue in the religious assemblies of this Episcopal Church: and they beg leave to recommend, as to their Clergy whose obedience they expect, so like-  
GENT. MAG. May, 1788.

wise to all good Christian people under their episcopal care, and do earnestly treat and exhort them in the bowels of Jesus Christ, that they will all cordially receive this determination of their spiritual fathers.

"If any of them wish for farther information on this subject, the Bishops hereby direct them to apply to their respective pastors; and conclude this address with their hearty prayers to, and steadfast dependence upon, their gracious HEAD and MASTER in heaven, that he would be pleased to bless, sanctify, and prosper the pious resolutions and endeavours of his servants upon earth, to the advancement of his glory, the edification of his Church, and the quiet and welfare of the State in all godliness and honesty.

Robert Kilgour, Bishop and Primate.

John Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen.

Andrew Macfarlane, Bp. of Ross and Moray.

Wm. Abernethy Drummond, Bp. of Edinburgh.

John Strachan, Bishop of Brechin."

Thus the name of *Nonjurant*, or *Non-juror*, can no longer belong to the Episcopal Church of Scotland. May not, therefore, every friend to liberty fondly hope, that the wisdom of the Legislature will think it proper to repeal these penal laws, which have now so thoroughly lost their sting; and which, could we suppose any one so depraved as to attempt it, have no force against those who take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty? C. P.

P. S. May 2. A friend at Aberdeen has just sent me "The Aberdeen Journal," in which is a short narrative of this affair, published, I should think, by the Bishops, and which you may subjoin to this.

"On Thursday last, the 24th current, was held, at Aberdeen, a meeting of the Protestant Bishops in Scotland, with representatives from the Clergy of their several dioceses; when, after taking into their serious consideration the state of the Church under their inspection, they unanimously resolved to give an open and public proof of their submission to the present Government, by praying, in express words, for his Majesty King George and the Royal Family, which is to take place in all their chapels on Sunday the 25th of May next; to which day it is deferred, that the Bishops may have time to give proper directions to their Clergy throughout the kingdom for that purpose. Thus an end is put to those unhappy divisions which long distracted this kingdom; and we have the satisfaction to think that many thousands of our countrymen, who have been suspected of disaffection to the present Government, will now be considered as loyal and obedient subjects."

Aberdeen Journal, April 29, 1788.

Re-

*Report of Lieutenant Colonel Stamford to the Prince of Orange, dated Nimeguen, July 1, 1787, which he is ready to attest on Oath. (From the original French, in the Appendix to Mr. Bowdler's Letters, No. III. p. 4—11.)*

[See our Review, p. 427.]

SIR,

YOUR Serene Highness having commanded me to give you a faithful account of what happened to your August Consort, relative to the impediment she suffered in her journey to the Hague, near Schoonhoven, I proceed to give a minute and circumstantial detail of this event, as singular as unexpected. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when her Royal Highness arrived at the banks of the Leek near Schoonhoven. Upon entering the boat to pass this river, we saw the opposite bank lined with a crowd of inhabitants from the town, who waited for our crossing; and Mr. Bentinck informed me, that he observed, at a distance, some soldiers of the *Vry Corps* shutting a bar, through which he supposed we were to pass to Schoonhoven. We agreed that, as it was probable they would ask us who we were, we would tell the truth, flattering ourselves that at her Highness's name they would immediately open the bar. We were not mistaken. When we reached the bar, we saw an Anspectade with three volunteers coming to meet us, to ask us, with an embarrassed air, our names, where we came from, and whither we were going. At the resolute manner in which Mr. Bentinck answered them, and in which I desired them not to make her Highness wait, they returned to make a report to the guard, and shortly after opened the bar to us. We saw, as we entered, the guard under arms, who saluted her Highness in their best manner, and Mr. B. and myself thought ourselves well through this disagreeable way, and drew from it a good omen for the rest of our journey; but we soon found ourselves mistaken.

We had proceeded a full league beyond Schoonhoven, when we perceived ourselves suddenly stopped by a new troop of the *Vry Corps*, whose commander asked us the same questions as at Schoonhoven. We gave the same answers, but met with a very different reception. The officer detached one of his men to inform the commander of the principal troop, who stopped a little way behind, but now came forward,

and told us, that he had orders to let no person pass without an express permission from the commander of the line. "This order (replied Mr. B.) cannot apply to the Princess of Orange, who is here with a very small suite, and you will easily be convinced of it, if you will be so good as to inform your commander of her Royal Highness's arrival." As I thought I perceived that he was at a loss how to act, and I was going to tell him to make haste, we saw a detachment coming up of about 30 horse of the regiment of Hesse Philipstal, which stopped when it had joined the troop of volunteers. The officer we had been talking with left us, and fell into conversation with the *Marschal de Logis*, but they were at too great a distance for us to hear what passed. Their conversation was long; and, growing impatient, I desired Mr. B. to alight, and enquire if there were no officers in this detachment, and, in case there was one, to bring him forward, that we might come to an explanation with him. Mr. B. concurred with me in opinion, and joined the troop. At the same time I got out of our carriage, to inform her Royal Highness of what was doing, when I saw myself suddenly stopped by one of the volunteers, who, presenting his piece to me, ordered me to stay where I was. "Friend (said I) you know not what you are doing, you do not understand your profession; I mean only to tell the Princess, who is in this coach, the reason of our waiting here so long." I was going forward, but he stopped me a second time, crying, that he should positively oppose me. I was obliged to submit, and got into the chaise again, provoked at the fellow's behaviour, and was putting in their places a pair of pistols: "What have you there?" said the man. "Have you never seen a pair of pistols? (said I); I assure you they are charged." He asked no more questions; and, a moment after, I saw Mr. B. arrive with the officer who commanded the detachment, who was, I know not why, behind his troop. I desired the officer to go with us to the Princess's coach, and he himself repeated the order which, he said, had been given him by General Van Ryssel, commander of the line. Her Highness desired him to send a messenger express to that General, to inform him of her arrival, adding, that she was persuaded he would give no obstruction to our route. He consented with some difficulty,



culty, but absolutely refused Mr. B.'s offer to send off the express in one of our chaises, and to accompany it, in order to hasten its return. All that we could obtain of this officer, worthy by his rough manners to serve in the Vry Corps, was to permit Mr. B. to write some lines to Gen. Van Ryssel, with which he sent a horseman of his company.

I next observed, that, as it was but three leagues from the place where we were to Van Ryssel's quarters, it was not proper to keep the Princess waiting in the middle of the road till the return of the express, and I desired the officer to conduct us to some place in the neighbourhood, where her Royal Highness might be more at her ease. To this he consented, and we prepared for our departure. Part of the cavalry and the volunteers went behind the carriage, making such a noise as I suppose highwaymen would do upon a good prize. I could not observe the least discipline or subordination in this whole troop, except what was shewn by the lieutenant of horse to the officer of the volunteers; he never spoke to him but with his hat in his hand, and we saw plainly that he depended on him for his orders, though the latter was not at all depended on by his miserable troop. They placed themselves behind and before the carriage just as they thought fit. In this confusion one of the Princess's coach-horses took fright, and I expected every moment they would overset the coach in one of the dykes on each side of the road. Mr. B. and I leaped out of the carriage to assist, but the Vry Corps had the insolence to hinder us. Meanwhile the Princess's servants disengaged the horses from the traces, and we set off, conducted like prisoners, we knew not where. On the road, we learnt that they were carrying us to a place called the *Goverwelle Slays*, where we arrived at seven o'clock in the evening. The Princess and her suite were conducted to the quarters of the commander of the Vry Corps, who was absent. The volunteer officers of the troops that convoyed us carried us all together into the same room, and her Royal Highness's attendants into another adjoining. They placed centinels at all the doors, and took the most ridiculous precautions, so far as to cause three soldiers, with their swords drawn, to accompany one of her Highness's waiting-maids, who had occasion to go to a place, whi-

ther, probably, no woman was ever so escorted. The officer who conducted us was, however, polite after his fashion. He stayed, at first, with his sword drawn in the Princess's chamber; but some of her Highness's attendants having observed to him that this was not at all proper, he made no difficulty of putting it up again into his scabbard. He carried his politeness so far as to offer her Royal Highness and her suite wine and beer, and even pipes and tobacco, sitting cross-legged by her side. Her Highness readily forgave him this want of respect, plainly seeing that he was a good kind of brute, whom chance had made, from a shoemaker or a taylor, captain of the Vry Corps.

After some hours, her Highness received a visit from the commissioners of the States of Holland residing at Woerden. Her suite went into the next room; but I must observe, that, during the conversation these gentlemen held with her Highness, they kept the officer of the Vry Corps constantly in the room, whence I conclude that they considered her as their prisoner. They began by asking her Highness the motive of her journey, and if she meant to go to the Hague. She satisfied their enquiries, and did not conceal from them her surprise at what had happened. They then made their excuses, and endeavoured to palliate their conduct, concluding with telling her, that they had been obliged to keep to their orders, which were extremely strict; that they had dispatched an express to the States, to inform them of what had happened, and to get their farther orders; that, till the return of the express, it was impossible for them to let her proceed on her journey; and that they desired her to choose some neighbouring town to pass the night in. They proposed to her Woerden or Schoonhoven. She had at first proposed Gouda, which was nearest; but as they made many difficulties, and were apprehensive of an insurrection, she did not insist on it, in order to prove the sincerity of the assurances which she had given them. She had also thought of returning back to Leerdam, but the difficulty of getting horses made her determine for Schoonhoven, whither two of the commissioners accompanied her with an escort of horse.

It was about midnight when we arrived there. Her Royal Highness wrote immediately to the Grand Pensioner and the

the Secretary, and having in vain waited all the 29th for an answer from the States of Holland, not only to her letters, but also to the express from the commissioners, she thought it was most advisable to return to Nimeguen. At four in the morning she quitted Schoonhoven, after having quietly passed 36 hours there without attempting to surmount the obstacles raised to her departure; because, as her intentions were laudable, she had nothing to reproach herself with, and feared nothing, but was perfectly resigned to all that could happen to her. Her Highness received at last from the States the answer so long expected, at the moment we were about to cross the Lack; and you know, Sir, that the contents of these letters were not such as to induce her Royal Highness to stay any longer in the territory of Holland. During our stay at Schoonhoven, we heard that the Rhingrave had spread a report that the Prince was marching with a body of 10 or 12,000 men to this town, and had sent before a detachment of hussars, under pretence of coming to her relief, but that the magistrates had refused them entrance, saying, that he would be answerable for the tranquillity of the town. A pleasant idea, to make people believe that your Serene Highness was marching with an army, of which your August Consort formed the advanced guard. I have the honour, &c.

*Letters to the People of Great Britain,  
on the Cultivation of their National  
History.*

#### LETTER IV.

IN considering the next part of our plan, namely, wherein the neglect of our history chiefly lies, it will be proper to point out, *first*, the period of our history which has been least illustrated; and, *secondly*, the particular provinces of historical research, which have been least cultivated among us.

The period of our history which has been least illustrated, strikes at once, as being that preceding the Norman conquest. It is indeed a mortifying reflection, that Englishmen should think the History of their own ancestors of no moment, in comparison with that of the Norman princes and their followers, who settled in this country; should seem to think England of no account till it became a prey to Norman ravagers. Perhaps it may be said, that the want of materials for our history, pre-

ceding the Conquest, is a sufficient excuse for our neglect of that period. Certain it is, that these materials are not large, being almost confined to the Saxon Chronicles above-mentioned; while, after the Norman settlement, our numerous historians, chiefly of Norman race, or under Norman patronage, throw a blaze of light around them, which renders even minute parts of our history conspicuous. But the attachment of these writers to the Normans made them pass the more ancient history of England with an invidious parsimony, while they regaled us with every incident of Norman times in full display. This partiality of our original writers has affected our antiquaries and historiographers, who, instead of running counter, as they ought, to this disposition, have been drawn into its vortex. Yet it is certainly a matter of the easiest conception, and most palpable truth, that the most obscure period of our history was exactly that which required the most illustration. So that our Antiquaries, who have confined what little researches they have made to the Norman and later periods of our history, have acted in diametrical opposition to their duty, both as patriots and as antiquaries.

Another reason for neglecting the earlier parts of our history is, the difficulty arising from the heptarchic division. It is certainly a matter of some difficulty to give a clear history of six or seven small kingdoms; but, as the Greek proverb bears, *all excellent things are difficult*; and the greater the difficulty, there is the more merit in good execution. All modern kingdoms present the same difficulty, in their early history, and generally to a far later period than England: but their antiquaries have only been excited, by this difficulty, to exert the greater accuracy and care. Our heptarchic history is not only totally neglected; but our writers think proper to apologize for their own indolence, by informing us that it is not worth writing. Mr. Hume, sensible of the great carelessness with which he had sketched this part of English history, quotes Milton, as saying, that the wars of the heptarchic states are not more important than those of crows and kites. But this is like the rest of Mr. Hume's quotations, for Milton, in that passage, speaks not of heptarchic wars, but of a paltry squabble between two noblemen of that time. Take

his own words, p. 183, *edn.* 1671, 4to, of his *History of England*: "The same day Ethelmund at Kinneresford, passing over with the Worcestershire men, was met by Wenllan, another nobleman, with those of Wiltshire, between whom happened a great fray, wherein the Wiltshire men overcame, but both dukes were slain, no reason of thir quarrel writ'n; such bickerrings to recount, met oft'n in these our writers, what more worth is it than to chronicle the wars of kites, or crows, flocking and fighting in the air?" The fact is, that the smallest of the heptarchic kingdoms was superior in size and power to any one of the heroic kingdoms of Greece, whose history we read with so much attention; and the whole Grecian story, till the period of Alexander, is not in itself more important or interesting than our heptarchic. The genius of the authors makes all the difference; and this genius, it is hoped, will not always be wanting in ours. Those, who think history becomes important in proportion to the size of the country concerned, should confine themselves to study the Asiatic empires, and leave real history to those who know its nature. It is in minute history that we find that picture of human society which most interests the philosopher.

It is suspected that a third reason why the period preceding the Conquest, by far the most important of our history, is neglected, originates from the writings of an English philosopher, Lord Bolingbroke. In his *Letters on History*, this writer considers the early history of any country as quite useless, and regards the modern part, beginning at the Emperor Charles V. as alone worth study. This superficial opinion, of a once fashionable author, had perhaps great weight with those who knew not that it is impossible to have any real knowledge of the modern history of any country without beginning the study at its fountains, in ancient events and manners. One might as well think of building a house by beginning at the garrets. Nay more, the foundation is not only to be begun at the proper place; but, as every part of the superstructure ultimately rests upon the foundation, this radical part must be examined with far more care and attention than any of the rest. Mr. Hume began his history with the Stuarts, and so wrote backwards. The consequence is, that he has quite mistaken the most

glaring features of our constitution, and carried the despotism of the Stuarts along with him through all our history. Nor can any problem in mathematics be more certain than that it is impossible either to write or read history properly by retrogression. The knowledge of the ancient part is not only necessary in itself, but necessary to understand the modern. To a philosopher, the ancient part is the most interesting, from the strong and uncommon views of human nature to be found in it. Nay, to a common reader it must be the most interesting, from the greatness and singularity of its events. In early history alone are found those great incidents, and total revolutions, which elevate and surprize. The modern history of Europe consists merely of wars which end in nothing, and in the filthy chicanery of politics, so disgusting to every ingenious mind. Since the eleventh century, the several kingdoms and states of Europe remain almost the same; and any radical revolutions which have happened might be comprized in a few pages. The period of great events begins at the fall of the Roman empire, and lasts till the eleventh century.

The *History of England*, excluding that of the Romans in Britain, falls into two periods; from the arrival of the Saxons to the Conquest; and from the Conquest till now. Each period contains about seven centuries. In Greek or Roman history, either period would occupy much about the same room. But the proportion in ours is, that the former part fills half a volume; the latter, seven volumes and a half! In Mezeray, the part of French history preceding the year 1066 fills two volumes and a half; that succeeding, four volumes and a half. This latter proportion is superior to ours; and we might at least allot two volumes out of eight for the period preceding the Conquest. As it is, every one may judge that the former period of our history must be miserably abridged indeed; and it is much to be wished that some able writer would give us an history of England preceding the Conquest, at due length. Materials he will find not wanting, if he brings industry to discover and to use them.

PHILISTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxf.* — *Call. Apr.* 18.  
 AS your Magazine is the best channel to convey information, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines,

lices, and I do not doubt but the greater part of your readers will congratulate themselves upon receiving a piece of literary intelligence. A gentleman of this university, already well known, at least to a few, for his assiduity and uncommon application in classical learning, has now some thoughts of compiling an universal index to all the Greek classics. This intention he has communicated but to a few; but, as soon as he has finished a laborious work which at present employs his time, and which is expected with great impatience by his friends and the publick, I make no doubt but he will make his design known, and, by publishing proposals, acquaint the friends of literature with the measures which he means to pursue, and with the whole extent of the undertaking. It is unnecessary, and indeed it would be impertinence, to say any thing concerning the utility of such work, but it must be the labour not of months, but of years.—I have only to wish, that his plan, whenever it is made public, may meet with the approbation of the learned, and find support and encouragement among the friends of literature and merit. I hope the information which I have communicated to you will be received with pleasure by your readers; and that those from whom patronage can be claimed, communications obtained, and encouragement granted, will not hesitate to protect and support an undertaking which nothing but labour and industry can accomplish, and which ought to be as warmly embraced by the opulent, the great, and powerful, as by him whose wishes are good, but whose influence among thousands is small and circumscribed.

W.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD PARSONAGE-HOUSE AT BEXLEY IN KENT;

From THORPE'S *CUSTOMABLE ROSSNER*.  
With Two Views, copied by Permission  
from that valuable Work.

**T**HE parsonage-house stood opposite the upper gates of the church-yard; and was one of the most ancient edifices of the kind in this diocese. It doth not appear when it was erected; but, from the form and stile of its architecture, was judged to have been in or about the time of Edward IV. It was built chiefly with chestnut, and consisted of many strong punctures with diagonal pieces of timber, and plastered between.

In front there was a porch, which had a large door with a wicket, which opened to a court or small square. The principal entrance to the house was by an ancient door in the left wing to a cloister-like passage with strong perpendicular open bars, which led to the hall, &c. and over the passage was a gallery leading to the best, or what was called the *painted chamber*, from the ceiling ornamented with stars. The door in the right wing led to the brewhouse, washhouse, and other offices. The girders or main beams of the house were very large; and some of them had an astragal and hollow, clumsily worked with the chisel and gouge, by way of ornament, small planes not being in use at that time; and the gable-ends of the house and porch were likewise ornamented with carved Gothic cornices of oak or chestnut. A sash-window had been added to the parlour in the left wing fronting the church.

Having been many years occupied by poor families, and becoming ruinous, it was taken down by the present impropriatrix, in the year 1776; since which time no other has been erected.

The two views here exhibited [Plates I. and II.] were drawn in 1767.

From the same publication we shall extract part of a letter from an ingenious naturalist to Mr. Thorpe on the subject of the two shells in our last month's plate (see p. 321.)

*"Dartford, Oct. 4, 1786.*

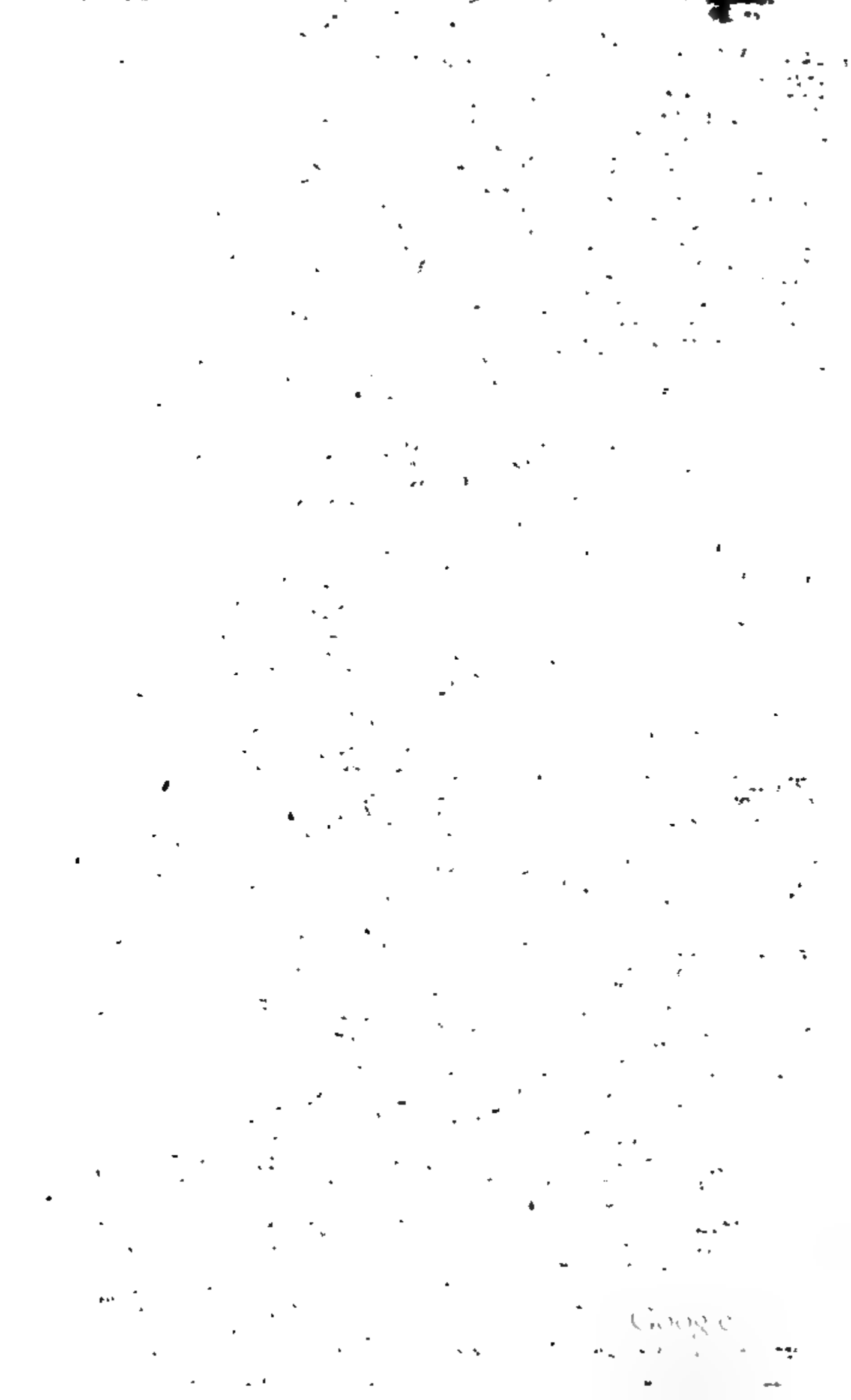
"If you recollect, I mentioned my finding two kinds of turbines on the other side of the hill farther on the Betham-road, just descending from the top. I have sketched them here for your inspection. I have not duplicates of both, or would have presented them to you; that which I have sent for your acceptance is rather smaller than that which remains with me; the other I may get for you one time or other. I have had several, and have given many away. N° 2. I seldom have seen larger, but many less; I may say the same of N° 1. The mouths of every one I have met with have been broken, and the apex not perfect by two or three spires for the most part. I compare N° 1. with the turbo terebra of Linnæus, p. 1239, N° 645, which you may see a figure of in Lister, *Conch.* plate 191, N° 56, and in his *Conch. Angl.* t. III. f. 8; also in Penn. Br. Zool. vol. IV. p. 130, N° 113.

"N° 2. seems to be figured in Lister, *Conch.* plate 122, N° 12, called by him *buccinum fucum, nodosus stria distinctum*; though in some parts it more resembles N°

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1  
(18/18/18)

North & West Lane of Chantry House  
taken in 1907.









so. of the same plate, called by that author *buccinum fuscum, primis orbitibus muricatum, ceterum striis nodosis exasperatum*; or, to say more properly, it rather hangs between these two, as if an intermediate species.

"I remain, dear Sir, your very humble servant,  
JOHN LATHAM."

*Thoughts on the ABOLITION of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, considered chiefly in a prudential and political View.*

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

AS a lover of his country, and a friend to its political and commercial interests, a patriotic citizen might be prompted to apologize, on the grounds of national expediency, for the continuance of a traffick in the human species: but as a citizen of the world, and a friend to the collective body of mankind, he might be induced to hesitate, should the signature of his approbation be required. Were we to examine the subject of the African commerce as an advocate for the cause of humanity, and for the natural rights of human kind, without any regard to the condition of rival states, we might be induced to mingle with the general voice, and exclaim against the inhumanity of such a traffick: but when the subject is considered in a political view, when we reflect on the situation of contending powers, aspiring to superiority in wealth, in commerce, and in greatness, we are induced to frame our judgement on the maxims of political prudence, and on the views of national expediency. Though the actions of individuals in private life should be governed uniformly by the principles of morality, the jarring interests of rival communities may render it inexpedient and even dangerous, on some occasions, to adhere invariably to this rule of conduct in the government of nations. Self-preservation is the primary law of nations, as well as nature; and, in the present state of things, the rigid maxims of morality, under the most virtuous administration, may sometimes be sacrificed to the claims of national policy and the public good. The lovers of justice and humanity may deplore the necessity of those occasional deviations from moral rectitude; but, in the present situation of human affairs, there is no alternative. The most virtuous statesman, when reduced to the necessity of temporizing, must accommodate his measures to the circumstances of the times; and, on certain emergen-

cies, he may find it indispensably necessary to follow the dictates of policy rather than of conscience. The scrupulous moralist, and the rigid devotee, may object to these sentiments, as incompatible with the refined morality of the Gospel; but, since it falls not within the compass of my plan to engage in a discussion of this nature, I shall dismiss this part of the subject as soon as possible. Whilst the encroachments of ambition, the jealousy of power, and the discordant interests of nations, shall continue, the pacific and humane maxims of Christianity, so well adapted to the regulation of private life, can never be reconciled with some of the fundamental and leading principles of civil policy. Such has been the depravity of man in all ages, and such the condition of human affairs, that the most virtuous statesman could never regulate his political conduct by principles analogous to those which peculiarly characterize the Gospel: on the contrary, the measures of the best administrations have proceeded on the grounds of necessity, of interest, and of prudence, have been adjusted to the circumstances of the times, and have fluctuated with the conduct and situation of surrounding powers. When sufficient barriers shall have been erected against the encroachments and disorders of the passions, by exalting human nature from imperfection to undeviating rectitude, the government of empires and the morality of the Gospel will be every where the same; but till the establishment of such a visionary system, which never yet existed but in the productions of poetic genius, or in the disordered imagination of fanatics, the tide of human affairs, moved and directed by the passions, the interests, and the prejudices of mankind, will continue to flow in its ancient and accustomed channels. The agreeable fiction of a Golden Age, adorned with the beauties of poetical description, may charm the admirers of polite literature; and the captivating era of a Millennium, celebrated in the traditions of theology, may delight the fancy of a pious devotee: but the philosopher, judging of the future by the experience of the past, discovers, in the revolutions and events of history, a continuation of similar causes and effects, the continuity of a system, variously compounded, and infinitely diversified, by gradations of excellence, imperfection, and depravity. If the refined morality of the Gospel

were rigidly adhered to in the politics of any single independent community, the annihilation of its political independence would be the speedy and inevitable consequence. These remarks, Mr. Urban, are not intended to depreciate the excellence of the Gospel; on the contrary, the writer holds Christianity in high estimation, and deems it of infinite importance to mankind: but, in the present state of things, it may, for the reasons above enumerated, be thought inadmissible, as a fixed invariable rule of conduct, in the public administration of affairs, the point for which he is now contending. The object of the numerous petitions now presenting to Parliament, though founded in humanity, seems destitute of political wisdom and expediency. Humanity without judgment, like wit without discretion, slides without difficulty into extravagance and caprice; and being directed to no purpose of utility, by rational principles, may be either inconvenient or beneficial in its consequences. Though disappointed in the grand object of its hopes, the abolition of the Slave-trade, humanity, on the present occasion, by conducting the attention of the legislature to the subject, may prove the casual instrument of a judicious and permanent reform in this branch of our national commerce, which is all that can be reasonably expected. If all the maritime powers of Europe, together with the United States of America, would concur with the legislature of Great Britain in a plan for the suppression of the Slave-trade, every objection of a political and prudential nature, might soon be obviated: but to relinquish a lucrative and important branch of commerce previous to the adoption of such a measure, a commerce which our rivals on the continent would seize with avidity, and prosecute to themselves with double advantage, is a fallacy in government which no enlightened administration can adopt. What should we think of a minister so destitute of political wisdom as to advance the prosperity of the ambitious and potent enemies of his country, by resigning into their hands a branch of national commerce? This would resemble the folly of presenting an enemy with arms, that would be finally employed against ourselves. E-motions of distinction by her execrations and tears, humanity has been proud to weep over the fate of the unfortunate African, torn from his native country

and his friends, and has expatiated on the imaginary anguish of his feelings in the mingled strains of indignation and of pity. Those exaggerated pictures of distress, which eloquence and fancy have united to embellish, are adapted to excite the abhorrence, and to move the compassion, of the credulous and uninforme. To mitigate the violence of prejudice on this head, which these ingenious but exaggerated representations have produced, I shall beg leave to cite a passage from a Voyage to the Coast of Guinea, undertaken by a surgeon in the royal navy, the circumstances of which, as the author informs us, were related from his own knowledge and personal observation. "The bulk of them," says he (meaning the slaves for sale), "are from the interior parts of the country, and are stupid in proportion to their distance from the converse of the coast Negroes; would eat all day, if victuals were set before them, and, if not, would utter no complaint; part without tears from their wives, their children, and their country, and are more affected with pain than with death." Had not the errors of humanity been excited to some proportion of respect, rather than contempt, we might have been prompted to expatiate on the weakness of those visionary lamentations which the enthusiasm of benevolence has diffused through the nation; but the genius of humanity, even in the garb of weakness, appears with an aspect so gracious and so amiable, that the poignancy of censure is disarmed. The condition of the Negroes in the British Plantations, and the inhumanity of their masters, have been painted also in the darkest colours that fancy, or eloquence, or pathos, can display. Such representations are adapted rather to move the passions of the vulgar, than to convince the judgement of the cautious and unprejudiced; and may rather be considered as relations of exaggerated facts, than details of historical veracity. Where the influence of humanity is insufficient, or where the motives of religion are not attended to, the force of personal interest, where the object is immediately in view, will generally be found sufficient to obtain the attendant, and to prevent the exercise of any cruelty or oppression that may terminate to the prejudice of ourselves. Such is the condition of the Negro, that, whether he continues in his native country, or is transported thence to some distant region, he is destined to be a

serv. That part of Africa, which is known by the general name of Guinea, is divided into many small communities, each of which is governed by a petty tyrant of its own, no less despotic among his people, than the Grand-Signior or the Great Mogul. Prompted by interest to preserve his being, and by common humanity to treat him with some degree of lenity, the condition of the Negro is perhaps more tolerable under the servitude of his foreign masters, than under the yoke of his native tyrants; despotism being found the most absolute and oppressive, where the limits of territorial jurisdiction are the most confined. We are told by a reputable and well-informed Author of the present day, "That the most civilized Negroes reflect with horror on their savage condition, and do not easily forgive the reproach of having been born in Africa, and of ever having lived in a state that nature intended for them, unless some compliment be added on their improvements." To reprobate the commerce of the Europeans on the coast of Africa, as the primary source of war and depredation among the natives of that barbarous region, betrays the grossest ignorance of the history of our species, in the unculivated periods of society. From the frequent causes of animosity which arise among a barbarous people, that extensive region, peopled by hostile nations of savages, must have been always in a state of warfare. War is a necessary consequence of human depravity, a calamity with which human nature has been afflicted in all ages, and in every gradation of society. Among civilized communities, war is a consequence of policy or ambition, the severities of which are alleviated by the genius of humanity; but among savage nations, war is an operation of the most turbulent and destructive passions. Animated by rage, by animosity, and by revenge, neither the aged nor the innocent is spared; the infant upon the breast, no less than the warrior in the forest, becomes the victim of their fury. Such is the state of nature, which some dreamers in philosophy, blinded by the prejudice of reason, have celebrated as the most virtuous and the most happy. Prejudice, co-operating with native obstinacy of temper, and nourished by the vanity of being distinguished, closes every avenue to conviction; and the bigot in philosophy, like the zealot in religion, or the partizan in politics, continues to be the advocate of his favourite system, in de-

GEN. MAG. May, 1780.

fiance of reason, evidence, and common sense. By presenting to the natives an object of traffick in their countrymen, the commerce of the Europeans on the coast of Africa, though confessedly the most exceptionable now practised by mankind, has rendered their domestic wars less barbarous and sanguinary; and has changed the character of the natives from fierce barbarity and implacable revenge, into that of fraud and selfishness, cunning and precaution. The manumission of the Negroes in the British plantations, for which a subscription has been opened in the metropolis, is one of the most extravagant projects that fully ever devised; and may serve to evince, that when humanity is abandoned by good sense, in the epidemic fever of benevolence, its exertions become absurd and visionary. When we consider the magnitude of the object, we are convinced of its being impracticable, and when we reflect on the disorders that might arise from the execution of such a plan, we are astonished at the inconsiderate ignorance of those with whom it originated. A numerous body of men, destitute of property, and awed by servitude and dependance, set free from the shackles of restraint, becoming insolent from independence, and daring from the strength and superiority of its numbers, would be ready for the commission of the most flagrant enormities. The passions of a multitude, depressed by poverty, and overawed by fear, are like the waters of a torrent confined within their banks, ever ready to burst forth on the first occasion that presents itself. Here the imagination might expatiate, without departing from the range of probability, on the scenes of blood, of rapine, and of personal violence, that might follow the enfranchisement of a numerous and desperate banditti: but since humanity refuses to proceed in the detail, we shall drop the scenery of this ideal tragedy. When liberality becomes the fashion of the day, it is of no importance to the crowd of imitators, to what object the expression is applied, or for what purpose their bounty is to be employed; they will run with the current, whether it flows in the channel of reason or absurdity. Such is the prevalence of popular delusion!

Cumberland, May 5.

POLINUS

MR. URBAN,

I N your last Magazine you have given us a very imperfect account of a book, in which your own way, the *Dissertation*

on the *Parian Chronicle*, which surely deserves a far more particular review than you have given it. I have always had a veneration for that ancient inscription, but I am sorry to find its authenticity now called in question; and I should be glad to see what could be advanced in favour of the marbles. Nevertheless, I must ingenuously confess, that this late publication appears to me a very ingenious, acute, and learned piece of criticism, written with great modesty and candour, and affording much more entertainment than I expected on so dry and barren a subject. Though I am no well-wisher to the success of this new hypothesis in general, as it gives us an unfavourable opinion of mankind, I could not forbear paying this impartial tribute to the merit of the anonymous author.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

We have just received the following Advertisement from Paris, which we insert as a curiosity:

*Par permission du Roi & de Monsieur le Lieutenant-Général de Police.*

A V I S.

**LE PETIT HOMME DE LA FORÊT NOIRE.**

Malgré sa petite structure,  
Ce Nain n'a pas à se plaindre des soins  
De la bienfaisante nature,  
Son esprit a le plus, & son corps a le moins.

Le Sieur ARXHEIL a vingt huit pouces justes de haut; ce n'est point de ces êtres difformes, qui révoltent le Public, en trompant sa curiosité.

Toutes les parties de son corps sont dans les plus justes proportions.

Il parle très bien François, Italien, & Allemand; il répond à toutes les questions sur la Géographie.

Il fait adroitement des Tours de Physique & l'exercice Militaire.

*De prix des Places est de 24 sols.*

On pourra le voir tous les jours au Palais Royal, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures, & depuis quatre heures du soir jusqu'à neuf heures.

Les Personnes qui désireront le voir chez elles le feront avertir, quand elles le jugeront à propos.

*Short Sketch of the Life of JOHN MOLE, of Nacton, near Ipswich, Author of the Book entitled, "A SYSTEM of ALGEBRA," lately published.*

**I**T is astonishing to what perfection in any science a man may attain by intense application, when the principles or rules are stamped upon the soul or mind

at its make; as a proof of which the above person, amongst many others in the world, is a striking instance. He was born at Old Newton, near Stowmarket in the said county, in the year 1743. When he was very young he lost his father, and had never any other education than what his mother was able to give, in teaching him the alphabet, and to read short sentences. He followed the business of an husbandman, and nothing remarkable occurred till he was 17, when some carpenters being at work at his master's, one of his fellow-servants observed to him that a certain number of tiles, at twopence halfpenny each, would come to so much money. Mole thought he was wrong, and in a few minutes told him the exact sum, to the astonishment of all the workmen present. One question naturally giving rise to another, he was asked how many pounds there are in a million of farthings, which he solved in about half an hour. This appeared more extraordinary than the former, as he had no other knowledge of figures than what he collected by enquiry what such and such a number stood for, and in this manner he became gradually acquainted with numeration. Some time afterwards he was asked how many quarters of inches there were in one foot; this he soon told; also how many there were in 10,000 solid feet, and likewise how many farthings there were in a million of moidores. Mole then applied to Mr. Garrard, of Nacton, to teach him multiplication, when he was told that multiplication was an improper part of arithmetic to begin with, as he did not know Addition, which was really the case. He however shewed him how to multiply 12 by 12 the long way, making two lines of the product, and after that how to add them together. This was all he learnt the first time of trial. The next day Mr. Garrard shewed him two or three small sums more, when on the fifth day, Mole produced the moments in the date of the year by Multiplication. He was after this advised to study books of arithmetic; but there being a great many words in these books which he could not articulate, he used to write them down, and get persons to pronounce them for him. The figures he found less difficult, and could improve himself in them without assistance. In the first year (besides learning to write a little) he made himself acquainted with Reduction, and acquired a tolerable notion of the Rule of Three. Thence he thought great

great acquisitions, for it may reasonably be supposed that his views were at first very contracted. However, on further progress, he perceived there was more to be done than he expected: he found by books that persons must be acquainted with Algebra, before they can perfectly understand the solutions to questions, in which the extraction of roots is required. This led him on to Algebra. What proficiency he has made in it, is submitted to the judgement of those learned in that useful science, who may be inclined to peruse his publication, which is intended as an introduction to Algebra, wherein a beginner may learn with little trouble, he having taken the more pains, that learners may have the less. He says, he has often been pleased with the improvement he made in an evening; but the next morning, on examination, he had the mortification to find it of little avail, and with chagrin has felt the aptness of Pope's remarks:

*In human works, though labour'd as with  
pain, [gain.*

*A thousand movements: scarce one purpose*

A few days since he was in London for the first time, and was introduced by P. B. Brooke, Esq; of Næstun, to the Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Walpole, and was highly pleased with the manner of his reception. But nothing in that city struck his attention so much as the height of the houses. He has for some years kept a school in the above village; at his leisure hours he now studies astronomy, and his demeanor is as humble as his situation in life.

April 26, 1788.

Mr. URBAN.

**May 1.**

WHEN I wrote the letters in p. 297, I had not seen your February Magazine, nor of course the "original letter on the salmon fishery on the Tweed," which you have therein given to the publick; I agree however with the opinion of the writer of that letter, when he says, "the gillies are the salmon fry, and therefore of the same species;" but I do not admit, that their growth is so quick as that gentleman represents, when he says, "that the smouts or smelts, which are about four inches in length, when they leave the river in the spring, return in the month of June as gillies, 12, 14, or 16 inches long;" and also, "that those gillies return from the sea well-grown salmon;" for in this river we have gillies, which appear in July or August, and measure from two to three feet, and weigh from five to eight pounds.

I am therefore rather inclined to think, that the increase of their size is not so very rapid, as is set forth in that letter to J. C. Esq; London; but rather that the fry of last season, which were four inches long when they went to the sea, return this season of the size of 12, 14, or 16 inches, and will the next season return gillies, of the size of two or three feet long, and of the weight I have mentioned, and that the year thereafter they may reach what he calls well-grown salmon.

It is not, however, my purpose to discourage enquiries by entering into controversy; on the contrary, I wish to promote them on a subject which merits a much greater degree of attention than has hitherto been paid to it; and I hope I have, in my former letters, said enough to attract the notice of the naturalists, who are unquestionably the fittest persons to follow out this important investigation. "Do the parr become salmon?"

I have already said, it is asserted by some, that the parr are all males, and the fry are all females, and that the first are caught without any restraint, but that there is a law forbidding the destruction of the latter: if, therefore, the parr are males, and they are caught without restraint, and the fry are females, and are defended by a law for their preservation, it must necessarily follow, that the number of female well-grown salmon will exceed that of the males; but is it so? I am informed it is really a matter of fact, that on this river a much greater proportion of females are taken than of males; from my own observation I should be inclined to think three females to one male, some have called it five to one, and others have even gone so far as to say ten to one.

I am sorry that my absence from home this year, during the greatest part of the fishing season, has prevented me from making an accurate comparison on this point at my own fishery; but I promise you I will give attention to it, and communicate the result of my observations in future, through the channel of your Magazine; but in the mean time permit me to entreat, that your readers, who are dispersed far and wide, and have opportunities of making similar observations, may aid my pursuits, by communicating also to you their remarks on the numbers of males and females.

People, who are accustomed to view salmon, can discover the difference of the sex at first sight, by the head of the *he-fish*

*fish* being much larger than that of the *fly fish*, and when full-grown they have a knob on the point of the lower jaw; from this circumstance, information may be procured with great accuracy from the renters of great fisheries, from the superintendants of fish markets, and from fishmongers: it is indeed true, that those classes of men may not give themselves any trouble, either in making observations or in publishing them; but I have pointed them out as proper sources for the curious investigator to draw information from, and then he can make the comparison.

I will conclude this my third letter by saying, that it appears to me highly important and interesting to ascertain the point—*Do parr grow to salmon?* And that in order to solve that question, it is necessary to determine if *they* are all males, and if the *fry* are all females; and, lastly, what is the proportion between the male and female well grown salmon, which of them exceed in numbers? By giving this an early insertion you will oblige

Your humble servant,

GLOTIANUS.

*From the banks of the Glota,  
or Clyde, May 15, 1788.*

MR. URBAN,

May 9.

THE Pair of the Clyde seems clearly to me to be the same fish with the Samlet of the Wye, and the Samson of the Severn. Of this I am persuaded, not only because they perfectly resemble each other in shape and colour, but because the same absurd notion vulgarly prevails concerning them, "that they are only found of the male sex."

That they are neither the fry of the salmon, nor an abortive production of that fish, which *does not breed*, I think Mr. Pennant has clearly proved in his *British Zoology*; and, to what that gentleman has advanced on the subject, I beg leave to add the following fact, which was communicated to me by a very acute and judicious naturalist, the Rev. Hugh Davies, late vicar of Beaumaris, Anglesey, now vicar of Aber, in Carnarvonshire.

A small stream falls perpendicularly from a rock about two miles above the village of Aber aforesaid; the height of the fall is said to be 300 feet; and, if I may trust my eye, I believe it is not exaggerated. Above this fall, the fishes called Parr, Samlet, or Samson, are very numerous. It is said that a salmon will surmount a cascade of 100 or even 20,

feet; but can he be supposed to throw himself up a rock of so prodigious a height? In fact, no salmon was ever seen above this cataract; consequently, the Parrs or Samsons, which are extremely numerous, and constantly breed there, cannot be either the *abortive* or *male* offspring of that fish.

I talked lately with a very old and experienced fisherman, who lives by catching fish in the Severn, and he entirely reprobated the notion of the Samson's being a young salmon. However, if a doubt of it can reasonably be entertained, I perfectly agree with your correspondent Glotianus, that the catching them ought to be prohibited under the severest penalties; especially in Scotland, where so much damage must be sustained, both by individuals and by the community at large, by any practice that may, in any degree, prejudice the salmon fishery.

Qu. Can the catching either parr or salmon fry be prevented at all, without prohibiting fly-fishing in general? I believe these fishes will bite at the same bait which will allure a trout. P. 2.

MR. URBAN, W—n—t, May 12.

IN your Magazines for Jan. Feb. and March, 1787, a person, under the signature of CANDIDUS, published a statement of the principles of the Roman Catholics, drawn up in the reign of Charles II. I was in hopes that some clergyman of more leisure at that time would have made some observations upon those articles last year. But as nothing of that kind has yet appeared, I desire that you will insert the following short remarks; though the brevity necessary in a Magazine makes it a *very improper place* for the discussion of a religious controversy of such magnitude and importance.

Candidus complains, that the real tenets of the Roman Catholics are mistaken by our writers. If this should be the case, I believe it must be ascribed to the obscurity and uncertainty of the Papists in delivering their doctrines. Our first Reformers gave the strongest testimony that they thought the communion of the church of Rome unlawful; and I believe our modern Protestants would all sincerely rejoice if that church would, by public authority, declare her faith conformable to doctrines of the Gospel. Till then; a statement of their principles by private hands, without the approbation of their gover-







port, must be of little weight: and a charge of misrepresentation, without pointing out the specific articles, deserves no particular answer.

Vol. LVII. p. 25. Art. 1, 2, 3, 4.—The first four articles contain a good description of that faith by which we obtain remission of sins. Our capital objection against the church of Rome arises from their addition of doctrines contrary to divine revelation, which is here rightly called the object of our faith.

5. It is by no means necessary in this life, that we should understand perfectly the mysteries of our religion. It is sufficient that we believe them upon the authority of revelation, 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

6. The doctrines of Scripture are sufficiently plain to the private judgment of every candid man. To read the Scriptures, therefore, with humility and attention, is a principal method of obtaining a knowledge of the will of God. It is a pernicious practice, therefore, in the church of Rome, to discourage private Christians from this study. John v. 39; Acts xvii. 11.

7. We certainly ought to listen to the voice of the church, when it teaches or enforces the doctrines of the Scriptures. But it would be very absurd and dangerous to suppose the church independent of the writings of the Evangelists. It is spread through all nations, and visibly continued through all ages, to teach their doctrines, and is only to be regarded when it proposes articles conformable to the words of Christ and his apostles. For though we have the promise of Christ, that he would assist the apostles with the gifts of the Holy Ghost, and that his church should never fail, yet it would be an unpardonable mistake to assert, that every pastor lawfully ordained, or every society of Christians, has continued sound in the faith, or that we are to submit to those who contradict the Gospel. The church, therefore, has authority to enforce the duties of morality, and to demand assent to the mysterious articles of revelation; but it is incapable of explaining those mysteries to our present finite apprehension.

8. The church of Rome has no exclusive claim to be the church of Christ. The Christian church was established before there was any Bishop of Rome, and before a single Roman was converted. The church of Rome, therefore, is only a part of the Catholic or

universal church, and the five qualities, unity, indeficiency, visibility, succession, and universality, are no more applicable to her than to the church of England. Every other church is equally one as the church of Rome, since she has frequently experienced diversity of opinions in material points, notwithstanding the terror of persecution. No particular church can be certain that it will continue to the end of the world, though the church of Christ will never fail. And the church of Rome is so far from having any advantage in this respect above others, that we expect its corruptions will in due time be signally visited. Every other church, and every other political society, is equally visible. The Greek and Eastern churches equally claim uninterrupted succession from the apostles; and our church derives its succession through the church of Rome itself. No particular church can be universal; and the church of Rome cannot justly claim any supremacy, or right to dictate articles contrary to the Scriptures. The author, indeed, of this statement, does not say, that these qualities are applicable to the church of Rome alone; but his argument evidently requires that sense; since, otherwise, these qualities would not prove the church of Rome to be the church of Christ, or two churches might lay claim to the title of universal. Notwithstanding, therefore, the pompous claim in this article upon such weak pretences, we may observe that the church of Christ consists of all the persons in every nation who profess his faith; that these nations, or particular churches, may be more or less numerous in different ages; and that the truest mark of distinction, between a sound and a corrupt church, is the conformity of her articles with the doctrine of the Scriptures.

9. We no more receive the Scriptures from the testimony and authority of the church of Rome than of any other church. Every church, and every learned and well-disposed Christian, may know the authenticity of the books of Scripture equally with the teachers and governors of that church. It is evident that their decisions are not always directed by the same spirit that wrote the Scriptures, since, in many material points, they contradict the doctrine of the Gospel.

10. Every truth revealed by God ought to be esteemed an article of the Christian

Christian faith. Whenever any particular church alters or conceals the necessary doctrines of the Gospel, in that instance it becomes corrupt, and sins against God. No church can have any power independent of his will. Its silence, therefore, cannot prevent the necessity of publishing all the articles of Divine revelation.

11. A separation from a sound church, in faith or government, is heresy or schism. But if any particular church departs from the doctrines of the Gospel, it is the duty of every true Christian to adhere to the law of God, and separate himself from her communion.

12. We believe every article, necessary to salvation, to be sufficiently plain in the Holy Scriptures. Let the church of Rome, therefore, shew what are the necessary articles which are to be supplied by the authority of general councils and apostolical traditions; and then prove how her unscriptural doctrines are supported by any traditions, preserved genuine from the days of the apostles. Before the Reformation, the study of the Scriptures was much neglected; and greater regard was frequently paid to idle legends and Papal decrees than to the doctrines of the Gospel. I shall only add one general remark upon this section, that the claims made in it in favour of the church of Rome are mere assertions unsupported by the authority of the Scriptures. J. W.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Mar. 17.

HAVING occasion, from my situation in life, to visit many parts of this kingdom, and to remain some months at times in each, and those frequently not the most healthy spots; being of a philosophic turn, I have been led to consider and wish for a new work, which I conceive would be of considerable utility: I mean, a System of Medical Topography for Great Britain. This work should contain a physical description of each County, City, Village, &c. the Winds prevalent, Water, general mean Heat and Cold, and every other circumstance tending to preserve Health, or induce Diseases: the prevailing Diseases should be given, and also an average of Births and Deaths in each place for the last 21 years, with many other things requisite to render such a work complete.

Such a work would do credit to the Natural and Medical Knowledge so conspicuous in this island; to do this, let

the Royal Society and College of Physicians offer premiums, for the best communications from the Physicians and Surgeons resident in every part of this kingdom; let a Committee of Medical Topography be formed, to read, consider, and determine on the communications from each place, the best of which should be published in the same manner as the Philosophical Transactions, till such time as a sum of accurate information is received, sufficient for an appointed Committee to arrange and publish by counties in order.

Such a work would be of infinite use to Medical Gentlemen who are first beginning to practise in a part of the kingdom that is new to them, as it would assist them in the treatment of those epidemics which they may not have seen much of perhaps in their former practice; and this kind of information the Father of Physic strongly recommends as essentially necessary to those who wish to practise with success.

To the informed Gentleman and Philosopher this kind of Natural History would be particularly agreeable; and I entertain not the smallest doubt the communications from all parts would flow in rapidly, were such a plan attended to: that it may, is the earnest wish of one who now, for the first time, desires your attention. K.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IN digging the foundation of the Mansion-house for the Lord-Mayor of London, in April 1739, a stone with the device and inscription represented in the inclosed drawing (*plate III.*) was taken out of the remains of St. Mary Woolchurch, which was decayed by the general conflagration in 1666. It is now noticed in Mr. Pegge's "Sylloge of Inscriptions." Yours, &c. M. G.

*Ludens per imper.*

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

IT is now pretty well known who is the author of the Cento from Cicero in the preface to Belledunus de Statu, and we acknowledge the hand of a great school-master, who has all the cases of grammatical nicety, and every example of verbal accuracy, collected by the German scholars, at his fingers end. The use and application that has been made by the learned scholar of his labour and erudition I do not pretend to approve, because I think they may be the occasion of offence to some weaker and less skillful brother.

Thom

There is a delusive brilliancy in the sort of patch-work I allude to, in the Preface to *Bellendennis*, which may be the occasion, unless in the hands of the most skilful compositor, of as much violence to the connection, harmony, order, and rhythm of Cicero, as ever was offered by Aulonius to the modesty of Virgil. If a statuary were to take the eye and forehead from one figure, and the mouth from another, he might easily, without designing it, give the leer of impudence to a modest face, and place an angry nose upon a placid countenance; which is a thing one sometimes sees, where nature plays with the human features.

I beg, Mr. Urban, your acceptance, in excuse for this trouble, of the portraits of two British Orators, father and son, from the galleries of Cicero and Quintilian. The resemblance of the ancients to the moderns is so strong, that you will not require the names to be written under the pictures. The first portrait is finished with a few strokes in the manner of Rembrandt, and painted as it were with a broom.

TRACHALLUS.

"Habit oratores etas nostra copiosiores: sed cum diceret, eminere inter aequales Trachallus videbatur: ea corporis sublimitas erat, is ardor oculorum, frontis austeritas, gestus prestantis, vox quidem, non ut Cicero desiderat, ponne tragediarum, sed super omnes, quos ego quidem audivi, tragedos." *Quintil. lib. xii. 5. 5.*

CALIDIUS.

"Sed de M. Calidio dicamus aliquid, qui non fuit Orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit: ita reconditas, exquisitasque sententias molli et pellucens vestebat oratio. Nihil tam tenerum, quam illius comprehensio verborum, nihil tam flexibile: nihil quod magis ipsius arbitrio fingeretur, ut nullius oratoris æque in potestate fuerit: quæ primum ita pura erat, ut nihil liquidius, ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam ad læresceret; nullum nisi loco positum et tanquam in vermiculato emblemate, ut ait Lycilius structum verbum videres, nec vero ullum aut durum, aut insolens, aut humile, aut longius ductum." *Brutus 79.*

"Utinam essem bonus Orator."

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. V.

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.*

(Continued from p. 328.)

Friday, February 8.

AS this was the last day appointed for receiving petitions for private bills, many were presented, all of which were favourably received, except two.

Mr. M. A. Taylor presented a petition from Mr. John Palmer, praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to license the Royalty Theatre. Mr. Taylor said, he had not made up his mind on the business; he had barely consented to deliver a petition, in which he discovered nothing offensive, or disrespectful to the House, or improper to be received by it. He just stated, that Mr. Palmer and others had erected the theatre under an idea, that the licence of the Constable of the Tower would have been sufficient to enable him to perform plays without any violation of law. He then moved, that the petition might be brought up.

Mr. *de Fraser* opposed the motion. He said, that Mr. Palmer, after having for twelve months trampled upon the law of his country, applied with a very bad grace to Parliament for an act to license his theatre. Now that the arm of the law had reached him, he applied for a law to sanction his proceedings; but, prior to this, he had set the law at

the licence of the Constable of the Tower would enable him legally to give dramatic entertainments, was barely a pretence; for every man who could read might learn, that the King himself, much less the Constable of the Tower, could not exercise powers which were restrained by a positive act of parliament.

The question was then put on the motion, which was negatived without a division; and the petition was consequently rejected.

Mr. *Manners* then said, he had in his hand a petition, signed by 5000 persons, inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in favour of Mr. Palmer's theatre: but, as the former petition had been rejected, the Speaker informed him, that the presenting of that which he had could answer no purpose.

Mr. *Sheridan* presented a petition from the convention of the delegates of the royal burghs in Scotland, praying that Parliament would interfere in such a manner as to restore to them respectively the original purity of their internal constitution.

A great number of petitions to the same effect were presented, by Mr. *Sheridan*, from the boroughs individually. Some were also presented by Lord *Mairland*. The petitions were ordered to lie on

Mr. *Sheridan* then informed the House, that he had in his hand a petition from as numerous a body of men as any in the nation; he meant the gentlemen who served in the navy with the rank of lieutenants. These gentlemen complained very justly of the smallness of their pay, and wished to submit their case to the consideration of the House.

This petition came within the description of those which prayed for a grant of money from the publick, and therefore could not be received, according to the orders of the House, without the previous consent of his Majesty, expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; which consent, Mr. Pitt said, he was not prepared to express; and therefore the petition fell to the ground; as the House, under this circumstance, could not receive it.

The Right Hon. Mr. *Frederic Montagu* presented a petition from Lady Penn. He pointed out the royalties which her family had enjoyed, and the losses which it had sustained by the revolution in America; the claims she and her children had upon the publick, and the obligations the publick were under to her family. Amongst other resources, out of which the country could make good some of the losses sustained by the Penns, it was observed, that there were lands in Jamaica, which island had been subjected to the Crown of England by the ancestor of the petitioner's son and nephew, Sir William Penn.

Mr. Pitt consented, on the part of the King, that the petition should be received; it was accordingly brought up, and read; and then it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Montagu, that it should lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt presented a petition from the university of Cambridge, praying for an abolition of the slave trade.

Sir W. *Dalben* said, he had authority to declare, that, though no petition had been presented from Oxford, that university concurred most heartily with her sister in praying for the abolition of a trade that was a stain of the deepest dye upon humanity.

Sir Elijah Impey was called to the bar, and required to produce the publications which he had made the subjects of complaint yesterday. He produced *The Morning Herald* of Wednesday, and the *Gazetteer* of Thursday, which he had yesterday, by mistake, called

*The Public Advertiser*. With respect to the pamphlet of which he had complained, he observed, that Mr. Debiert, the publisher, had waited upon him, apologised for the publication, and promised to stop the sale of it. He felt, therefore, no desire to trouble the House any further on that subject. Whatever injury he had received from it, he entirely forgave. Sir Elijah after this withdrew.

Mr. *Grenville* then rose, to ground upon those publications a motion, of which he had given some intimation the preceding day. The House, he remarked, had, for a considerable time past adhered to a principle of *forbearance*, which in its individual capacity was, perhaps, very proper; though it was a matter of doubt whether, in its collective character, it was right to submit quietly to any attempt which had a tendency to lessen the confidence of the people in its wisdom and integrity. But, whatever might be the opinions of gentlemen in this particular, in the present case he thought there could be but one; for, whether the old system of forbearance should be adhered to, or departed from, in what merely concerned the House, individually or collectively, it was unquestionably their duty to pay attention to the complaint now before them. The papers complained of had, in a most virulent manner, libelled a person who stood accused by one of their own members, and passed even a declared censure on the proceedings of the House. Besides, the paragraphs were calculated to mislead the public judgement in a cause on which the publick were not competent to judge. The accused party had, therefore, very properly demanded their protection, not as a matter of favour, but *ex debito justitiæ*. As to the mode of proceeding most proper to be adopted, he conceived that, in this instance, it would be more eligible to depart from the general custom of Parliament punishing the offenders by their own immediate authority. From the nature of the offence, it was certainly rather within the determination of the law than of the Legislature. With respect to Parliament resigning this power to the Judges, he was of opinion that, as they were independent of the Crown, the privileges of the House could not be injured, whatever might be their decision. For this reason he would move, "that the said paragraphs, relating to the defence of

Sir Elijah Impey, and the proceedings of the House on that occasion, contain a scandalous libel, grossly reflecting on this House and the members, and tending to prejudice the defence of a person answering at the bar to articles of high crimes and misdemeanors against him by a member of this House."

Should this motion be agreed to, Mr. Grenville said, he should move to address his Majesty, that he would give orders to the Attorney and Solicitor General, to prosecute the authors, printers, and publishers of the papers, containing the paragraphs complained of, in the court of King's Bench.

These motions produced a long debate, of which the following is the substance:

Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Adam, and Mr. Courtenay, seemed desirous enough to punish the libellers; but they wished that, as the libels were against the dignity of the House, the House would not trust to any other court the power of maintaining or vindicating its dignity. The Commons of England ought not to part with the peculiar prerogative of being the sole judges of their own privileges.

On the other hand, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville contended, that the House, by sending this cause to the ordinary courts of law, did not renounce any one of its prerogatives; it barely restrained itself from having recourse to those prerogatives in a case in which the ordinary courts of law could and would do ample justice to both parties.

On the question being put, Mr. Grenville's first motion was carried without a division.

On moving the address to the King, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney and Solicitor General to prosecute the printers, &c. of the libels,

Mr. Courtenay observed, that as Sir Elijah had suppressed the libel of Debbett, on having received an apology, he would move the following amendment, by way of addition to the last motion, "unless the said printers shall make an apology to Sir Elijah Impey." This amendment was negatived without a division. The House then divided upon the motion for the prosecution, which was carried by a majority of 71. Ayes 109. Noes 37.

Sir Elijah appeared again at the bar, and presented a fair copy of the translation. *GANT. MAG. May, 1788.*

tion of Nundcomar's petition, with a fac-simile of the alterations and corrections in it; and said, that any member should be at liberty to examine the original, which is kept in his possession.

*Monday, February 11.*

Lord *Courtenay* reported, that his Majesty had been waited on with the Address of that House, praying His Majesty to order the Attorney General to prosecute the printers of two morning papers; that his Majesty had signified his acquiescence, and that orders would be issued accordingly.

Mr. *Stanley* presented a petition from the town of Manchester and its neighbourhood, signed by upwards of 10,000 persons, praying a regulation in the slave trade. The petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burgess* gave notice, that he proposed to bring forward his bill, for modifying the laws respecting debtors, on Monday the 15th instant. That he delayed it so long, was owing to a Noble Lord (Rawdon) having given notice in the House of Peers, that he would introduce a bill for the same purpose. That Noble Lord had favoured him with an abstract of his bill, and had honoured him with conferences on the subject; by which he found that the bill differed from his, not only in particulars, but in principle. He should, therefore, submit his sentiments on the subject to the consideration of the House.

Sir *Thomas Dundas* presented a petition from a Mr. Walker, agent in behalf of the Scotch distillers, praying to be heard on the third reading of the bill for adding a further equalizing duty on Scotch spirits, against the said bill.

The *Speaker* objected to the petition being brought up, as, by one of the standing orders, no petition could be received that had not been signed by the persons petitioning.

Mr. *Pitt* said, it was equally inadmissible on the ground of its contents, as it urged nothing but what had been already urged by other petitioners who had been heard on that head.

Sir *Thomas Dundas* replied, that, if the Right Hon. Gent. would not precipitate the bill then before the House, he would procure a petition that should be unobjectionable in point of form; and he hoped that the House would not strain an order for the purpose of preventing people from presenting their grievances. At all events, he expected that,



that, if the additional duty was imposed, such witnesses as he wished to call might be permitted to assign reasons why the new mode of collecting the duty ought to be abolished.

Mr Pitt objected to the hearing of further evidence only on account of the delay it would occasion; and as spirits in prodigious quantities were daily pouring in from Scotland, gentlemen must see that the bill ought to pass speedily, if it passed at all. As to the new mode of collecting the spirit duty in Scotland, it was by no means applicable to the bill, as it had a view only to the Scotch market; while the bill related merely to the spirits imported from that country into England.

The Marquis of Graham suggested a method by which the Hon. Bart. might procure the attendance of witnesses, and obtain a hearing for them, notwithstanding the informality of the petition; this was, to move that they should be ordered to attend the House on the day when the bill came under discussion.

Sir Thomas closing with this proposition, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a committee, Mr. Steele in the chair, upon the bill for imposing an additional duty of 6d. per gallon on all Scotch spirits imported into England, the blanks of which were filled up without any debate. The most material of these respected the time when the bill should take place, which it was settled should be the day on which it received the royal assent. The bill having been carried through, the House was resumed, and the report ordered to be received on the morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration the commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. W. Grenville observed, that hitherto this intercourse had been carried on under the authority of annual acts of parliament; but he now intended to propose, that the part which, from four years experience, was found to be eligible, should be made permanent by a new act of the Legislature. It was the universal wish, that the supply of lumber, grain, fish, and other provisions, for the use of our West India islands, might be conveyed in British bottoms, for the benefit and increase of our navigation; but many doubted whether a sufficient quantity of those articles could be procured if American ships were ex-

cluded our islands. The experiment, however, had been made, and with success: as for the last four years no other vessels but British had been employed in supplying the islands, and they had never been more plentifully furnished. From this policy of employing British bottoms only, the planters had reaped great advantages, and the navigation of the empire been enlarged; as we now employed every year between 40 and 50,000 tons of shipping, and above 5000 seamen, in that trade alone; and the freight of the shipping amounted to 250,000l.

There was no occasion, he said, for any intercourse between the United States of North America and his Majesty's remaining colonies on that continent; but between the latter and our islands there was a growing intercourse; and he had reason to hope, from the rapid improvement of our colonies on the continent, we should soon have no occasion to resort to the United States for the articles he had just mentioned. In our own colonies also, our islands would find a market for the rum and molasses which they had hitherto bartered for lumber, &c. It was a part of his system, he observed, to encourage an intercourse between those distant parts of his Majesty's dominions. With respect to a commercial system between Great Britain and the United States of America, he could propose nothing permanent this year. The latter were at this time deliberating about the establishment of a federal assembly, to be vested with sufficient powers to conclude treaties which should be binding upon all the States. Should this object be effected, we might then treat with it respecting a commercial arrangement; and he must say that the present mode of intercourse could not, and ought not, last long. This country had shewn, that resentment formed no part of its character; for it allowed advantages to American ships, in its European ports, which no other nation, however favoured, was permitted to enjoy: America, however, did not return our kindness, as the ships of Britain were treated with less kindness in her ports than those of any other nation. This was not to be long borne; it was derogatory to our dignity; nor would the respect due to other states, with which we might be in treaty, suffer us to leave it in their power to tell us that the Americans, by whom we were used so ill, had more for you?

rather shewn them in our ports than our best friends. We must, therefore, have a return for these favours, or we must withhold them.

He concluded with observing, that though Turk's Island (one of the Bahamas) abounded with salt, yet our own ships did not appear much inclined to go thither for it; he would, on this account, propose that the ships of the United States might be permitted to load salt there, on paying a duty of 2s. 6d. per ton, and arriving at the island in ballast.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for settling the intercourse between the different places mentioned.

After a few words from Lord Pembroke, Ald. Watson, and Mr. Poltney, the motion was carried unanimously.

The House, being resumed, resolved itself again into a committee on the charges brought against Sir E. Impey.

Sir G. Elliot said, he wished that Mr. Farrer, a member of that House, might be asked if he had any objection to be examined on the charges.

On the question being put to Mr. Farrer, he replied, that though he believed he could give more information on the subject than any other man, yet he had objections of a private nature to being examined. To the special favour of Sir E. Impey, he owed his appointment of senior advocate of the Supreme court: from this circumstance, were his evidence favourable to that gentleman, he might be supposed influenced by gratitude. On the other hand, it was well known, that, soon after his appointment, he had had a serious difference with Sir Elijah, and been ever after upon bad terms with him. Hence, should his testimony be unfavourable, some might infer that he was actuated by resentment. However, disagreeable as it might be to him to give his evidence under such circumstances, he would not decline it, if the committee were of opinion that it was not improper.

This gave rise to a short conversation, at the end of which the Hon. Mr. St. John (chairman of the committee) informed Mr. Farrer, that it was the unanimous wish of the committee that he would suffer himself to be examined; on which Mr. Farrer acquiesced. He then proceeded to give his evidence, in the course of which he was going to read a paper, written by a Mr. Gerard, attorney to Nundummar, purporting to be an account of the conduct of the

judges, on an application for counsel to be admitted to be they ultimately refused.

Mr. Scott objected to the ad of this paper as evidence, been in the hand-writing of a third and not of the gentleman at examination. Mr. Scott laid a principle, that no evidence be admitted in this proceeding would not be deemed legal as sible in Westminster-hall.

Mr. Fox contended, that if of Commons was not bound by forms which were held not Westminster hall: it was but justice to the publick; and, that were done, it was of very ment what forms were observe

After a tedious debate on the opinion of Mr. Fox prevailed. Mr. Farrer was directed to appear in question. He accordingly with his evidence till eleven when the committee adjourned their hearing till the next day.

*Tuesday, February 12.*

Several private bills were read a second time, and committed.

The bill for licensing the helmetone theatre was read a second time, and committed.

The Speaker gave notice of chair, that it had been intimated that it was the wish of the Lords to proceed on the trial of Hastings, esq. to-morrow at 11. He thought it was necessary, that the House of Commons be ready at eleven o'clock; for which he should come down to the House precisely at half after ten.

The report of the committee on the American intercourse bill being up, their resolutions were, on read a 1st and 2d time, and agreed to.

Ordered, that Mr. Steele, Attorney and Solicitor General, present, and bring in, a bill for regulating the trade between his Majesty's Colonies in America and the United States.

A petition was presented against the Slave Trade from the Protestant Ministers of London and vicinity, which, with another from Yorkshire to the same purpose, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Steele brought up the report of the committee on the Scotch excise duty bill, which was read a first and second time.

It was then moved, that it

do agree with the committee, that the duty shall take place from and after the day the bill shall receive the royal assent. After some opposition from Sir *Thomas Dundas*, the question was put, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. *Steele* presented a clause, which was agreed to, and read a first and second time.

Sir *Thomas Dundas* presented two clauses, which were supported by Sir *Adam Ferguson*, Sir *James Erskine*, and Sir *Wm. Cunningham*, and opposed by Mr. *Pitt*, the Marquis of *Graham*, Mr. *Beaufoy*, and Mr. *Steele*, and negatived without a division. The bill was ordered to be ingrossed.

The order of the day was then read, for the House resolving itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the charges against Sir *E. Impey*; and the House being accordingly resolved into a committee, Mr. *Andrew St. John* in the chair, Mr. *Farrer* was requested to proceed in his narrative.

Mr. *Farrer* begged that the evidence which he had yesterday given in might be read over to him, which having been done, by the clerk, Mr. *Farrer* made a few corrections.

The Hon. Gent. then proceeded in his evidence; and when he came to that part of the trial of *Nundcomar* where an interpreter was to be appointed by the court, a particular person was objected to by the court as improper to fill that office, for which they stated certain reasons, by no means satisfactory to him (the witness), and which he did not believe to be the causes of their objecting to the interpreter; what he conceived to be their real motives, he would, with permission from the committee, lay before them.

Mr. *Scott* objected to the Hon. Gent's giving any opinion as a member on the subject. Having submitted to be examined as a witness, he could not, until his evidence was finished, give any opinion as a member.

Lord *Mulgrave*, the Speaker, and Mr. *Pitt*, agreed with Mr. *Scott*.

Mr. *Fax* dissented from those gentlemen; the point, however, not being deemed of much consequence, was given up, and Mr. *Farrer* desired to proceed in his narrative.

At ten o'clock, having come to the defence of *Nundcomar*, Mr. *Pitt* proposed that the evidence should close there for the night; which being agreed

to, the House was resumed, progress reported, and the committee ordered to sit again on Thursday. Adjourned.

*Wednesday, February 13.*

At half past ten o'clock the Speaker came to the House; and, prayers being over, it was moved, that the House do attend, as a committee of the whole House, at Westminster-hall, on the trial of *Warren Hastings*, esq. They accordingly proceeded to the hall, in the manner previously prescribed.

At half past five o'clock, the proceedings on the trial being concluded for this day, the Commons returned to their House, and the Speaker having taken the chair,

Mr. *Steele* moved, that the Scotch equalizing duty bill should be read the third time. The bill having been read and agreed to,

The Marquis of *Graham* proposed a clause, to be added by way of rider, the purport of which was, that all Scotch spirits, actually shipped for England on or before the 1st day of February, should be admitted into the English ports on the old duty. The clause was admitted without objection.

Sir *John Sinclair* said, it had been his intention to state several general reasons against the principle of the bill; but, as a paper had just been delivered at their bar, and laid on the table, relative to the business, which paper he was prepared to speak to, he would not at present oppose the bill, but he hoped that a permanent regulation of the trade would be adopted.

Mr. *Pitt* declared, that he was as desirous as the Hon. Bart. or any other gentleman, that a permanent regulation might take place. It was, however, impossible that such a regulation could be introduced into the present bill, which, from the exigency of the case, should not be delayed. On the expiration of the term of the present bill, a permanent regulation would be offered to the House.

The question was then put, that the bill do pass; which passing in the affirmative, Mr. *Steele* was ordered to carry it to the Lords.

A message was ordered to the Lords by Mr. *Adam*, requesting their Lordships to issue summonses for the attendance of witnesses on Friday next at Westminster-hall, on the trial of Mr. *Hastings*; after which the House adjourned. (To be continued.)

ABSTRACT



ABSTRACT OF THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY, INSTITUTED AT LONDON, FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE. COMMUNICATED TO THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY. SAM. MOSE, Secretary.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, May 14, 1788.

Ordered, that the several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, do attend at the Society's office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May 1789, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

ADELPHI, June 1, 1788.

The sixth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had, by Members only, at the Society's house in the Adelphi; and by all other persons, of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers, communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement.

#### TO THE PUBLICK.

**T**HE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to upwards of thirty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended, nor has any nation received more real advantage, from any public body whatever, than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work is sent to every Member on his Election, and may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the Adelphi.

In order still further to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected—Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode

shade of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same and properly insert the name in a list of Candidates, to be hung up in the Society's Room, until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be ballotted for; and if two-thirds of the Members then voting shall ballot in his favor, he shall be deemed a perpetual Member, upon payment of twenty guineas at one payment, or a subscribing member, upon payment of any sum not less than two guineas annually: every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the Session.

#### PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

##### CLASS.

1. *ACORNS*. For having set ten acres, between *October*, 1787, and *April*, 1788; the gold medal.

2. For five acres the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

9. *Raising Oaks*. Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *January*, 1789.

15. *Observations on Oak*. For observations and experiments on the obstructions to the growth of oaks, with remedies for them, and ascertaining the proper time for felling the trees; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the third *Tuesday* in *December*, 1789.

16. *Spanish Chestnut*. For setting six acres between the first of *October*, 1787, and *April* 1788, mixed with seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

17. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

24. *English Elm*. For eight thousand, planted between *June*, 1787, and *June* 1788; the gold medal.

25. For five thousand; the silver medal.

26. For four thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

30. *Larch*. For planting, from *June* 1787, to *June* 1788, five thousand, to be between two and four years old; the gold medal.

31. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

34. *Silver Fir*. For not fewer than two thousand, planted between *June* 1789, and *June*, 1790, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

35. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and accounts to be delivered on the last *Tuesday* in *December*, 1793.

36. *Huntingdon Willow*. For three acres planted in the year 1788, at least one

thousand cuttings on each acre, the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last *Tuesday* in *December*, 1788.

37. *Upland or Red Willow*. For not less than three acres, planted before the end of *April*, 1788, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last *Tuesday* in *April*, 1789.

39. *Alder*. For six acres, planted in the year 1787, at least one thousand on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last *Tuesday* in *December*, 1788.

41. *Ash*. For not less than six acres, planted in the year 1787, the plants to be two years old, and the number on each acre, at least twelve hundred; the gold medal.

42. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the second *Tuesday* in *December*, 1788.

43. *Ash*. For six acres planted in 1788, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

44. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last *Tuesday* in *December*, 1789.

49. *Mixed Timber Trees*. For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between *October*, 1784, and *May*, 1786; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

53. *Mulberry Cuttings*. For raising not less than three hundred mulberry-trees from cuttings in the year 1785; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, 1788.

54. *Mulberry Cuttings*. For not less than one acre of mulberry cuttings, planted in the year 1785, for the purpose of feeding silk-worms; the gold medal.

Certificates, that the plants are only three feet asunder, to be produced on the first *Tuesday* in *December*, 1788.

35. *Malberry Cuttings, or Trees.* For not fewer than three hundred planted in 1787; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

36. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal or ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1789.

38. *Malberry Trees in Hedge Rows.* For one hundred planted in 1788; ten pounds.

39. For fifty; five pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1789.

\* \* \* The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in fencing the plantations or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

60. *Trees for use when exposed to the weather.* For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, or beech; the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1788.

62. *Planting boggy or morassy Soils.* For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting boggy or morassy soils; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1791.

67. *Comparative culture of Wheat.* For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal.

The account to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

68. *Comparative culture of Wheat.* For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal.

The accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

71. *Beans and Wheat.* For planting or drilling between December 1786, and March 1787, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1787, ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1788.

79. *Turneps.* For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in

April, 1789.

75. *Grown Vegetable Food.* For the best account of vegetable Food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March, and April; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1788.

77. *Comparative Culture of Turnep rooted Cabbage,* for satisfactory experiments, on the drill and broad-cast culture of turnep rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October 1791.

79. *Turnep-rooted Cabbage.* For raising in the year 1788, not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal.

80. For not less than five acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1789.

82. *Cure of Curled Potatoes.* For discovering the cause and pointing out the cure of the disease, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts* to be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1789.

83. *Potatoes for feeding Cattle and Sheep.* For cultivating, in 1788, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding Cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1789.

85. *Cultivating Roots and Herbage for feeding sheep and black cattle.* For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1787, and May, 1788, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder, to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1788; the gold medal.

87. *Stocks of Bees.* For not fewer than thirty stocks of Bees, and giving an account of the manner of supporting them; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

The accounts to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1789.

89. *Cultivating the true Rhubarb.* For raising, in the year 1788, not less than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

90. For two hundred plants; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1789.

93. *Rhubarb.* For Rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

*Certificates*, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1788.

94. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

97. *Ascertaining the component parts of arable Land.* For the most satisfactory experiment, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of Arable Land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal.

The accounts to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1788.

102. *Improving Land lying waste.* For a method of improving soils, lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal.

103. For the next in merit, the silver medal.

The accounts to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1788.

108. *Manures.* For the best account, on what soil the application of marle, chalk, lime, or clay, as manures, be most beneficial; the gold medal.

The account to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

110. *Manures.* For the best set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, or night-soil; the gold medal.

The account to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

112. *Improving waste Moors.* For the improvement of not less than one hundred

acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

115. *Gaining land from the Sea.* For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1788.

119. *Machines to reap or mow Corn.* For a Machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; ten guineas.

The machine with certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1788.

120. *Improved Hoe.* For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with certificates of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1789.

121. *Destroying the Grub of the Cock chafer.* For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cock-chaffer; the gold medal.

The accounts to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

#### PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

122. *Kelp.* For four tons of Kelp, containing much more alkaline salt than any now made for sale; twenty pounds.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

123. *Barilla.* For half a ton of merchantable Barilla, made from Spanish Kali, raised in Great Britain; the gold medal.

Twenty eight pounds, with a certificate, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

124. *Dissertation on Alkali.* For the best dissertation on vegetable and mineral alkalies; the gold medal or fifty pounds.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1789.

125. *Preserving Seeds of Vegetables.* For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

126. *Destroying Smoke.* For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

128. *Candles.* For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

129. *Substitute for or preparation of Yeast.* For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of Yeast, that may be preserved

two months; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1788.

130. *Increasing Steam.* For a method of increasing the quantity, or the force of steam, in steam engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

132. *Preventing the Dry Rot in Timber.* For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal.

The accounts to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1788.

134. *Finer Bar Iron.* For making ten tons with coak from coak pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January 1789.

136. *White Lead.* For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; Fifty pounds.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1789.

137. *Substitute for Basis of Paint.* For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; thirty pounds. Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1789.

(To be concluded next Month.)



**St. The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth.** *Among which are interspersed, other Solemnities, Public Expenditures, and Remarkable Events during the Reign of that illustrious Princess. Now first printed from Original MSS. of the Times; or collected from scarce Pamphlets, &c. Illustrated with Historical Notes, by John Nichols, F.S.A. Edinb. and Perth. 2 Vols. 4to.*

**THE** History of the glorious reign of this heroine is an inexhaustible fund of information and anecdote. It is a reign that abounds with state papers, which, together with memorials and letters in private families, contribute so much to fill up the outline of general history. — "The plan of popularity, which Elizabeth laid down from the beginning of her reign, is marked by no trait so strongly as her practice of making PROGRESSSES about her dominions. The collecting them together was a favourite design with the late Mr. Tyson, who communicated his thought to several of his friends, particularly to the Rev. Mr. Henley, of Rendlesham in Suffolk." What death prevented Mr. T. from carrying into execution, Mr. N. has taken up; and from printed books and MSS. has brought together a complete and regular series of them, and added a variety of other matter, which, if not absolutely correspondent with the others, is not altogether heterogeneous, and will be a lasting monument of the Editor's industry, as well as of the liberal assistance of his friends. The Progresses here reprinted are those at Cambridge, 1564; 1578; Oxford, 1566, 1592; Kenilworth, 1575; Norwich, 1579; Conway and Evesham, 1591; Bisham, Sudley, Ricot, 1592; Gray's Inn, 1594. Letter ones, first printed from MSS. or extracted from general works, from 1559 to 1581, and from 1588 to 1602, when she was entertained at the houses of her nobility and others. These visits are accounted for in the Preface, which contains a detail of the collection itself. The intervals between the Progresses are filled up with a variety of curious matter that strongly paints the manners of the times, and bring forward many new traits of history. The work begins with the marriage and coronation of Anne Boleyn, the Queen's mother; the christening of Elizabeth; her sufferings in the Tower; her passage through London to her coronation. Then follow her Progresses; her maundy, exiles of her

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table; Sir Thomas Sackville's entertainment in France, 1570; ceremonial of investing the Kings of Denmark and France with the garter; the Palatine of Siradia's visit; entertainment of the Dutch, Danish, Polish, and Barbary Ambassadors; Sir Philip Sidney's funeral; the Queen's new year's gifts, plate and jewels, and wardrobes; description of her palaces; her last sickness, death, and funeral, &c. &c. — After the most diligent search, no will of her's can be found. Even that nuncupatory one, by which it is pretended she designed her successor, was so manifestly in her extreme moments, that it is more likely to have been what her courtiers wished and settled for her, putting on her dying signs, which might mean just the contrary, the construction most favourable to her views.

All these are illustrated with copious notes; and the two volumes contain XLV plates, among which are views of several houses long since pulled down, autographs, arms, devices, &c. &c.

The delays unavoidable in forming such a collection, where fresh matter was continually pouring in, prevented any other than a chronological arrangement, and occasioned such a repetition of new pages as rendered a general index impracticable, however essential, in such a publication. Should the compiler meet with encouragement to undertake a second edition, which, if we are not misinformed, the success of the sale of these two encourage, we doubt not these difficulties will be removed. A THIRD volume is intended; and it is recommended to the purchasers of these to keep them in boards.

From such a mass it is not easy to make a selection suitable to the limits of a review. We may, perhaps, occasionally insert some extracts in the other pages of our Miscellany.

**83. Letters written in Holland, in the Month of September and October, 1787.** By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. To which is added, A Collection of Letters and other Papers relating to the Journey of the Princess of Orange, on the 28th of June, 1787. 8vo.

AN interesting and faithful detail of that important Revolution in the Politics of the United Provinces; from which, being written in the journal form, extracts cannot easily be made. — These Letters were written whilst they are dated,

dated, and were sent to press in January last, and would have been published in the following month, had not the writer of them been obliged to go to a distant part of the West of England for some weeks. Being disappointed in his intention of visiting Dresden and Vienna, he thought he could not employ his leisure better than in being an eye-witness to the interesting scenes which were going on in the Low Countries; but he had scarcely been ten days at Brussels, when he felt a desire of acquiring the best information with regard to what was likely to happen in a neighbouring country, only likely to be obtained by being present at the interesting moment. He soon transported himself to the scene of action, and was at Gorcum on September 18, 1787, where, and in its neighbourhood, the Stadtholder had many friends. The town surrendered after the second shell had fired a house; and the Duke of Brunswick took particular care of the persons and property of the inhabitants: nor was any place in North Holland plundered by its conquerors. Mr. B. was soon after, in the Prussian camp, witness to the Duke's successes, and to his moderation.

"I never," says he, "was more affected than with the Duke of Brunswick's behaviour at this interesting moment, [when a train of success in favour of the Stadtholder was crowned with the news that the Orange flag was flying at the Hague; that the States of Holland had resolved to restore the Prince to all the dignities of his office; and that his Highness, in consequence of their invitation, intended to leave Utrecht, and was to arrive that night at Schoonhoven.] The Duke hoped that such a revolution would take place; but, I believe, hardly expected it would happen so soon. After inquiring at what o'clock it was probable the Princess would be at Schoonhoven, he sat down to table; but the news which he had just received would not allow his attention to be fixed on any trifling object. I never beheld the sovereign prince, the general, and the gentleman, so perfectly united. Without descending improperly from the dignity of his own rank, the utmost politeness was visible in his manner of speaking to every person; and no one, I am persuaded, went from his presence without an earnest desire of executing his orders according to his wish.—There is one circumstance which appears to give the Duke particular satisfaction; it is, that not one Prussian has hitherto been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, except

an officer who was slightly hurt at Opstammer\*."

Our readers will recollect Mr. Boswell's account of the Corsican hero, and compare it with the above.

"My pride," says Mr. Bowdler, p. 134, "is flattered in the highest degree by the expressions of gratitude with which the friends of the Stadtholder mention the conduct of Great Britain on the late trying emergency. They all acknowledge that the revolution was not more the work of the King of Prussia than of the King of England; and that it was by the exertions of the British Cabinet that an opportunity was given to the Duke of Brunswick to display those talents which are now the subject of universal admiration."

We are sorry Mr. B. did not record the name of the British officer who planned and conducted the attack upon the out-post of Amstelveen, which decided the fate of Amsterdam, Oct. 1.

A journal of what happened in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, by a Prussian officer, is inserted.—"The Duke's conduct after his victory was not less worthy of imitation than it had been in the earlier part of the campaign. It was marked by affability and politeness; by attention to every person, of whatever rank; and, which is not always the characteristic of successful heroes, by a peculiar expression of kindness to all who had been able to render him any service, even in the most trifling instance." (p. 180.)

Mr. B. explains how the Patriots obtained such absolute power in the regency of Amsterdam, and in the assembly of the States of Holland,—by violently deposing such magistrates as were inimical to their designs from the several assemblies. A kind of flying camp was formed of *patriotic volunteers*, who went from city to city through the whole province, *purging* the regencies." (p. 141.)

Why the Patriots did not attempt to open the sluices round Amsterdam was owing to the difficulty of undertaking it, from the tides in the Zuider Zee,

\* In the attack on the post of Amstelveen, the Prussians afterwards lost about 50 men; in the other attacks about 200, and four officers, and as many severely wounded. p. 113. which

which were neap tides when the Duke of Brunswick approached the city; to the wind, which was in the N. E. when it should have blown from the N. W.; to the country people driving away the workmen, who are said to have attempted to cut the sluices; to the distress such inundation would have occasioned in the province, as well as the city; and the resentment which it would have provoked from the latter against the former; to a mistaken security and to the quick exertions of the Prussians.

The Appendix contains authentic copies of the letters which passed between the Princess of Orange and the States, the Grand Pensionary and the Stadtholder, relative to her being stopped in her way to the Hague (see p. 401); the documents between the Prussian Ambassador and the States; the capitulation of Amsterdam, &c.; and a sketch of the Constitution of the United Provinces.

84. *Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ, Part I.;* or, *A Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law Books of this Realm, and some others relating thereto; giving an Account of their several Editions, ancient Printing, Dates, and Prices, and wherein they differ. Compiled by John Worrall. A new Edition; corrected and arranged in a more perspicuous Method, and interspersed with Observations on the principal Works, collected from the best Authorities. Part II. containing a general Account of the Laws and Law-Writers of England, from the earliest Times to the Reign of Edward III. on a life of the public Records, and other authentic Law Manuscripts, the Statutes, and the several Collations and Editions thereof, the Reports, or Collations of adjudged Cases in the Courts of Law and Equity: together with an Account of the principal Works upon the Law and Constitution, published during the present Reign. Compiled by Edward Brooke. 2 Vols. 12mo.*

THE very useful Catalogue of Law Books, which Mr. John Worrall began in 1731, and which he republished, with large additions and improvements, in 1768, his successor, Mr. Edward Brooke, has further improved this present year.—But Mr. Brooke's labours do not end here. He has added a second volume, of nearly as many pages; wherein he has collected such a fund of information, not only for the legal practitioner, but for the legal antiquary also, as has nearly exhausted the subject, and forms a *Catalogue raisonné* of a science which, by some, has been accounted a

bottomless pit, and by others stigmatised with every species of uncertainty. In thus conferring our tribute of praise on Mr. B's industry and penetration, we cannot help wishing some brother of the profession would oblige the world with a similar Catalogue for other sciences or branches of literature. We cannot at present recollect a properer person for this undertaking than him whom we lately reviewed, p. 338, sinking under the "law's delay," and making his "Observations on Law and Lawyers."

85. *The Patriot King; or, Alfred and Elfrida, an Historical Tragedy, written by Alexander Bicknell, Author of "The Life of King Alfred," "The History of Edward the Black Prince," &c. Editor of Captain Carter's "Travels through the interior Parts of North America," and "An Apology for the Life of George-Anne Bellamy," &c. &c.*

"THIS piece was written in the year 1778; and as the kingdom was at that time threatened with an invasion from the united powers of France and Spain, its effect, had it then been brought on the stage, must have been greater than at any other period. The flattering commendation of some of the first tragic performers, and the solicitations of several of his friends, whose judgment in theatrical concerns is undoubted, have induced the author, as he has not been so happy as to find it meet with the same favourable reception from the managers of the theatres, to lay it before the public;—and to their candour he submits it."

It is as impossible for us to add any thing to the testimony of such good judges, as it is to account for the caprice of managers, or of the public, in the admission or rejection of theatrical pieces. Many a composition, that would read well, would lose its effect in acting; and vice versa.—Mr. B. offers this as his first effort of genius, for his other works have been mere compilations, and the last on his list has done him the least credit. His *Historical Tragedy* has a respectable list of subscribers; and as amongst them appears Sir Bernard Turner, who died in 1778, it should seem the piece was intended for publication so long ago. The Prologue and Epilogue are both written by the author, and the latter is dated 1779.

\* See vol. XLVII. p. 602.

† † Of these may strictly be said, *hic ego versutus sum, nulli alibi horum.* See the Captain's list, vol. L. pp. 319, 374.

‡ See vol. LV. pp. 204, 209.

86. *The Country Book-Club: A Poem.* 4to.

THIS Poem is dedicated to the Rev. Nathaniel Forster, Doctor in Divinity, and prefaced with a respectable list of subscribers, the majority of whom are in and about Colchester. The poet's Helicon and patron appear to be in Essex. The scene is laid in a place where we should have doubted if such a subject existed, and which to us appears least calculated for it—

"A cottage book-club on a village green"

at the Marlborough Head thatched ale-house. Members: the surgeon-barber, who once, in bleeding a ploughman, forgot to bind up his arm in talking geometry to him; the 'squire, in his chariot drawn by a pair of old plough-horses; the smart draper (perhaps rather *taylor*) of the green, the rural bookseller (whom we understand to be the *clerk* of the parish); a country printer; the curate of the parish; and the landlord's virgin daughter, bringing in a smoking bowl of punch, which the company empty to her health, and then proceed to throw the books at each other's heads.

Such is the plan, and such the *dramatis personæ*. We shall select the printer's character for a specimen of this motley poem.

"Defend us, angels! ministers of grace!  
Say, what art thou that glid'st through yonder  
space?"

I tremble while I mark thy solemn air,  
Thy clouded brow, blue eyes, and shaggy  
hair; [torn;

Thy ink-bespatter'd garments, patch'd and  
Thy grisly beard, full many a day unshorn.  
From whence thou comest, what thy purpose,  
tell: [well.

I swear — but now methinks I know thee  
An imp th' u art; thou com'st from realms  
of night,

Where straggling lamps emit a gloomy light;  
Where ghastly demons, for destruction made,  
In solemn silence ply their midnight trade;  
Where my sic types and figures are combin'd,  
And torg'd in fetters that enchain mankind;  
Where the huge press, beset by fable drumes,  
Sends forth its low and eternal groans.  
Yet, gentle *spirit*, thou'rt free, I own,  
From darts that stain thy blacker tribe in  
town.

In truth thou art, as all the parish think,  
A harmless *devil* as e'er dealt in ink.  
When erst at day-break I have ruse unseen,  
To take my lonely walk across the green,  
Full oft I've spied thee over yonder land,  
With yellow brush and pipkin in thy hand,  
Pasturing on barns and trees, and butts of clay,  
Thy reeking hand-bills in the tea-cotter's way.

Not royal Cæsar, when he rose to quote,  
'Mongst laurel'd chiefs, the favourite book he  
wrote, [clime,

That book design'd to spread through various  
And tell his mighty deeds to distant time,  
E'er felt a transport half so keen as thine,  
When first thou turn'st to view thy own  
design;

To read, on papers stuck where ivies crawl  
O'er gaping crannies of some cottage wall,  
In rude and shapeless characters display'd,  
The great, th' important words, — "*Lo! Sale,*  
"or *Stray'd*!"

Yet hold—thy presence all the club intreat;  
Then come, neglected artist, take thy seat;  
Draw near the 'squire, embrace the foaming ship,  
And hang a pipe upon thy quiver'd lip."

The poem is embellished with a tolerable design of the groupe, by Smirke and Smith.

87. *The Eastern Theatre erected: A Poem.* 4to.

AN humble imitation of better heroic-comic poems, making "the increasing rage for dramatic amusements, and the unbridled insolence with which the lowest reformers of the theatre have treated that publick which supports them," the subject of a "ludicrous poem." The subject is, *The Royalty Theatre*; but the author, carefully avoiding all personality against its real founders, gives his hero the name of *Palmerio*, merely for perspicuity's sake, and at the suggestion of a friend; but cautions his readers, that "the only features in that character, drawn for any person in particular, are, the *universality* of his talents, and the *time* he had been *on the stage*." So that lines 205, 206, in the first canto, in which the Drama's Queen characterises her hero,

"Lo! there he stands, and chats contagious in;  
"Without, all *Comus*; and the same within;" though Mr. P. used to perform *Comus*, are not to be applied to

"Palmerio, champion of the summer train," who was to

"Fight in *Augusta's* field the warm campaign," but to the *generality* of actors. And what is said in lines 77, 78 of the second canto,

"Poetic generals scarce he deigns to greet,  
"While the poor graduate trembles at his  
"feet,"

it is impossible he should deserve; for, having never performed regular dramas at his theatre, he can have had little opportunity of treating authors either liberally or illiberally, "but must be applied to the *generality* of managers."

Canto I. contains a description of the palace of the Goddess of the Drama, invisible, over Covent-garden Theatre, and a court held by her to extend her empire in the City, under the direction of Palmerio.

Canto II. Mavio communicates the design in a dream to Palmerio, who sets about executing it; but is opposed by Industry and Trade, who raise a paper war with the Goddess.

Canto III. The ghost of Davies, "Not like that Davies who, in youthful day, Flam'd on the stage's front, and gave the play; But shy and shambling as he went to greet A penny customer in Ruffel Street," in a dream tells Palmerio, his success depends on the mulberry, planted by Shakespeare, not being cut down in the present month; that, as the stars threaten much danger on the last day of the month, the playwrights must go to Stratford, and defend the tree that day, by entering all the trees and flowers of the garden where it stands, being first freed from the incumbrances of their bodies, and charmed into air by a magical catcall. This is done; and no accident happens till sun-set, when, the charm being at an end, the poets leave their posts; but the mulberry falls almost before the guardian had forsaken it. This is an omen that they had neither quite gained, nor quite lost, their cause, and that Palmerio's scheme should succeed in part. The war having been carried on with various success, and the opening of the theatre approaching, Palmerio proposes to bind themselves to the enemy not to act regular dramas, which is opposed. He invokes the Goddess, who enforces the necessity of his proposal, but prophecies, that in time all orders of people would submit to her sway, and Industry and Trade be driven from the kingdom.

The plan of the poem, particularly the last canto, is very ill digested. We shall give the prophecy, as a specimen of the versification:

"Hear, all ye tragic, all ye comic bands,  
What Prudence prompts, Necessity commands;  
No more your tongues may ravish every heart  
With Shakespeare's nature, or with Jonson's art.

Yet long your fashionable sway secures,  
And all the world of pantomime is yours.  
Let Juan first the distant gallery brave,  
Favillion'd on the wildness of the wave.  
The Furies next may dance to maddest time,  
Or Hamlet stab the King in pantomime.  
Have we not seen, the public taste to suit,  
Macbeth struck dumb, and Harlequin dispute?

Then yield to Fate, and Fate shall soon repay:  
The passing night shall brighten into day:  
And, glancing onwards with prophetic eyes,  
What glittering scenes of destin'd triumph rise!  
Pale Trade lies bound, and Industry no more,  
Queen of our isle, escapes our hostile shore:  
Religion droops, by Ridicule deprest,  
And nought is counted serious, but a jest:  
Law, Science, Gospel, tumbling from on high,  
See Mimicry aspiring to the sky;  
And as of old the proud gigantic host  
Heap'd hills on hills, and scal'd the heavenly  
crest,

By Vice, Mode, Folly, rais'd our foes above,  
We'll reach the firmament of public love."

### 28. *A Pastical Address to the Fashionable Ladies of Great Britain.* 4to.

A well-pointed satire on the unmanly occupations of the British shop-keepers, who have taken the distaff out of the hands of the ladies, and substituted pins and needles to Cupid's darts.

When will "the Fair, on whom these youths depend,

Their fostering parent, and their only friend,  
Reform the town, and let their powerful hand  
Restore our men, and save our sinking land?  
O'er gauze and tiffany let females reign,  
Again shall Britain rule the subject main,  
And injur'd manhood flourish once again."

This is but a small part of the *after-pieces*;—*men* hairdressers, *men* stay and mantua and shoe makers, and *men* midwives, should also be removed from the persons of the British fair.

### 29. *Potter's Translation of Sophocles.* (Continued from p. 344.)

NOTHING remains to add to what we have already said of this valuable work, but that we should give some specimens of the translator's abilities. These we proceed to extract from that Tragedy which Sophocles composed when he had almost attained his 100th year; on which the judges of Athens pronounced their acquittal of him from the charge of an impaired understanding, brought against him by his own children, and which Mr. Potter hesitates not to prefer to any of his Tragedies,—*Oedipus Coloneus*.

The subject of this play is well known to be the concluding scene of Oedipus' distresses and life, and the dutiful sympathy of his affectionate daughters. Of Antigone he says,

"——— She, e'er since  
She pass'd her tender state of youth, and felt  
Her strength grown firm, poor sufferer, on  
my steps

Attendant, leads my age; and wandering oft

Foodless and barefoot thro' the sylvan wilds,  
 Patient of frequent showers, and the fierce  
 beams  
 Of the hot sun, regards not the rich store  
 That fills the table in the sheltering house,  
 So that her father be supplied with food;  
 And thou\*, my daughter, oft hast ventur'd  
 forth,  
 The Theban's watch eluding, to inform  
 Thy father of the various oracles  
 On him announced; and when they drove  
 me thence, [stand  
 An outcast from my country, thou dar'dst  
 My faithful guard ————"

The address of Oedipus to Theseus,  
 King of Athens, is particularly striking:  
 "O friendly son of Aegeus, to the Gods  
 Alone is giv'n exemption from old age  
 And death; all else th' all-powerful hand of  
 Time  
 Crumbles to dust. The vigour of the earth,  
 The vigour of the body, wastes away;  
 † Faith withers to the root; and Perfidy  
 Puts forth new branches. So in men, in  
 states [long  
 Leagu'd now in friendship, the same spirit  
 Never remains; but what is grateful now,  
 Instant to some, to some in distant time,  
 Becomes detested, then delights again," &c.

Nor is that to the Furies, on his en-  
 tering their grove, less so:

"Ye awful Goddesses, of aspect stern,  
 Since in this country on your seats I first  
 Rested my limbs, to Phoebus and to me  
 Be not ungentle; for when all these ills  
 To me his voice oracular declar'd,  
 This rest he in the length of time announc'd,  
 When to the destin'd country I should come,  
 And place me in the hospitable seat [down  
 Of these tremendous powers, there to lay  
 My weary life; success and fame to those  
 Whose grace receiv'd me, doom'd to bring  
 to those  
 Who cast me out, discomfiture and shame.  
 Signs these events confirming, he foretold  
 The rocking of the earth, the thunders' roar,  
 Or Jove's red lightning; therefore well I  
 know

None other but your faithful auspice led  
 My footsteps to this grove: I had not else  
 Just, as I journey, chanc'd to light on you,  
 From wine abhorrent, pure myself from wine,  
 And place me in your awful, unknown seats.  
 Then, Goddesses, since thus Apollo's voice  
 Hath destin'd, grant me now to end my life.  
 Unless too light you deem the woes I bear,  
 More than all mortals, though to ills enslav'd.  
 Comethen, sweet daughter of primeval Night,  
 And thou, who from the mighty Pallas draw'st  
 Thy name, illustrious Athens, pity me,  
 Pity the shade of wretched Oedipus,  
 For what was once the man is now no more."

\* Ismene.

† Θερμὸν δὲ πνεῦμα, βλαστὸν δ' αἰσθήναι.

The signs from heaven, at the close of  
 the drama, preceding the death of Oedi-  
 pus, are finely painted by the Chorus:

"Awefully dreadful is this deep'ning roar,  
 Roll'd by the hand of Jove: my hoary hairs  
 Are rais'd by horror upright on my head,  
 And my soul sinks within me—There again  
 The rapid lightning flames along the sky.  
 What terrible event do they portend!  
 The dread of it appalls me; not in vain,  
 Not unproductive of some dreadful fate,  
 These thunders roll: Almighty Jove! again  
 Wale through the æthereal vault of heaven  
 they roll."

In a different measure the Chorus in-  
 vokes the infernal deities to receive the  
 departing Oedipus:

"If I may thee, infernal Queen,  
 Thou gloomy power, by mortal eyes unseen,  
 With holy awe revere,  
 And thee, stern Monarch, whose terrific sway  
 The dreary realms of Night obey,  
 Hear Pluto, Pluto hear!  
 Let not pangs of tort'ring power  
 Rack the stranger's dying hour,  
 While the cheerless path he treads,  
 To the Stygian house that leads.—  
 Guiltless thou wast doom'd to know  
 Various ills and bitter woe:  
 May the God, with just regard,  
 Grace thee with a bright reward!"

#### Antistrophe:

"Ye awful powers, from realms of  
 Night,  
 Who vengeful rise, the guilty to affright!  
 And thou, grim dog of Hell,  
 Before the iron gate of Pluto spread,  
 Enormous on thy horrid bed,  
 With many a hideous yell,  
 While thy echoing bed resounds,  
 Guarding fierce these dismal bounds;  
 Thou, whom Earth to Tartarus bore,  
 Cease, oh cease thy dreaded roar;  
 Gentle meet him in those glades,  
 When he joins the silent shades;  
 Ever watchful, cease t' appeal:  
 Dog of Hell, on thee I call!"

A beautiful amplification of these lines:

— — — — — σῶμα τ' αἰκλήου  
 Θυμὸς οὐκ ἐν πυλαῖσι  
 Φοβεῖ σπλουδερῆς  
 Ἐννοσθῆαι κρυψοῦσθαι τ' ἐξ ἀνέμου  
 Ἀδραστεῖ φελακῇ παρ' αὐτῇ  
 Ως λῶς ἐμὴν ἔχει.

The following Antistrophe is of an-  
 other kind, and equal to the language  
 of Gray, in his *Distant Prospect of Eton  
 College*.

"Not to be born is heaven's first grace:  
 If born, extinguish'd soon the vital flame,  
 Back to return whence late he came,  
 Is heaven's next blessing to man's wretched  
 race.

Youth comes; and with him lead a train  
Of idle follies, pleasures vain:  
Thence rugged Toil attends his mazy way,  
And Misery marks him for her prey.  
Sedition, Envy, Murder, Passion, Strife,  
Spread horror o'er his path of life;  
These to the hated mansions lead,  
Where cheerless, friendless Age reclines his  
drooping head."

We cannot forbear once more comparing it with the original:

Μη φῦται τοι αὖτις κα-  
κα λαοί· το δ' ἴσως φανή  
ἔσθαι κείνῳ οὐκ ἔτι καί,  
Πολυδούλον, καὶ ταχέως.  
Ὅς οὐτ' αὖτις καὶ πάλιν  
καὶ φανέσθαι φέρει,  
Τὸς ἀλυστὰς πολυμοχλῶν ἔξω;  
Τὸς καὶ καμάντων;  
Φοβὸς, γαστήρ, πρὸς μάχην,  
Καὶ φθόρος, το, τὴν καλὰ μεμνημένος  
ἐπὶ λαλῶντι συμπαῖσι  
ἀκράνως, ἀπρεσβυτοῖς  
ἰσχυρῶς ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ πρὸς πάντας  
κακῶν κακῶν ζῆτοισι.

The following Epiphonema of the Chorus in *Antigone*, on the success of Creon, is happily rendered:

"The Queen of glorious name,  
To grace her Thebes in gorgeous state,  
Her high cars rolling thro' each gate,  
Resplendent Conquest came.  
Let war and arms, and hostile rage,  
No more your anxious thoughts engage.  
To all the temple now advance,  
Devote the night to festive dance,  
To every God at every shrine,  
To Bacchus chief pay rites divine;  
Let Bacchus lead the frolic train,  
And swell through Thebes the joyful strain.

But see the royal Creon, whose new sway  
The sons of Thebes must now obey,  
The Gods assigning him this glorious fate,  
To counsel comes in awful state;  
And here, by heralds warn'd, we stand  
The sages of the realm, to hear his high command."

Our last extract shall be from that sublime Chorus, in the same play, which the translator has so happily paraphrased. We are concerned we cannot insert the original for comparison.

#### Strophe I.

"Where'er we turn our curious eyes,  
Wonder through all the works of Nature rise,  
But man the chief. The foaming deep,  
With all his winds thro' winter raves,  
And round him swell the roaring waves,  
Of danger reckless he dares sweep.

The sacred and eternal Earth his toil  
From year to year unwearied roads;  
The proud steed to his purpose bends,  
And furrows with his rolling plough the  
soil.

#### Antistrophe I.

"His fine entangling arts ensnare  
The feather'd tribes that lightly wing the air,  
Each savage which the forest knows,  
And all the finny race that glide  
Sportive beneath the azure tide,  
His line-enwoven nets enclose.  
He knows to tame the herds that wander wild;  
The stiff-man'd horse obeys his hand,  
Bends his strong neck to his command,  
And the reluctant mountain-bull grows mild.

#### Strophe II.

"The modulated voice he taught,  
And train'd the mind to harbour virtuous  
thought.  
He gave to life a polish'd form,  
When first he bade the city rise,  
A shelter from Night's freezing skies,  
And the sharp arrows of the storm.  
O'er all victorious mounts his active mind;  
E'en for disease and racking pain  
Some healing balm his arts obtain;  
But from the darts of death no refuge find.

#### Antistrophe II.

"Unbounded soars his active thought,  
With high device and quick invention fraught,  
And now to ill it downwards leads;  
Generous in virtue, now delights,  
And prompt to guard its country's rights,  
Glory o'er all the empire spreads.  
To baseness when its wild design descends,  
Destruction on the state it draws.  
Ne'er be the man who spurns the laws  
Plac'd at my hearth, or rank'd among my  
friends."

We have not room to admit the fine and truly tragic hymn, in the original acceptance of the word, in which the Chorus invoke Bacchus, the tutelary God of Thebes.—The more difficult and controverted passages are illustrated by notes from Heath, Mudge, Burton, and other eminent critics; but these are fewer than we could have wished\*.

We are happy to record Mr. P.'s promotion to a prebend of Norwich, unexpected and unsolicited, by the Lord Chancellor, who had been his school-fellow; since which time, however, they had no connection or communication with each other. It is but justice to say, that preferment could not have been more consistently or more honour-

\* In our review of this translation last month, p. 343, for "vol. III. p. 125," read "p. 425."



ably bestowed. That Mr. P. is a gentleman of no mean literary attainments our last and the present Review can testify.

With all due deference to our correspondent Criton, vol. XLVIII. p. 61, we think Mr. P. warranted in using *Conusil* and *frensis* by the originals of those words in the Latin and Greek languages.

We beg leave to differ from the ingenious translator in the note on the Chorus in *Antigone*, whom he calls *timid* and *servile*, for not interceding for her. They recite parallel instances of being bound or starved among rocks, in the cases of Lyeurgus and Cleopatra; and so the old scholiasts understood it. That of Danæ is not strictly similar. In the *Trachinize* Mr. P. gives the conversation with Lichas, convicting him of a false relation to the *Abydos*, or Attendant, and not to *Deianira*.

90. *An Essay on the Powers and Mechanism of Nature; intended, by a deeper Analysis of Physical Principles, to extend, improve, and more firmly establish the grand Superstructure of the Newtonian System.* By Robert Young. Esq.

THE title sufficiently shews that Mr. Young's design is a singular favour to the memory of Sir Isaac, and to his System, by correcting and improving them.

"If in this pursuit he has been obliged to throw down some barriers of ancient opinion, he hopes the success will repay the sacrifice. That matter was an inactive and impenetrable essence, was an error of early date. He was led to ascribe to matter a quality till his time unthought of,—an inherent power of preserving, in its proper state of rest, or uniform, rectilinear motion. This principle required another to account for changes of the state of bodies from motion to rest, or from rest to motion. A name was given to this,—*impressed motion*; but no explanation given of its nature, seat, or origin. The objections to these principles are many, and unanswerable.—The *vis inertia* has a contrariety of nature that perplexes the understanding. To get rid of these principles before others were substituted in their room, I published, some time ago, "An Examination of the third and fourth Definitions of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, and his Three Laws of Motion;" wherein I shewed the error of the received system, independent of any view to substituting another theory in their stead. Had I delayed the present work some time longer, I might have corrected many of its faults, and confessed my own reputation more; but other avocations

required me to dismiss the project; and I hoped this great advantage would arise from its early publication: that others would be the sooner induced to prosecute so important and extensive an enquiry in the same method. I have chiefly confined myself, in this volume, to the investigation of general principles, and hope, in a future one, to prosecute further some applications to phenomena.—On a subject so difficult, treated in a method in which I had no guide nor assistance from others, I hope much indulgence will be granted me; and I am conscious that I stand much in need of indulgence. I request that the reader will distinguish between the defects of the author's abilities and the faults of his principles: *many truths he may, find not employed in the best possible manner, nor supported by the most cogent proofs.* In supplying such defects, and correcting what errors I may have fallen into, there will be sufficient exercise for the talents and the good-nature of those who chuse to undertake the task."

Such is the author's account of himself, in his Preface. As we have not fortitude or leisure to encounter "the fatigue and the inconveniences to which his present and its consequent occupations have subjected him, and to which they will yet expose him," in metaphysical inquiries, which he considers as "involving the dearest interests of mankind," his candour will not object to our allowing him to speak for himself, as to his design, rather than entering into a close and laboured examination of its execution.

91. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy\*, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May 10, 1787. By the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. &c.* 4to.

THE shortness of this discourse has not prevented the preacher from urging several weighty arguments in favour of his distressed brethren, and those who inherit their distresses: nor has he forgotten to express a proper disapprobation of the partially levelling system of reformation proposed by some.—The Secretary to the Society has subjoined a List of Preachers on this anniversary, from the beginning of the institution, 1655, to the present time†. In 1728 and 1729 the expence of the dinner is recorded; and an hoghead and an half of French wine was drunk. In 1730 the Society of Musicians resolved to furnish music in the church annually,

\* See vol. LII. p. 364.

† Begun in our vol. LV. pp. 94, 163.

for ever, at the fixed sum of 50l.; before which it cost near 60l.; and in 1754 the music in the hall was discontinued. The Sermons of the years 1747, 8, 9, and 50, were not printed at all; and several others only, among the preachers, occasional Sermons. The anniversary was altered, 1740, from February to April, at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on an idea that it would be of more advantage to the charity.

92. *A Voyage to the River Sierra-Leone, on the Coast of Africa; containing an Account of the Trade and Productions of the Country, and of the civil and religious Customs and Manners of the People. In a Series of Letters to a Friend in England. By John Mathews, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, during his Residence in that Country in the Years 1783, 6, 7, with an additional Letter on the Subject of the African Slave Trade; also a Chart of Part of the Coast of Africa, from Cape St. Ann to the River Rio-nvone; with a View of the Island Barana. Sen.*

THE first account of this country, first discovered by the Portuguese, was given by our countryman, *Wm. Finch*, in 1607, in Purchas's and other Collections; the next, by the *Sieur Villanis de Bellefond*, 1666; a third, by *Barbot*, 1678; and a fourth, by *Mr. Atkins*, 1721. *Labat* has also published several pertinent remarks on the same parts. But all these accounts are very imperfect, and do not convey a just idea of the country, or ascertain the situation of the towns or bays, not even *Barbot's* large map. A residence of three years, it is natural to suppose, would enable *Mr. Mathews* to exceed all these in accuracy and information. If we may judge from comparing his map with former ones, we shall be led to give it the preference for scale, position, and orthography of places names. The best descriptions, however, do not set off the charms of the country sufficiently to tempt any settlers, except for the purposes of trade; and one would wonder that even commerce had her votaries amongst *dishevelled* natives, tempestuous and rainy seasons, a year divided equally into *rain* and *dry*, with tornados for a month in each season, a low swampy soil intersected with innumerable little creeks; more inland, a boggy plain, covered with a thin sward, on which grow a few straggling stunted trees, of the ebony kind, without any underwood; the cultivated country woody

Gent. Mag. May, 1788.

from six years fallow out of 7; mountains abounding with fierce and hungry leopards, wild hogs, elephants and buffaloes, chimpanzees, snakes thirteen feet long and three round. Indigo and cottons are cultivated by the natives; the sugar-cane is indigenous; some bad tobacco; rice is the chief and staple commodity. The religion of the natives is indolent superstition; their gods, masses of earth and clay; their offerings, rage and broken vessels, or a small libation. They are most strongly addicted to witchcraft and charms called *Greggories*. Mahometanism is well kept up among the Mandingoes, who practise circumcision of both sexes. The government is by a king, who has the power of appointing a deputy, who succeeds and governs till a new king is elected; or the deputy is either confirmed in the dignity of a king, or continues to act as deputy as long as he lives. Every principal man, or head of a village, is sole lord within his own town. Present possession is the only tenure of lands. Their laws are the local traditional customs of the country. All causes are tried before the king in open court, and counsellors are employed, who speak for two hours with such dignity of action, force, and energy of eloquence, as would do honour to an English orator. Debts are commonly contracted for a limited time, that is, there is such a length of credit given. If the debtor refuses or delays payment when the debt is due and demanded, the creditor applies to the king or chief for his assistance, who sends to the debtor, or, desiring him to pay the debt. If, after this notice from the king, he refuses to pay it, or to satisfy the creditor, the latter gets the king's consent to seize the person of his debtor, or any of his slaves or people. If this be found impracticable, by the debtor's living in another town, the creditor seizes upon any person who resides in the same town as the debtor, and detains that person till the debt is paid, which the people of the town compel the debtor to do immediately. And this is not all; for, when a man is thus deprived of his liberty for the debt of another, he instantly brings a *galever* or action against the real debtor, and generally recovers considerable damages as a compensation for the imprisonment. Such is the mode of proceeding for debt among these, comparatively, unenlightened

oned people. The *Parrab*, a more political institution, or rather association, for putting an end to disputes and wars, is a kind of *Arrier Ben*, and equally dreaded. The *Toolabs*, being strict Mahometans, by their wars for the propagation of their religion, furnish a great number of slaves, which are sold in these parts. "The disposition of the natives is nearly similar every where, extremely indolent, unless excited by revenge; of implacable temper; full of treachery and dissimulation where they conceive the least resentment; nor do they ever let slip an opportunity of gratifying their thirst of vengeance, when they can do it with impunity. To their particular friends, indeed, they are hospitable and kind; but are addicted to pilfering, and are remarkable for the fickleness of their conduct on almost every occasion. The Mandingoes, from religious motives, hate a Christian, and vilify those Europeans who reside among them, and whom they frequently see drinking and rioting, with the appellation of dogs. But when I formerly resided among them, by pursuing a contrary conduct, and being enabled to converse with them on the tenets of their religion, I received such treatment from them in the time of the utmost distress, when I was dangerously ill, as I could have expected only from my best and dearest friends." The women are extremely clean and attentive to domestic duties. Marriages and funerals are both celebrated with music and dancing. The dress of both sexes is very simple; the custom of tattooing, or, as they call it, *farcala*, is pretty general all over Africa. Their houses are built of wood, wattled, and covered with a stiff clay, the roofs supported by long poles, and thatched with grass; some, more inland, of burnt brick. Polygamy prevails here. It is not uncommon to bring up an intended bride from a child; and, with all their regard to chastity, married women are allowed their *jangé caude*, or excise; and adultery is not easily punished; but a spurious offspring is never obtruded. Every dead person is strictly interrogated concerning his death, and is supposed to answer by impelling or moving the bearers of the bier in different directions. If he died by witchcraft, the offender is sold with all his family; or if old, or of great connections, buried alive in a grave dug by himself. If the dead lost his life by poison, the offender

is condemned to drink a poisoned water, which, if he survives, determines him to be innocent. The most common diseases are intermitting fevers and the hydrocele, the latter the effect of palm wine and excessive venery. The venereal disease is frequent, but not attended with the dreadful symptoms of Europe, and always easily cured. The small-pox is endemial, but not so frequent on the sea-coast as inland. The physicians are old women. The first trade was in gold, ivory, wax, gums, ostrich feathers, and several sorts of medicinal and dying woods; nor was it till the Europeans had formed settlements in the West Indies, that slaves became an article of traffic. 3000 slaves are annually exported, yet no appearance of depopulation, so populous is the interior country. They are either prisoners taken in war or criminals; "and so great is the demand for European goods, and particularly salt, that the interior natives will part with their wives and children, and every thing dear to them, to obtain it." Custom and tradition concur to persuade us, that the practice of making, buying, and selling slaves, obtained in Africa long before our knowledge of it. The fate of prisoners was determined by the season of the year, and the occasion they had for their services; and they still seldom dispose of their new slaves till the rice is on the ground, or out. Among these many independent states war and slavery cannot be easily abolished. When European ships do not come, they starve or kill their numerous slaves. A head-man keeps 100 or 300 of both sexes, exclusive of domestics, who are very numerous; and some of the chief Mandingoes have from 700 to 1000 employed in every servile and laborious occupation, the labouring ones fixed to the soil as the animals that cultivate it, the house slaves considered as a branch of the family, but let out as sailors and labourers, the masters receiving the wages. They were treated so cruelly, that in 1783 they rose on their masters.

Mr. M. admits, "it is not to be doubted but the idea of a slave, when sold to one of his own country and colour, and to an European, are very different; but as to the cruelty of separation of the sexes, he observes, that the facility with which they form new connections, and the knowledge that their children are the property of their

"their masters, soon remove all anxiety on these occasions." Masters, though they have no power of life and death over their slaves, are never at a loss for an accusation to sell or pawn them; and people of all ranks pawn their children. Mr. M. compares the sale in Africa; and its effect on the slave, with the transportation of English felons to Botany Bay, and pronounces it a happy exchange. "It might be urged in support of this commerce, that the cruelty of the laws in Africa, which punish with death, is mitigated by transportation, as slavery would undoubtedly be the portion of these unhappy people in their native country. This is unalterable; but if their situation in our West India islands could be restored by wise and humane regulations, such a plan would redound much to the honour of the British legislature, and may be considered as the only effectual relief that, under the present circumstances of Africa, can be administered." Mr. M.'s arguments against the abolishment of the Slave Trade are, that wars happen in Africa without any view to this trade, but chiefly on religious accounts; that there is no such practice as kidnapping; that the inhabitants on the coast are only the brokers, who carry European goods into the country, and receive slaves in return, of whom prisoners and criminals do not constitute a tenth part; that prisoners, if not sold, would be killed, is confirmed by indubitable facts; that the abolition of slavery in Europe would not be followed by the abolition of it in Africa, nor by any mitigation of the treatment of slaves by their own masters there; and that the African, for want of our trade, would lose many articles essential to his happiness. Mr. M. appears to be a sensible, humane, and well-informed writer.

93 *Humaneity, or the Rights of Nature: A Poem. In Two Books. By the Author of "Sympathy."* 4to.

"The reader is requested to consider this performance as a *general outline*, with here and there some sketched features of a work, the nature of which is frequently alluded to in different parts of the poem, and the title specified on a separate leaf at the end." This is, "Society; or, a Prospect of Mankind under all the Influences of Custom, Colour, and Climate. A

Poem, in Four Parts. Dedicated to the Human Species. Part I. Europe. II. Asia. III. Africa. IV. America. With Notes, critical and explanatory, by the Author and his literary Friends, and various Designs and Engravings." Mr. Pratt proceeds: "What I ventured abroad some years since, under the title of *Sympathy*, a poem, which, on account of the interests created by the heart, was received by the publick with so much generous warmth, was intended to serve as a preliminary to what I had farther to observe on *Society*, or a Prospect of the Human Race under the combined influences of *Climate* and *Government*, *Religion*, *Laws*, and *Liberities*. From these the transition to *Tyranny* was natural, and strongly in connection; and, from tyranny, I felt myself called upon by all the awakened emotions of humanity to consider *Slavery*; but not only that species which consists in buying and selling our fellow-creatures in Africa, but every other kind in every other place. Views, therefore, of Freedom and Bondage, through the different parts of the globe, have been taken, as well from experience as the best historical evidence."

The advocates for the abolition of the Slave Trade will wonder Mr. P. does not go the same length with themselves. But he expressly declares, "the *transport* of the slaves appears to him more criminal than the *traffic*," and that it is not the *sale* of slave in itself which produces the great inconvenience. An hired servant in Europe may be as little at his own command, and destined to as hard labour, as a purchased Negro in Africa; but the essential difference consists in the one being guarded by the laws of the land, which spread before him person and property a shield that defends him from every *abuse of power*, and the other is left naked and defenceless to the "insolence of office." For the rest, whether the commerce flourish or falls is a matter of no moment to the philanthropist."

The poem opens with a general address to *Humaneity*; then celebrates the Humane Society as of British institution; Mr. Gubert's plans for relieving

\* See our vol. LI. p. 281.

† We are not sure if France or Germany do not anticipate us in the claim.

the poor\*; Adrian† and Constantine for emancipating the Roman slaves, and Alfred for his *equal idrons*. The second book is entirely taken up with the Slave Trade, and with episodes of Negro adventures and virtues; among which last is celebrated that of two brother-like friends at once slabbing to the heart the object of their affections.

Thus Negro virtues, Negro frailties shine.

In a Didactic poem of the length of this, it is difficult to keep up the poetic fire equal throughout. Mr. Pratt's motives must atone for his defects as for his errors, which are numerous†. We might censure the description of the present state of the Holy Land, and even the laboured portrait of Alfred; but we reflect on the many good lines, and the moral tendency of the whole, and on the effect the continued application to its composition has had on the writer's health; "but which loss, great and good men assure him, will be amply made up to him by an increase of literary reputation."

94. *A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were started to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge From the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present Time. Including the Admissions into the aforementioned College from 1663. To which is prefixed, a List of Names of Westminster; Deans of Christ Church College, Oxford; Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Masters of Westminster School. Compiled by Joseph Welch. 4to.*

THE favourable reception which the *Registrum Regule* of Eton, 1774, has met with, would be a sufficient apology, were any necessary, for having undertaken the following compilation, in which the editor has no pretension to any other merit than that of industry and fidelity.

From an official connection with the Royal School of Westminster, he was led to enquire into its history, and that of the members of so illustrious a seminary; of whom at length he gradually obtained the present list: which he has so repeatedly been called

\* We are not sorry to see his List rejected in the House of Commons as complicated and burdensome.

† Adrian is complimented with the epithet of *tender*, and Constantine with that of *just*; how consonant to the rest of their lives let History say.

‡ Not only in the list at the end, but in corrections in MS. in the copy sent to us, and in others still unnoticed. *Medicinal* and *Swissness* are wrong attested.

upon to transcribe for private use, that he has no doubt of its being acceptable to the publick in its present form.

"The slight biographical notices, such as they are, he hopes will be found useful. On this head it would have been a real pleasure to him to have enlarged; but the small portion of leisure he enjoys, and the little opportunity of access to books, must plead his excuse for brevity. Wherever he could, he has referred the reader to more ample accounts; and particularly to Wood, where most of the early scholars elected to Christ Church are to be found. But Wood is the biographer of one University only; and as yet there is no publication similar at the other: but it is to be hoped that this work will, by holding forth its great men to view in a new light, animate that to publish *Alumni Cantabrigienses*\*, and procure a continuation of the *Oxonienſes*."

"It was the editor's wish to have made the mention of the stations, which the various gentlemen have occupied, as copious as possible; but this also, from the difficulty of obtaining accurate accounts, was a task far beyond the possibility of his performing; though the stations of them would oftentimes have promoted a pleasing enquiry to the gentlemen who have been educated at Westminster by tracing their old schoolfellows into their distant retirements, where the intrinsic honour of private conduct has often equalled the most substantial honours of professional stations in our cathedrals, or of the first offices in the state.

"By way of embellishment two views are here inserted of the ancient and the present Dormitory. The first of them, erected upon stone arches, was originally built as a granary to the monastery of St. Peter; and is here copied from an original drawing. The history of the present building is as follows: a legacy of 1000l. was given in 1708, for that specific purpose, by Sir Edward Hanneſ, knight, physician to Queen Anne. This, in 1718, was followed up by a memorial from the then Dean (Bishop Astlebury) and Chapter of Westminster; which obtained from King George I. 1000l.; from King George II. (then Prince of Wales) 500l.; from a parliamentary grant 1000l.; and 1000l. was afterwards added by William Morrice, esq. (the Bishop's son-in-law), for liberty from the church to dispose of his office of high-bailiff. A noble Earl presented the model, and condescended to survey the building; and on the 14th of April, 1722, being Westminster Election Tuesday, the first stone was laid, with the following inscription engraved on it: 'Posuit feliciter (saxit Deus) Auspicio Ricardus Conn. de Burlington Architectus 7 Kal. Maii, 1722.'

\* For the materials already collated for such a work, see Gough's *Topography*, vol. I. p. 219—221.

" If this work should ever come to another edition, it is hoped that the gentlemen, who now honour it with a place in their libraries, will oblige the Editor by such further notices as their researches may obtain; which shall be most respectfully considered before re-publishing, should the same band undertake it."

The two views, drawn by Courtenay and Millar, and engraved by Angus, are elegant representations of their respective subjects. Mr. Welch appears to have executed his work faithfully, as far as his materials enabled him. He has given several blank pages for a continuation, and added a copious index of names.

95. *Objections to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with Answers. To which are prefixed, Structures on a late Publication, intitled, "Considerations on the Emancipation of Negroes, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by a West India Planter. By the Rev. James Ramsay, A. M. Sec.*

MR. R. who may be called the *Hamway* and *Howard* of the Negroes, pursuing his laudable design against all opposition, like many other advocates in a good cause, in his zeal frequently pushes his arguments further than they can bear. In no instance, perhaps, so forcibly, as when he recommends to us to give up the sugar colonies and manufactories, rather than hold the one, and carry on the other, at the expence of humanity, and the rights of so large a part of mankind as the inhabitants of Africa: while, at the same time, he gives us leave to buy sugar of our neighbours, who manufacture it on the same hard and unjust terms. Mr. R.'s plan aims only at the abolition of the Slave Trade; it meddles not with slaves already in the colonies. All our slaves are not yet generally in a state where, in full liberty would be a blessing. Like children, they must be restrained by authority, and led on to their own good. But it would be insidious not to declare, that humanity looks forward to full emancipation, whenever they shall be found capable of making a proper use of it. But this may be left to the master's discretion." Such is the constitution of things, that even humanity cannot be restored to her rights without much deliberation. The motion made by Sir William Dolben, the 10th instant, for a bill to regulate the number of slaves to be taken on board each ship, is a preliminary to some future reformation.

96. *A Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions upon Disorders of the Body. By William Falconer, M.D. F.R.S. &c. being the Essay to which the Fothergillian Medal was adjudged.*

THIS is the first fruits of the laudable institution of the Medical Society 1784, of giving a prize medal of gold or silver for the best dissertations on subjects proposed by them. Dr. Lettsom, in a speech on the occasion, from which we learn that he intended an history of the passions, expresses his great satisfaction in delivering the medal to a physician of whom Dr. Fothergill had so high an opinion. Dr. Falconer has followed the passions in their effects on the several classes and genera of diseases.

97. *Mont Blanc, &c. (Concluded from p. 330.)*

ENOUGH, and perhaps too much, has already been said upon this subject; but we willingly indulge the animated writer of the following epistle, by inserting it at length:

" Since Mr. Urban's Reviewer, p. 389, professes willingly to admit into their publication appeals from their tribunal, it is presumed they will not exclude a disavowal of the charge of mean jealousy brought against the defender of MONT BLANC.

" They know, or affect to know, whence that defence proceeds, and hint, that its pen is accustomed to scribble in numbers; yet impute to envy—what? even the disinterested assertion of a *real* author's claim to poetic honours—a claim which they had unjustly spurned. They observe, that "muses of fire are apt to bear no brother near the throne." A muse, whose fires were of that lightest and corrective nature, would have felt little inclination thus to have entered the lists as champion for a *real* bard, especially beneath inevitable consciousness, that if the source of such temerity was guessed, it would be revenged upon the defender's *own* works, if they should hereafter pass in review before Mr. Urban's critics. They add, that *this* (meaning the defence of Mont Blanc) is not the *first* instance they have had occasion to remark and to lament—(they do not say of *what*, but it is to be supposed they mean of *envy*); but that, for the sake of a character they esteem, they sincerely hope it will be the *last*. The author of the stricture in question begs leave to observe, that a character is not likely to become more amiable by losing its zeal in the *disinterested* defence of injured genius; and that, if it is a mark of envy, in the eyes of Mr. Urban's Reviewers, to enter a protest against decisions which *contemptuously* refuse to glowing poetry the praise they lavish upon vapid nothingness, this author is content to be deemed *envied* by them.



"The most exalted literary character now living, well acquainted with the *Defender of Mene Black*, has pronounced, with his pen, that a warmer Ecomast of real genius does not exist."

"If indeed Mr Hayley has borrowed a line from the Engraver, rather than the Engraver from Mr. Hayley, the latter is sufficiently honoured. But on which side is the plagiarism probable? The second edition of Hayley's *Ode to Howard* was printed in the year 1781. If the poem, which contains the line in question, preceded that beautiful Ode two years, whence, but in its want of power to attract public notice, can it be, that nobody recollects to have heard of his *SUMMERS*, or the *FORCE OF BENEVOLENCE*, during the years that have elapsed since its publication? No occasion, surely, for the most jealous author breathing to fear lest such a wretched brother approach too near the shrine."

g<sup>th</sup>. Coke on Littleton, &c. &c.

(Continued from p. 337.)

"THE reputation of Sir Edward Coke's Commentary is not inferior to that of the work which is the subject of it. It is objected to it, that it is defective in method. But it should be observed, that a want of method was, in some respects, inseparable from the nature of the undertaking. During a long life of intense and unremitting application to the study of the laws of England, Sir Edward Coke had treasured up an immensity of the most valuable common-law learning. Thus he wished to present to the publick, and chose that method of doing it in, which, without being obliged to dwell on those doctrines of the law which other authors might explain equally well, he might produce that profound and recondite learning which he felt himself to possess above all others. In adopting this plan, he appears to have judged rationally, and consequently ought not to be censured for a circumstance inseparable from it.

"It must be allowed, that the style of Sir Edward Coke is strongly tinged with the quaintness of the times in which he wrote: but it is accurate, expressive, and clear. That it is sometimes difficult to comprehend his meaning, is owing, generally speaking, to the abstruseness of his subject, not to the obscurity of his language.—It has also been objected to him, that the authorities he cites do not, in many places, come up to the doctrines they are brought to support. There appears to be some ground for this observation. Yet

it should not be forget, that the uncommon depth of his learning, and acuteness of his mind, might enable him to discover connections and consequences which escape a common observer.

"It is sometimes said, that the parallel of his Commentary is now become useless, as many of the doctrines of law which his writings explain are become obsolete; and that every thing useful in him may be found, more systematically and agreeably arranged, in modern writers. It must be acknowledged, that when he treats of those parts of the law which have been altered since his time, his Commentary partakes, in a certain degree, of the obsolescence of the subjects to which it is applied: but even where this is the case, it does not often happen that the doctrines laid down by him do not serve to illustrate other parts of the law which are still in force. Thus,—there is no doubt but the cases which now come before the courts of equity, and the principles upon which they are determined, are extremely different in their nature from those which are the subject of Sir Edward Coke's researches. Yet the great personages who have presided in those courts have frequently resorted to the doctrines laid down by Sir Edward Coke, to form, explain, and illustrate their decrees. Hence, though portions charged upon real estates, for the benefit of younger children, were not known in Littleton's time, and not much known in the time of Sir Edward Coke, yet, on the points which arise respecting the vesting and payment of portions, as writings in the law are more frequently or more successfully applied to than Sir Edward Coke's Commentary on Littleton's Chapter of Conditions. It may also be observed, that, notwithstanding the general tenor of the present business of our courts, cases most frequently occur which depend upon the most abstruse and intricate parts of the ancient law. Thus the case of *Jacob versus Wharton* led to the discussion of *estates and uses* as they stood before the statute of Henry VIII.; and the case of *Taylor versus Horde* turned on the learning of *Jessellus*.

"But the most advantageous, and perhaps the most proper, point of view in which the merit and ability of Sir Edward Coke's writings can be placed is, by considering him as the centre of modern and ancient law.—The modern system of law may be supposed to have taken its rise at the end of the reign of King Henry VII. and to have assumed something of a regular form about the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. The principal features of this alteration are, perhaps, the introduction of recoveries; conveyances to uses; the testamentary disposition by will; the abolition of military tenures; the statute of frauds and perjuries; the establishment of a regular system of equitable jurisdiction; the discontinuance of real actions; and the mode of trying titles to landed property by ejectment.

"Well acquainted" as we are both with the writer of this letter, and the "exalted literary character" alluded to, (and in last month we have, on more instances than one, paid the tribute of gratitude to both), we heartily join issue in the sentiment; and it now remains the subject. EDIT.



**efficiency.** There is no doubt but that, during the above period, a material alteration was effected in the jurisprudence of this country: but this alteration has been effected, not so much by superceding, as by giving a new direction to the principles of the old law, and applying them to new subjects. Hence a knowledge of ancient legal learning is absolutely necessary to a modern lawyer. Now Sir Edward Coke's Commentary upon Littleton is an immense repository of every thing that is most interesting or useful in the legal learning of ancient times. Were it not for his writings, we should still have to search for it in the voluminous and chaotic compilation of cases contained in the Year-books, or in the dry, though valuable, Abridgements of Statham, Fitzherbert, Brooke, and Rolle. Every person, who has attempted, must be sensible how very difficult and disgusting it is to pursue a regular investigation of any point of law through those works. The writings of Sir Edward Coke have considerably abridged, if not entirely taken away, the necessity of this labour.

"But his writings are not only a repository of ancient learning; they also contain the outlines of the principal doctrines of modern law and equity. On the one hand, he delineates and explains the ancient system of law, as it stood at the accession of the Tudor line; on the other, he points out the leading circumstances of the innovations which then began to take place. He shows the different restraints which our ancestors imposed on the alienation of landed property, the methods by which they were eluded, and the various modifications which property received after the free alienation of it was allowed. He shows how the notorious and public transfer of property, by livery of seisin, was superseded by the secret and refined mode of transferring it, introduced in consequence of the statute of uses. We may trace, in his Works, the beginning of the abuse of real actions; the tendency in the nation to convert the military into socage tenures; and the outlines of almost every other point of modern jurisprudence. Thus his writings stand between and connect the ancient and modern parts of the law; and, by showing their mutual relation and dependency, discover the many ways by which they resolve into, explain, and illustrate one another."

(To be continued.)

99. *De Lolme's Observations on the Wisdom, &c. (Continued from p. 345.)*

HAVING been assured that this is a genuine production of the writer whose name it bears, we have been induced to give it a second perusal; and, though we still think the subject treated in a manner abundantly too jocular, and in some parts of it perceive an ineffectual attempt to reach those flights which

Swift successfully took in the character of the Drapier; there are occasional flashes of genius and of satire, not unworthy the Advocates of Geneva.—His proposed commutation is whimsical and chimerical; but his plan for preventing the inconveniences of Smithfield Market it would well become the Corporation of London to adopt.

*Useful Hint for the Improvement of the Metropolis.*

"The idea," says Mr. De Lolme, "I mean to suggest, is, the removing of the Market held in Smithfield to some field at a short distance out of London. The fields about St. Pancras, or Battle-bridge, would, very likely, be a proper situation.

"That the Market for cattle being held in the very centre of London is no ornament to the town, I do not think there is any necessity of undertaking to prove.

"In the second place, the consequence of the Market being held in an interior part of London is, that the cattle must be driven through the streets the whole length of their way to that particular place to which they are bound, however distant that place may be; whether Tower-hill and Ruck-hill-high-way, or the streets adjacent to Piccadilly.—This passage of cattle through the streets is productive of much inconvenience, and very frequently of mischief; which would be avoided if the Market were held in some of those fields abovementioned: the cattle would follow those roads by which London is surrounded, till they should reach that particular part or street to which they are sent. The streets about Smithfield Market are in the number of the narrowest and most crowded in London.

"But the providing the cattle with water, during the time the Market is held, is that circumstance which I mean more particularly to suggest.

"The feelings of dumb animals seem to be very quick, perhaps as quick as ours (though they want foresight): it is a kind of duty to pay attention to that; especially when it costs but little.

"The cattle are driven through the dusty roads, for several hours, in Summer, to the Market-place, where they are kept twelve hours more without a drop of water. Sheep, especially, must suffer much, as they walk close together, in flocks, with their mouths no higher than twelve or fifteen inches above the ground, swallowing, when they breathe, more dust than air: the misery of those sheep that walk in the middle of a flock must be very great: the heat raised by the passage of a flock of sheep may be felt at the distance of several yards. Sheep bear patiently their distress on the Market-place; but the larger cattle grow unruly and mischievous.

"The fields I have mentioned, about St. Pancras, being lower than the New-river-head,

head, would be easily supplied with water. Troughs, constructed in a lasting manner, might be placed through all the pens, at the height of twelve inches or so above ground; and water might begin to be sent through these troughs as soon as the time of the Market begins. Two or three rows of larger troughs might also be fixed, to which the larger cattle might be tied, and water kept running under their noses during the whole time the Market is kept.

"Some person or persons, paid for that purpose, ought to be appointed to take care of the troughs, and also to see that the water begins constantly to be distributed at the proper time.

"The Market-place might be paved with bricks placed edgewise; which would have a neater appearance; would keep the place dry, and not be so cold as stones. Houses of entertainment, for the persons attending the Market, would be built in a trice around the new place.

"In case the proprietary rights of any persons were an obstacle to the removal of the Market from Smithfield, the Parliament might assist the City, not only with a bill, but also with money, if necessary; as the measure might in some degree be considered as a national object."

This idea is excellent, and well worthy the attention of the higher powers.

100. *A Letter to Arthur Young, Esq. on the Bill now depending in Parliament to prevent the Exportation of Wool.* By Thomas Day, Esq. Sec. (Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

THOSE who are acquainted with the writings of Mr. Day cannot but rejoice when an author of such approved merit uses his endeavours to avert the danger with which the rights and liberties of one part of the community are actually threatened. "Commerce (he says) is in its origin a gentle river, gliding silently along its banks, and dispensing fertility to every soil it visits: a little farther advanced, it is a salutary inundation, that may sometimes impede the labours of agriculture, but repays with usury the damage it occasions. In its last stage (he fears) it is too apt to become an impetuous torrent, that threatens destruction in its course, and bears away liberty, public spirit, and every manly virtue."—He considers the present proposed regulations of wool as one of the most extraordinary instances of despotism; and describes what would be the unhappy state of the farmer in the following words: "From the very instant that he shears the fatal fleece, all his cares, all his exertions, must be confined to complying

"with the salutary restrictions of the law; one clause directs him how it shall be carried into his barn; another displays the legal form by which it is to be carried out; another condescends to regulate the manner of its package, and the inscription upon the trust. In the mean while, his servants, neighbours, family, and relations, are all inflamed to continual treachery; and he can never close his eyes with a certainty that he may not awake the next morning to experience the rage of offended manufacturers, and the vengeance of the Chamber of Commerce."—He condemns the conduct of the manufacturers in applying to the legislature to diminish the price of a material; which price, under every disadvantage, is only raised by their own competition, and the extension of their business; and contends, that the higher the price of wool is at home, the less will be the clandestine exportation of it. He urges the impolicy of compelling France to cultivate the breed of sheep; which, however, might not be effected were the small quantity of wool supposed to be smuggled really sent into that country.—Mr. Day concludes his well-written letter with the highest eulogium on Mr. Young; to whom he ascribes the greatest praise for his vigorous exertions in opposing this Bill.

101. *Brother Peter to Brother Tom, &c.* (Concluded from p. 345.)

MATURE consideration obliges us to pass a severe censure on Brother Peter, for his unfeeling heart. The most spleenetic resentment against persons in power, by whom he thinks himself neglected or disappointed, cannot justify his rude trampling on the ashes of the dead, and wounding the feelings of survivors. In other respects also we have been grievously disappointed by this publication of the arch wag.

102. *Peter's Pension. A solemn Epistle to a sublime Personage. With an Engraving\* by an eminent Artist.* By Peter Pindar.

"PETER writeth soft sonnets to prove that he hath not a hard heart; and we hope he will never more offend against Humanity, Modesty, or Piety.—He shews that he can sing a tender love-lay as well as tell a merry tale—though still at the expence of majesty. But

\* Of a great personage offering a pension, and of Peter Pindar refusing it.

writing,

writing, as he still does, for a pension from the publick, though not from the *private* purse, he seems less tender of his poetical reputation than when our acquaintance first commenced. The ad-

vertisement of the proprietor of his works, to detect piracy, favours too much of the quaint but now worn-out device, — *Beware of Counterfeits, for such are abroad!*

••• Mr. Urban's Reviewers, once for all, solemnly profess themselves to be under no influence but that of Impartiality and Justice. If, therefore, the works of one publisher feel their lash more severely than those of another, it is not from any resentment either to the *Author* or the *Publisher*, but from a fair and dispassionate judgement of the *publications*. Not men, but *books*, are their object. A concern for the interests of Literature urges them to the severity of free and unreserved censure. Were booksellers of the greatest reputation to submit to be the propagators of frivolity and insipidity, whether under the titles of *Beauties*, *Flowers*, *Abridgements*, or of *Essays*, *Observations*, *Dissertations*, *Disquisitions*, *Sermons*, or under more specious and less hackneyed titles, or such *imitations* of the writings of celebrated authors as discredit both the original and the imitator, in poetry or prose, and those too full of error, and the effect of haste—they are fair game to Reviewers, whose province is to expose error, either by argument or ridicule, without regard to the *packet* or *person* of the author or the bookseller. Publishers' names are rarely noticed in our Review; but if Publishers, for want of competency to judge of the merit of a work offered to them, or from any other motive, will take up with every composition that a vain, an empty, or hungry author, offers to them, they stand in need of some friend to pull them by the sleeve, as Apollo pulled the old poets by the ears. To shew, however, how little Mr. Urban's Reviewers apprehend from an appeal, they have printed one in the last month (see p. 319), founded, they presume, on the warmest friendship, and have left the impartial publick to judge between the two opinions. They have gone further. In p. 437 they have, on the same subject, admitted a second appeal against themselves, without, however, by any means intending to make a precedent.

P. 428. The frontispiece to "The Book Club" is designed by James Dunthorne, and etched by J. Rowlandson. That to "The Patriot King" designed by R. Smirk, and engraved by Andrew Smith.

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CROOK INDEX

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A. Z. of York, and X X X. have our best thanks for their hints; the most maternal one they will find already noticed (we hope properly). Their "Anecdotes and Corrections" will be a still further obligation.

We are thankful also to SEMPER EGO AUDITOR on nearly the same subject, though he is somewhat hasty in his conclusions. Neither of these gentlemen can judge of the extreme difficulty of our task; but they will perceive our readiness to reform what may be discovered; and will recollect the advice of the S. in st.

"—— non ego paucis

"Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria," &c.

In the instance alluded to, it was not so much the want of care, as an over-attention, which led to the mistake; both parts of the paragraph being true, if separated and applied to different personages (see pp. 379, 461). The very plan of our Obituary would be defeated if we did not give some early account of persons of eminence, and our outline is frequently filled up the succeeding month (as in the case of Mrs. Delany, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Ludlam, &c.) with information which might probably be for ever lost, if not thus called forth as it were into recollection. Of Mr. Ludlam still more is to be wished for; and also for some memoirs of the good Dr. Delany.

The observations of B. S. on the new edition of the SPECTATOR shall appear next month.—We beg leave to hint to B. S. and also to E. R. R. that the present edition (priced cheap, with such short notes only as seemed most immediately essential, for the use of young people) is preparatory to a handsome edition of the work now printing, when all "the illustrations" will either be inserted, or published separately as a companion to every edition.

A writer, who signs himself OXONIENSIS, says, "A report prevails in this place, that you will not admit any strictures on Mr. Crust's English Dictionary; and I allude to the proof, by observing, that 'there are other channels open for an appeal to the publick.' Of these strictures, four in all, we shall give the two first at length:—1. "The title is vain and foolish, the Oxford Dictionary of the English Language. This is calculated to offend the ignorant, as it is an academical work, and Mr. Crust was employed by the University."—2. "If Mr. Pnt can be pleased with the ungratefulness to listen, he will be an object of pity for the good, and contempt for the wise."—The third, beginning, "I am authorized to say, by some of the first literary characters whose names are inserted as patrons of the work;"—and the fourth, beginning, "Many gentlemen in this place, who were intended to contribute their assistance," shall as readily be given, when we know on what authority they come to us.

A. B. requests of POLYDORA (who benevolently sent us, vol. LVII. p. 695, an account of Mr. Colbourne's discovery of a solvent for the stone in the human bladder) to extend his benevolence to 'A. B. and other sufferers in the stone and gravel, by immediately giving a more particular account of that solvent, that it may be more easily procured, and the recipe universally known; and wishes for the titles of any books that have been published by Mr. Colbourne, and Dr. Falconer of Bath, on this solvent.

E. asks, "whether, in consequence of one of those strange accidents, which now and then unaccountably happen, there has not been a blunder in engraving the arms of the "Deputy Great Chamberlain" on the tickets of admission to the *skew room* now acting in Westminster-hall? In all the accounts, he says, that ever he saw of the arms of "Burrell," they are described as being "Vert, three plain shields Argent, each charged with a bordure engrailed Or;" whereas, on all those tickets, the shields are represented *Argent*; which he is the more ready to suppose a blunder, because it is contrary to the well-known rule in English Heraldry of not allowing colour upon colour."

HILLINGDONIENSIS has heard, that Proposals are somewhere circulating for a "History of MIDDLESEX;" but, not having seen them, would be glad to have some information concerning that work and its author.

QUEST, at Wells, asks some of our learned correspondents to inform him, "whether the doctrine of Universal Salvation (as described in a late learned tract) be a doctrine which is embraced by the divines of this kingdom? or whether it coheres with the Sacred Writings?"

S. asks, "Whether Dicky Pearse, whose epitaph is given, p. 345, from Bigland's Collections, was one of those domestic fools, formerly retained by princes and other great men; as it is presumed this practice was discontinued long before the time he is mentioned to have lived in?"

AVICUS asks, who *Pedure Hptm* was? whether an Englishman or a foreigner? where born, and when did he die? was his name *John* or *John Henry* or *Henry*?

The author of the Remarks on Pinkerton's Dissertation, in our List, desires us to make the following corrections:

P. 300, col. 2. line, l. 5, read "Gustavus."

707, col. 1, l. 6, read "Eber."

1b. l. 38, read "Gustavus."

1b. l. penult. read "Gustavus."

308, col. 1. l. 5, for "is" read "he."

J. C.'s letter was printed in April, p. 314.

ACHILLEUS GLASGOWENSIS came too late to be used in the present month, but will (if possible) appear in our next, with THE ULTANAK, KUMAKON MACBATH, CLAWILLS, SUIOK, R. O. P. S. J. &c. &c.

On Thursday, May 8, being the Day of the Publication of Mr. GIBBON's Continuation of his History, and the Author's Birth-day, some of the most celebrated Literary Characters dined together on the Occasion. In the Afternoon the following Speech, by Mr. HAYLEY, was read to the Company:

**G**ENII of ENGLAND and of ROME!

In mutual triumph here assume  
The honours, each may claim!

This social scene with smiles survey!

And consecrate the festive day

To Friendship and to Fame!

Enough, by desolation's tide,

With anguish, and indignant pride,

Has ROME bewail'd her fate;

And mourn'd that time, in havoc's hour,

Defac'd each monument, of power

To speak her truly great:

O'er main'd POLYXUS, just and sage,

O'er LIVY's mutilated page,

How deep was her regret!

Touch'd by this Queen, in ruin grand,

See! Glory, by an ENGLISH HAND,

Now pays a mighty debt:

Lo! sacred to the ROMAN name,

And rais'd, like ROME's immortal fame,

By genius and by toil,

The splendid work is crown'd to-day,

On which oblivion ne'er shall prey,

Not envy make her spoil!

ENGLAND, exult! and view not now

With jealous glance each nation's brow,

Where History's palm has spread!

In every path of liberal art,

Thy sons to prime distinction start,

And no superior dread.

Science for Thee a NEWTON rais'd;

For thy renown a SHAKESPEARE blaz'd,

Lord of the drama's sphere!

In different fields to equal praise

See History now thy GIBBON raise

To shine without a Peer!

Eager to honour living worth,

And blest to-day the double birth,

That proudest joy may claim,

Let artless truth this homage pay,

And consecrate the festive day

To Friendship and to Fame!

**LINES ON MR. WEST;  
HISTORICAL PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY.**

**A**S Apollo, one day, near PIERIA's pure  
font,

Reclin'd at his ease, as he sometimes is wont,

'Midst a circle of Artists, of Poets, of Sages,

His most approv'd Sons, of all climes and all  
ages;

And pass'd in sweet converse the noon-tide  
away—

To APOLLO, on whom beam'd the God's  
He was pleas'd, with a thrice gracious  
smile, thus to say:

"In Britannia's fair Island, whose nurturing  
ground

"To the Sciences, now, the most general is  
[sound,

"Is there one of my Sons, say, thou Artist  
divine, [combine?

"In whom thy own pourtraying pow'rs

"Who with thy glowing pencil, from His-

tory's page, [distant age;

"Fam'd events can hand down to a far-

"Or with all thy own fancy, thy truth, and

thy fire, [inspire?

"Can with scenes from the Drama the canvas

"In short, dost thou know of an Artist,

whose name [Fame,

"May be written with thine in the annals of

"As a Man, most esteem'd, and of Painters,

the best?" [WEST.

Apelles reply'd without pause, "There is

The God smil'd assent; while the crowd

with one voice [choice.

Re-echo'd back WEST, and applauded the

May 6, 1788. A. BICKNELL.

**HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE VII.**

*Translated by HENRY FRANCIS CARY.*

**T**HE snows are fled, again the fields are  
green,

Again the wood resumes its leafy pride;

Nature has kindly chang'd the dreary scene,

And in their banks the shrinking rivers glide.

Now does Aethia, with her sisters, dare

Naked to lead the choirs in wanton play;

The year forewarns us things are mortal here,

And the swift hour that wings the fleeting

day.

To vernal gales the chilly Winter yields.

To spring the pressing Summer quick

succeeds; [fields,

Scarce is he gone, when Autumn decks the

And Winter chills again the frozen meads.

Soon does the moon her heaving bosom repair,

But we, when those detested shores we

tread,

Where Tullus, Ancus, and Æneas are,

Are nothing then but ashes and a shade.

Who is there knows the heav'nly pow'rs will

give,

To view another sun gild o'er the sphere?

Whate'er your friends in genial mirth receive,

So much will 'scape from your voracious

hear.

When you are sunk lamented to the grave,

And Minos has pronounc'd your solemn

doom,

Not virtue, birth, or eloquence can save,

Its destin'd prey from the remorseless tomb.

For chaste Hippolitus Diana sued,

But ah! the mighty Goddess sued in vain;

Nor Theseus, when on hell he dar'd intrude,

Could break Penthos' Lethæan chain.

*Sutton Codicils, vol. 4, 1788.*

[In the Sonnet to Mr. Hayley, inserted in

March, p. 230. instead of "The happy

Arun," read "The tuneful Arun."]

**ODE**

Mr. URBAN,

Lichfield, May 16.

THE following lines on the Museum of your worthy Correspondent, Mr. Green, were written by Mr. Weston, Organist of Solihull, Warwickshire.

Yours, &amp;c. H. W.

To Mr. GREENE;

*Written on visiting his Museum.*

FRIEND to thy city's fame! whose generous toil

For every beauty ransacks every foil!  
While, or in earth, in ocean, or in air,  
Whate'er is elegant, refin'd, and rare,  
(Which cautious care selects, and skill combines,)

In one bright aggregate distinguish'd things!  
Deem not intrusive the spontaneous lay,  
Which a mere sojourner delights to pay,  
Since not one strain admiring natives raise—  
Compell'd to admire—but not compell'd to praise!

Ye who have wander'd through that dazzling host

Of Nature's miracles. (Augusta's boast!)  
Where the tir'd eye, distracted and distressed,  
Roves wond'ring on—nor finds one place of rest—

Yet—yet with-hold the glance of silent scorn,  
If less of pomp these lowlier roofs adorn!  
Merit's fair meed rewards not pow'r—but will;

Beauty in miniature is beauty still:  
And (differing but in pow'r—alike their aim)  
While Lever's title swells the breath of Fame,  
Greene's humbler name shall chase it as it flies, {prize!

From realm to realm, and share the glorious  
J. WESTON.

*From a HUSBAND to his WIFE, Jan. 1, 1787.*

WHEN Winter holds his icy reign,  
And snows their fleecy whiteness bring,

Or torrents deluge all the plain,  
Say, why attempts my Muse to sing?  
On the first morning of the year  
My Mary did a bride appear.

The snow that veil'd the thicken'd air,  
Resembled then her spotless breast,  
For purity resided there,

As beauty modestly was dress'd,  
On the first morning of the year  
When Mary did a bride appear.

Most other nymphs I had survey'd,  
But her by far the fairest thought;  
Yet loveliness in that dear maid  
I deem'd the meanest charm she brought,  
On the first morning of the year,  
When Mary did a bride appear.

Some like the rose-bud incomplete;  
But I the perfect rose admire,  
Amidst its blushing offspring sweet,  
Tho' once the bud my soul could fire  
On the first morning of the year,  
When Mary did a bride appear.

But now she shines in added charms,  
With smiling children at her knee,  
The group I circle in my arms,  
And cry, for ever blest'd by me  
Be the first morning of the year  
When Mary did a bride appear.

EMOLIA.

*From the Same to the Same, Jan. 1, 1788.*

CAN I the joyous strain prepare,  
Or sing with loud exulting breath,  
When all my thoughts desponding are,  
And mourn—ah mourn a parent's death!  
Yes, tho' I feel sharp sorrow's thorn,  
I yet must hail our bridal morn.

Can I forget in heavy hour,  
When sad my spirits sunk in grief,  
How thy affection try'd its pow'r,  
To bring my duteous woe relief?  
Then tho' I feel sharp sorrow's thorn,  
I yet must hail our bridal morn.

On one perfection why thus dwell,  
While thine allow'd, my love, are all?  
Alas! the wretched ever tell  
Of that which latest eas'd their thrall.  
Then tho' I feel sharp sorrow's thorn,  
I yet must hail our bridal morn.

Then trust me, Mary, while I live,  
Whatever be my chequer'd fate,  
Whatever lot my fortunes give,  
Or if with joy my breast's elate,  
Or if it feel sharp sorrow's thorn,  
I'll ever hail our bridal morn.

EMOLIA.

## ODE TO CHEARFULNESS.

SWEET buxom Nymph, a foe to Care,  
To Sorrow, Grief, and black Despair,  
And form'd to give delight;  
With blooming Fancy by thy side,  
And Wit, proud as an eastern bride,  
Where splendor strikes the sight;  
Oh, thou that fir'st the Poet's page,  
And deck'st the writings of the Sage,  
With sprightly Attic grace;  
Sweet Cheerfulness! where dost thou dwell?  
In valley, grove, or mossy cell,  
Where shall I meet thy face?

What! shall I climb the mountain's brow?  
And dauntless view the vale below,  
Unaw'd by pallid Fear;  
Sweet Goddess! strike thy airy lyre  
With all thy force and native fire,  
And I will listen there.

The wretch, who o'er the midnight bowl  
Absorbs the feelings of his soul,  
And roves from Reason's way,  
When lost amid the sweets of wine,  
May think his boisterous mirth is thine,  
And all his wit display.

\* A respected and lamented father died in the preceding month.

To

Or he, who wrapt in robes of state,  
Possessing all the smiles of Fate,  
Vain transitory gleam !  
He too may think t' enjoy thy charms,  
But clasps a phantom in his arms,  
He 'wakes—'tis but a dream.

If right I ween, thou lov'st the vale,  
To listen to the shepherd's tale,  
And soothe the pangs of life ;  
In sweet Contentment's mossy cell,  
With happy swains thou lov'st to dwell,  
Far from the haunts of strife.

The Elves, the guardians of the night,  
Shall hear thy music with delight,  
And listen to thy song ;  
Oft shall they through the valley stray,  
Brushing the pearly dew away,  
And dance the evening long.

Sweet Nature's charms, the blooming spring,  
When high in air the lark shall sing, —  
Celestial Maid ! are thine ;  
Lod by the healthful breeze of morn,  
The sportsman, with his echoing horn,  
Shall gambol at thy shrine.

And if thy temple rears its head,  
Where shady oaks their foliage spread,  
The Druid's sacred tree ;  
Then, gentle Nymph, thy airy dome  
Shall ever be my peaceful home,  
And I will dwell with thee.

W. P.

### THE EMANCIPATION of the MUSE ;

*Occasioned by reading the late Edition of the Works of LEONARD WELSTED. (See p. 255.)*

**I**S thus the Muse so long proscrib'd by Fame,  
Whose strong pretensions were upheld to shame

By him whom Fortune once decreed to sit  
" Sole Judge of Merit, Arbiter of Wit ?"  
No Bardling he, whom Genius thus supplies ;  
From every verse no common strains arise :  
Doth WELSTED thus th' indifferent eye en-  
gage,

Melting with love, or kindling into rage ;  
" Punting th' embattled squadrons in array,  
" Amiably dreadful, and in horror gay ?"  
Support the vigour of the Latin Ode !  
Brandish keen satire, point the Critic's road ?  
What darkling veil of just applause could  
wrong ?

What pride conceal the Master of the Song ?

The green-ey'd Monster, sure, with pur-  
pose fell, [spell  
For this call'd up some gloom-condensing  
The verdant honours of his Muse to blight,  
And with the poppy shade his laurels bright.

Illusions hence on those around descend  
On Fashion's vote who servilely depend ;  
Of judgement void, or this possess'd unfree  
With their own eyes, or for themselves, to see.

Thus may the magic of a name conceal  
Charms that the most insensible might feel ;

And bloated Envy Merit's claim disgrace,  
Though demonstration star'd it in the face ;  
Envy, whose dictates may such influence gain,  
As o'er the public sense entire to reign ;  
Enquiry bound, and with Lethæan rod  
Make angels reptiles, and a worm a God !

These facts degrading long the Wise away'd,  
But few will dare to stem the torrent crowd.  
All who read WELSTED merit thought they  
saw ;

Yet silence reign'd, devote to Custom's law :  
Some even doubted they such pleasures found,  
But that their feet had trod enchanted ground ;  
So long 'twas seen that Truth in vain might  
cope

With Prejudice, the Dunciad, and with Pope.

But when the Genius of fair Candour rose,  
With pow'r vindictive to his fav'rite's foes,  
With smiling scorn he broke their cumb'rous  
hands,

And arm'd a Hero for his high commands,  
To claim the tribute to wrong'd Merit's cause,  
In spite of Custom, and of Party's laws.  
Here he the Muse's scatter'd strength regains,  
Her radiant files he marshals on the plains ;  
But see the foe-men fly the war's alarms,  
Nor dare to meet the injur'd host in arms ;  
Such lightnings from their gleaming lances  
flew,

Envy grew prudent, and his peers withdrew ;  
Who, while the victor with fresh wreaths  
was crown'd,

Furling their ensigns left the hostile ground.

Thus, when in States where dire conten-  
tion springs,

And haughty Faction tramples upon Kings,  
As wild Confusion's hydra-head uprears,  
Peers sink to Peasants, Peasants rise to Peers ;  
Order, distinction, decency forgot,  
(So prone t' extremes, O Party ! ish thy lot,)  
Till time matur'd rescinds the hasty choice,  
And Candour gradually exalts its voice  
With prudent caution ; lest the regnant rod  
Speak that a Tyrant, erst it spoke a God.

Tho' yet where Liberty its boast sustains,  
And love of Freedom's current in the veins,  
Congenial wishes by degrees are spread,  
Till some brave champion starts, the people's  
head :

In him with joy each hope, each wish they  
view, [now ;

The Peers return, the Prince is crown'd  
Order's restor'd, and mad Contentment flies,  
Or hides abash'd its head, or in oblivion dies.

R. H. W.

### TO MISS W——, on the AUTHOR'S THOUGHTS.

**I**S said, if Poets ne'er produce [loose,  
A strain on love, when love breaks  
As Poets sometimes fail ;  
They break their bond of high renown,  
Their measures flow not like their own,  
Themselves but to bewail.



I'll grant it so. Yet let me pour  
The tide of praise on beauty's ore,  
And mingle hope with fear;  
Left inward pangs corrode my soul,  
And frowning doubts my thoughts controul,  
As trembling passions tear.

Perhaps on conscious love rely,  
When I behold with piercing eye,  
The wonders of thy face;  
No fond delusive fancy wrought,  
No youthful bard had ever thought  
He could such charms disgrace.

His Laura, Petrarch sung so fine,  
His Stella, Swift with art divine,  
His Chloe, Prior too;  
And Shenstone footh'd his tender care,  
And Hammond his unhappy fair,  
In numbers soft and true.

But not the strength of Wisdom's pen,  
Not all the force of tuneful men,  
Can add one grace to thee;  
'Tis W—— wears the art to please,  
With Nature's smile, and Nature's ease;  
Oh! born alone for me!

Then cease the look of dubious glance,  
Then cease the words which doubt enhance,  
And falk'ring fall on me;  
Thy eye can see without dismay,  
Thy tongue can tell without delay,  
How love invites to thee!

May 10.

CLIO.

#### STANZAS TO AN INFANT.

LOVELY infant, sweet beguiler,  
Source of thy fond parents joy;  
Little cherub, cheerful smiler,  
May no sorrows thee annoy!

As thou onward art advancing,  
In this dreary vale of tears,  
Though the prospects seem enhancing,  
Yet, alas, they're full of cares.

Oh! when youth begins to brighten  
On thy soft and rosy cheek,  
May thy little thoughts enlighten,  
Teaching thee all good to seek!

May'st thou ever be pursuing  
Virtue's path, and Honour's way,  
Every baneful vice subduing;  
Then no tear thy cheek shall stray.

Pleasant are the paths of Pleasure,  
Lovely seem they to the eye,  
But they yield no lasting treasure,  
All their beauty soon will fly.

Still persist to follow Virtue,  
Stamp her precepts on thy heart,  
So no care shall ever hurt you,  
No bad action bid thee start.

Peace, content, around thee flowing,  
Giving still thy parent joy;  
Every true enjoyment knowing,  
Mixed with no base alloy.

T. L.—b.

#### SONNET.

TO MISS SEWARD.

O Thou, who know'st to build the lofty  
lay,  
Or wake the tender song, a sweeter die  
Boast not the flowers of Greece and Italy  
Than thine on Elliott's brow. That glad'ning  
ray

Which' Fancy shed on Milton's darksome  
As rovd he 'mid the wilds of Poesy  
Illumes thy path;—with all the mother's  
eye

Beaming, she tells her darling where to stray  
To cull the fairest wreath. Thy golden lyre  
Its charming office done, the Loves shall  
bring

To grace the Muses bower, where all the choir  
In hymns of rapture shall its praises sing;  
And to each grove and rocky dell impart  
How SEWARD flourish'd in their favorite art.

T. L.

#### ELEGIAC SONNET.

FAIR as the flow'ret opening on the lawn,  
Appear'd my Ella to my raptur'd view,  
Her lovely cheek outvied the rose's hue,  
That scents the vernal gale when cheerful  
morn,

(Dispenser of dark midnight's gloom forlorn,)  
Smiling, dispels the drops of pearly dew;  
As fair, as blooming, so my Ella grew,  
While white-rob'd Virtue'd her mind adorn:  
Then, oh! what sorrow must this breast have  
felt!

What keen-edg'd anguish must this heart  
When pale-hued Death his fatal arrow dealt,  
And left me here her absence to bemoan.  
My days, my nights, my hours, in tears I'll  
melt,

For all my joy with her fair form is flown.

T. L.—a.

#### ADDRESS TO THE OWL.

ALLI had, thou Bird who lov'st to dwell  
unseen,

The lonesome tenant of yon nodding pile,  
Where, through the vaulted aisle,  
I mark thy piercing scream,  
Reverberating echoed doubly shrill,  
The ruthless ruins gloomy arches fill.

To thee oft haste I, at that lonely hour,  
What time the distant curfew tells,  
The night-hags ope the deadly spells  
Of Sorcery's magic power;  
'Midst lightning's glare, and thunder's roll,  
Whose terrors are accordant with my troubl'd  
soul.

Then, ever dear to pensive melancholy,  
Joyful I list, thy dreary note resound  
From the mould'ring walls around,  
Vain monument of folly;  
Or chase thee when thou wing'st thy flight  
star,

Piercing, with terror-striking voice, the  
Birmingham.

T. T. S.—  
AN

AN ADDRESS to Miss WINNE,  
On her dancing with the Prince of Wales and  
Prince William, at the Long-room near  
Plymouth.

IN ancient times, with flights of fancy bold,  
The Muse, 'twas deem'd, oft truths prophetic told,  
And low each Poet, at the sacred shrine,  
T'inspire his voice, still asks the power divine;  
I can no flowers from heights Parnassian bring;  
No laurel wreath I wear—plain truth I sing.  
Pleas'd if that worth, which once has claim'd  
my lays,  
Gains by increasing years increasing praise;  
If, while the song applauds the Muse's choice,  
It has the chorus of the public voice.

Mark'd with high honours was th' auspicious  
night, [bright,  
Ne'er on these western shores was one so  
When with such rays as circle Britain's throne,  
Three brothers with concordant aspect  
shone; [way  
Born with strong powers in future times to  
A nation's welfare o'er the land and sea;  
Sons of a Monarch, whose paternal care  
His happy people, as his children, share;  
Sons of a consort blest, in whom are seen  
What'er can grace a Mother and a Queen;  
Sent from heav'n's choir of harmony to show,  
On earth all virtues mortals here can know;  
Thron'd in her form, where eminently bright,  
Wide o'er the world they spread the purest  
light.

Long in time's annals shall be told the hours,  
When beauty drew forth all her gay-rob'd  
pow'rs; [darts,  
Arm'd with the smiles, those swift and pointed  
The keenest weapons made to conquer hearts,  
While the eye feasted on love's triumphs  
round,

And the pleas'd ear with music's lofty sound,  
When thou, most honour'd Maid, of Devon's  
land,

Led by a Royal to a Royal Hand,  
Thro' the close ranks dlist with meek steps  
advance, [dance.

To lead, with Britain's Heir, the graceful  
Envy must then have felt a fatal wound,  
If in that circle Envy had been found,  
(That fiend who loves to sit with frowning  
face,

'Midst the wild ruins of each blooming grace,  
With rude delight the fairest flowers to tear,  
And blast those honours which it cannot  
share;)

The vanquish'd spoiler must have fled the sight,  
As spectres vanish at th' approaching light.  
High-ras'd Attention's busy curious eye  
Mark'd all thy steps, but not one fault could spy;

\* The Prince of Wales, Duke of York,  
and Prince William Henry.

Discord was banish'd far—all join'd t' admire  
Thy mien sedate—thy elegant attire;  
With courtly dignity were then display'd  
The mildest charms of an Arcadian maid;  
While modest Nature's pencil ting'd thy face  
With morn's soft colours, height'ning ev'ry  
grace.

So fair Aurora, with her golden key,  
Unlocks, as Fame records, the gates of day:  
Such was the key, which late a spirit blest,  
† The Muses sung, had plac'd upon thy breast,  
And Virtue's temple open'd thus we view,  
Where various treasures shine, with lustre true;  
In a rich casket a rich gem we find;  
In a bright angel's form an angel's mind.

MR. URBAN, May 10.  
A Mural Monument of statuary marble  
hath lately been erected over the north  
door in Bexley Church, Kent, on which is  
the following Epitaph:

"Near this place  
are deposited the remains  
of  
KATHARINE HARRIS, widow, who departed  
this life,  
18th Nov. 1787, aged 87 years:  
By her first husband, LAURENCE HOLKER,  
of Gravesend, M. D.  
(deceased 21st June, 1738, aged 46.)  
She has left issue, one son, LAURENCE,  
And a daughter, CATHARINA, wife of JOHN  
THORPE, Esq; F. S. A.  
She was afterwards married to THOMAS  
HARRIS, A. M.

Rector of Gravesend, and Vicar of Northfleet;  
who died 27th Dec. 1762, aged 67.

By her good sense, right principles,  
Kind disposition, and discreet conduct,  
In every relation of her long extended life,  
She deserved and acquired constant regard;  
And to the last hour was loved and honoured  
by her family.

With unabated affection and reverence."

† Alluding to the following lines, which  
had been written on Miss Winne's wearing  
a gold key on her breast.

By a GENTLEMAN.  
By an Angel to Peter was given the key,  
His holy Vicegerent on earth, the Pope,  
bore it, [way  
The Pope again gave up that mark of his  
To an Angel who kept it and wore it.

By a LADY.  
By an ancient tradition it has sometimes been  
told,

That an Angel gave Peter a key of pure gold,  
That would instantly open the bright gates  
of heav'n [forgiven:

To Sinners on earth whom the Saint had  
Sure a gift so divine was not given in vain,  
But was us'd, and return'd to the Angel again.  
Now an Angel's bright form in Miss Winne  
stands cinct, [her breast.  
And perhaps the same key she now wears on

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

**B**Y the active part which the Emperor has taken in the present war, and the languor observable in the proceedings of the Russian armies, a jealousy seems to have arisen, which, it is apprehended, will soon pave the way, if not to a general, yet certainly to a separate peace.

In the mean time, if the accounts from Vienna may be credited, the war is vigorously pushed on by the Austrians, and with uninterrupted success; for though their armies are obliged to fly and leave their camps in the night, yet still they boast of victory. Of this fact the London Gazette of May the 17th furnishes a proof. "According to accounts received from Prince Lichtenstein, of the 26th of April, says our Gazette, copied from the Court Gazette of Vienna, an attempt was made by the Austrians on the 25th to storm Dubicza, but they were repulsed as they were entering the breach they had made. In return, the Turks having received a reinforcement, which augmented the garrison to the number of 12,000 men, they sallied out, and attacked the Austrians in their trenches. A general action commenced which lasted three hours; and though the Austrians were victorious, Prince Lichtenstein thought proper (all his works being destroyed) to raise the siege, and in the night of the 25th (that is, the night of the action) he crossed the Unna, and encamped on the heights between Dubicza and Bacin, to cover the Austrian territories from the incursions of the enemy."—Such are the Austrian victories, with which the Vienna Court Gazette has been filled of late; and in proportion as their losses have been diminished, their advantages have been increased, as appears by the Gazette above quoted, where the taking of the little fort of Schabatz, with the loss of 6 men killed and 11 wounded, is pompously represented as a grand achievement, and the garrison highly extolled for their brave defence.

These impositions may now be securely practised, as almost all the German, Dutch, and Low Country presses are under controul; and the Vienna COURT GAZETTE, licenced by the Emperor, the Original from which they all copy.

There is now a serious dispute between the courts of Naples and Venice, in consequence of a Neapolitan officer having been arrested, and conducted out of the Venetian territories, with menaces of death if he should return; and this on a frivolous charge of his attempting to recruit there. On this insult the Neapolitan Ambassador left Venice without taking leave.

A royal Squadron of 12 Swedish men of war is fitting out at Callaroon, to be in readiness by the end of May. Where their destination, or what their purpose, is not

yet known. It is supposed that France is privy to this armament.

The Court of St. Petersburg is said to be divided. The friends of the ancient system begin to gain the ascendancy, though the French interest has for some time past carried all before them. Paul Jones has certainly been employed through the interest of the French court.

To forward the negotiations for peace, which some advices say are already on foot through the mediation of Prussia, his Britannic Majesty has publicly declared, that he would be happy, by every means in his power, to accommodate the differences that subsist among the powers at war; but will allow no aid to be given in his ports to the shipping belonging to any of the parties concerned, or in any other way. In conformity to this resolution, the Venetian republic has published a like declaration. Her Imperial Majesty of Russia will consequently soon see her error in deserting her Old Ally for the sake of new connections.

At present all Europe are impatiently waiting the event of a contest between the French King and his people, which is to fix the government of that kingdom on the basis of despotism, or on that of a limited monarchy.

The contest has been carried on with great firmness on the part of the King, and with much spirit on the part of the people; and the rights of each have been fairly stated on both sides.

The contest originated on the 19th of Nov. last (see vol. LVII. p. 1019) at a meeting between the King and his Parliament, when his Majesty proposing a tax, against which he perceived the majority of members against him, he immediately broke up the assembly, and ordered the tax to pass into a law.

Against this unconstitutional proceeding, as it was termed, remonstrance after remonstrance was presented to the throne, but without effect, till on the 12th of April. On that day a remonstrance was presented, tracing the foundation of the King's prerogative, and the manner in which his predecessors had been restrained when endeavouring to infringe on the privileges of the subject. "The leading objects, (they say, in this remonstrance), which again oblige your Parliament to present themselves at the foot of your throne, are, that public liberty is attacked in its very principles; that despotism is substituted for the law of the land; that, in short, the privileges of magistracy are trampled upon, and Parliament made the mere instrument of arbitrary power.

"The solemn assembly held by your Majesty in Parliament on the 19th of November last, when

which, by shewing to the world the justice of your reign, should have prepared the means of laying a permanent foundation for the liberty of your subjects, has on the contrary only produced a mistrust of their slavery. But your Parliament can never allow that one act of arbitrary power should destroy the essential rights by which your subjects have been governed for 1300 years past.

"Your Parliament can never remain silent on witnessing so direct an infringement on monarchical government. Our privileges are not our own, they belong to the people at large, and it is our duty not to see them violated.

"The will of the King alone does not make the law complete, nor does the simple expression of this will constitute the formal act of the nation. It is necessary that this will, in order to be binding, should be published under legal authority; that, in order to make the publishing of it legal, it must have been freely discussed. Such is, Sire, the principle of the French constitution. [Here follow several examples in proof of the above opinion.]

"Your Majesty cannot therefore suppose yourself able, in defiance of these testimonies, to destroy the constitution at a single blow, by concentrating Parliament in your own person.

"Since then there exist reciprocal duties between Kings and Subjects, what would become of this principle in practice, if Kings, by a single word, had the right of restraining some, and extending others, according to the nature of circumstances?

"It remains therefore for us to supplicate your Majesty, to pay an attentive regard to the state of your kingdom. We are ignorant how long the enemies of Magistracy and the public tranquillity will have the ignominious glory of triumphing over the laws; but we will venture to answer to your Majesty for the courage and fidelity of those who have the execution of them."

*THE KING'S ANSWER, April 17, 1788.*

"I HAVE read your remonstrances; and it is my purpose to answer with that spirit of decision, that you may not doubt of my intentions, nor suffer yourselves to act in opposition to them.

"It was very needless, indeed, to speak to me of the law, of the nature of enregistering, or the liberty of giving your suffrages. When I hold my Parliament, it is to hear a discussion of the law, and to obtain the necessary information to guide my judgment upon the business of enregistering.

"Such was my conduct the 19th of last November. I then paid a due attention to all your opinions; nor is it necessary to resume them but when I sit at your deliberations.

*SAINT. MAO. May, 1788.*

"The plurality of voices does nothing more than inform me of the result of your opinions. When I am present, I judge for myself. If the plurality of voices in my Council should forcibly direct my will, the Monarchy would be no more than an aristocracy of magistrates, as contrary to the rights and interests of the nation as to those of the Sovereign Power. That would be, indeed, a strange constitution of Government, which would reduce the will of the King to submit to that of his Ministers, and subject the Sovereign Power to as many different determinations as there have been deliberations in the various courts of justice in the kingdom.

"It becomes me to guarantee the nation from such a misfortune. Every thing was perfectly according to law in the sittings of the 19th of November last.

"The deliberations were complete, because all your opinions were heard. Your voices were not collected, because I was present; the plurality of votes need not be known, when it is without power. There was an error, because when I held my Parliament, either on a matter of administration or legislation, there may be an error, but such only as I command to be pronounced. I therefore reprove you for your errors, and prohibit you from a repetition of them. To destroy an error which I am disposed to attribute to a moment of surprise or illusion, is to purify, and not to alter your registers.

"For how many salutary laws, which daily form the rules of your judgement, is France indebted to the authority of her Kings! who have not only ordered them to be registered without any attention to the plurality of voices, but in opposition to it, and in defiance of resisting Parliaments.

"These principles ought to rule your conduct; and I shall not suffer the least deviation from them."

Here the constitution of France, as understood by the subject and sovereign, is fairly stated, and forcibly maintained on both sides; but the executive power being wholly in the hands of the King and his ministers, the resistance must be feeble on the part of the people, who have nothing but ancient usage and strong argument for their defence.

Matters being thus brought to a crisis, the dispatch of public business totally at a stand, the causes which came before the provincial assemblies stopped, and a rumour prevailing that the King's Printing-office at Versailles had for some time been completely guarded by centinels at every avenue, and upwards of 100 additional hands employed; at this moment of general expectation, when the people's minds were anxious for the issue, an order came forth for the meeting of Parliament.

**RESOLUTION of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS, May 3, 1788.**

The Court being assembled, and having been apprised by public report, and by a number of circumstances, of the fatal stroke which was meditating—concluded that the ill intentions of the Ministry against the Magistrates was evidently owing to the resistance they made against two ruinous taxes—in refusing to allow themselves incompetent in matters relating to subsidies—in soliciting a convocation of the General States, and in laying a claim to the liberty of every individual subject.—That their endeavours can consequently have no other object than to convert (if possible) without applying to the General States those immense sums formerly dissipated, by such means as the Court of Parliament could not oppose;—their duty being to withstand firmly against all plans contrary to law, and to the welfare of the nation. The Court further considered, that the system of complying with the King's absolute will, as expressed in his different answers, proves the Minister's destructive project of annulling the principles of the national government, which Parliament is bound to maintain, and from which it will never depart. It declares, that France is a kingdom governed by a King according to the laws: That most of those laws are fundamental, and are formed to maintain the reigning family on the throne in the male line, excluding female succession: That the nation has the right of raising subsidies by the vote of the States General duly convened and assembled.

That the Court of Parliament has a right to confirm the King's orders in every Province, and to order them to be enrolled, in case they are conformable to the laws, the constitutional right of the Province, and to the fundamental laws of the kingdom. They have also the privilege of not being arrested by any order whatever, without being immediately put into the hands of those judges to which they are connected by their situation. The Court protests against any act of violence attempted against the principles herein mentioned, and unanimously declare they cannot deviate from them by their oath;—that each member is resolved to oppose all innovations, nor will he administer justice in any place but the Court itself, composed of the same persons, and empowered with the same privileges.—And in case by force they should be compelled to disperse themselves, and rendered unable to act in their proper capacities, they each declare they will return their privileges and rights into the hands of the King—his family—the Peers of the Realm—or the General States.—The Court have given orders for the present resolutions to be sent to all the courts of the kingdom.

But the immediate cause which produced the general distrust to kindle into flame, was from the following circumstances:—

In the night of the 4th and 5th of the present month, the King issued his orders to stop M. Duval d'Espermeuil and M. Goulard de Monsabert, Counsellors of the Principal Assembly of Parliament. Before the orders could be put into execution, they had both escaped; but returned on the same evening to the Palais. A meeting of Parliament was immediately convened—the peers present were twelve, who wrote the following protest, dated May 5, and a deputation was fixed on to present it to the King.

"The Court, having deliberated on the relation made by M. Duval and M. Goulard, of the measures taken the preceding night to arrest them in their houses, considers, that the advisers of his Majesty in this act, so far from adhering to the principles of Moderation, are subverting every resource which Despotism can suggest, to overturn the fundamental laws of the kingdom. That, in this adviser, they have made an attempt on the liberty of two members of Parliament, whose only trespass has been, showing an earnest zeal in the defence of the most sacred laws of the nation.—The Court considers that these orders, which violate the rights of citizens, place them beyond the possibility of having recourse to the laws of the land, which ensure to every subject the right of being tried before a competent judge. That these laws afford an equal protection to M. Duval and Goulard as to any other citizen or magistrate, and that they have a right to claim it. They therefore resolve that a deputation should immediately attend his Majesty with their remonstrance, and represent to him the evils that must attend the nation at large by such proceedings, and beseech him to discharge those persons who advised him to the measures; as a prosecution of them would bring the public liberty and the lawful authority of the King into such difficulties, as to render it impossible for the Magistrates to extricate them, and pursue their duty."

On the deputation announcing themselves to his Majesty, he refused to receive them; and immediately ordered a regiment of guards to surround the Palais, and to suffer no person to depart. M. Dugues, commander of a regiment, shortly after entered the chamber where the Parliament was sitting, and in the King's name demanded the two magistrates whom he had given orders to be arrested, but who had escaped, to be delivered up to him. A silence ensued for some time, and no one would point them out; when the President of the Parliament said, with the acclamations of the whole Court, that every person present was a *d'Espermeuil* and a *Monsabert*, and that the Court coincided with their opinion. On this M. Dugues returned to his Majesty, to receive fresh instructions.

them; and the Parliament remained locked up, and surrounded by the guards, for twenty hours, before any answer was returned. On M. DEQUET's return, he summoned the assembly, and desired them to point out M. d'Espremevil and Monsabert, on pain of being guilty of high treason. These members then requested the permission of the Court to deliver themselves up. Before they retired, M. d'Espremevil made a very affecting speech to the Court, which was received with the most profound attention and respect.

He was then conducted to the state prison of the islands of St. Marguerite, and M. de Monsabert to that of Pierre encise.

On the 7th of May the following address was read in Parliament, to be presented to his Majesty the following day, at the Assembly of the bed of justice. On Thursday the 8th, on the King's entering the Court, the President delivered him the address. After entering their formal protests against the confinement of the two magistrates, they address his Majesty as follows:

"SIR,

Your Parliament is confirmed, by every proceeding, of the entire innovation which is aimed at in the system of Monarchy. At the moment even when your Parliament was offering their suspicions and remonstrances at the foot of the throne, an act of absolute authority is exercised in your name against two magistrates, whose conduct is irreproachable, and who should rather deserve your Majesty's protection for their support of the rights of Monarchy. At the time that the Deputies of Parliament were soliciting an audience at the foot of the throne, which public circumstance seemed to require, the seat of sovereign justice was invested by a body of armed people, who committed acts of violence in the middle of the night, and at the time your Parliament was sitting.

Your Majesty has been advised not to receive the Deputation of your Parliament, because you had not been made acquainted of their coming by a special message. The efforts that have been made to conceal truth from your knowledge but too plainly indicate the changes in the constitution which the enemies of Magistracy have endeavoured to effect since 1771; and which they flatter themselves to attain by a specious plausibility. Your Majesty, in summoning your Parliament to the throne, was about to conciliate the love of your people by a measure so conformable to ancient practice. But, SIR, the French nation will never adopt the despotic measures which you are advised to, and whose effects alarm the most faithful of your Magistrates. We shall not repeat all the unfortunate circumstances which afflict us; we shall only represent to you, with respectful firmness, that the fundamental laws of the kingdom must not be trampled on, and that your authority can only be effected

so long as it is tempered with justice. It is the interests of the nation which have determined each and every member not to take any part, either as a body or as individuals, in any functions which may be the consequences of new regulations; nor will they assist in any measures which are not the unanimous resolutions of Parliament, endowed with all its privileges. Such is the nature of the French Monarchy; and we beseech your Majesty not to suffer apparent or momentary advantages to divert your attention, as they may only produce unhappy consequences. This objection is of such importance to the public tranquillity, that the consideration of it absorbs every other sentiment, and scarcely leaves us power to beseech your justice in favour of the two magistrates who have been recently torn from us, attended by circumstances which we dare not describe. Your Majesty will sooner or later discover the justice of our representations; and, in whatever situation your Parliament may find itself, it will feel the pleasing and conscious satisfaction of having used its best endeavours for the SERVICE OF THE KING AND THE NATION."

On the opening of the Bed of Justice in the Assembly *des Notables* the same day; his Majesty made the following speech, as a prelude to the REFORM of GOVERNMENT he was about to institute. By a minute enquiry into its merits, it will be found to contain a complete revelation of the whole system of Government.

"It is now twelve months past, that my Parliament of Paris has continued to commit the greatest excesses. Its members have not only endeavoured to place themselves on a level with my authority, but they have even dared to assert, that no act had force, if not enregistered. They have declared that they were not obliged to do it, although the nation suffered by their refusal. The Provincial Parliaments have followed their example in their pretensions and undertakings,—the consequence has been, that the most necessary laws have not been executed,—that all the most useful operations of Government have been stopped, and that public credit is diminished,—that justice has been suspended, and in short that the national tranquillity is overthrown. The suppression of those excesses is what I owe to my subjects—to myself—and to my successors. I might have punished them, but I rather chuse to prevent their effects. I have been obliged to punish a few of the Magistrates; but, though it was indispensable, I have done it with reluctance. I will not then annihilate my Parliament; but I will bring them back to their duty, and the limits of their institution. I mean to avail myself of converting this momentary tempest, to a salutary epocha for my people: to begin the reformation of judicial proceedings by the tribunals on which they are to be founded; to

Procure justice to be rendered in a more expeditious and less expensive manner; to entrust the nation with the exercise of its lawful rights, which ought always to be conciliated to mine. I will moreover establish, in every part of my kingdom, that unity of system, without which a great state is always weakened by the number and extent of its territories. The order I mean to maintain is not new—there was but one Parliament, when PHILIP THE FATH established it at Paris.—A large state should have but ONE KING, ONE LAW, and ONE POWER to ENFORCE ACTS. Tribunals with a limited power shall superintend the majority of law-suits; the Parliaments those of more important consequences. A single Court of Judicature for the deposit of all the common law of the kingdom, and which shall be charged with its enregistrement. In short, a General Assembly of the States, to assemble not only once, but every time that the state of affairs shall require it. Such is the restoration, which my love for my people has prepared, and consecrated this day for their happiness, which is my only desire. My Keeper of the Seals will deliver you my intention more at length."

After the King had finished, the Keeper of the Seals made a preliminary speech on a new law, intended to be brought forward. The FIRST announces his Majesty's orders for the better administration of justice. [Here followed the Act itself, in explanation of the subject.] The SECOND—is an Edict of his Majesty, *portant suppression des tribunaux d'exception*; there is a number of inferior Courts in France, which used to administer justice; these are, by this Act, abolished—their functions to be performed by the superior tribunals. The THIRD contains a new ordinance for the future mode of criminal jurisdiction. The FOURTH announces the King's determination of reducing the number of members of the Parliament of Paris. This is founded on the celebrated act of Louis XI, of Oct. 21, 1467; the language of this act is very explicit and peremptory. It confines the number of counsellors to FORTY-FIVE. 1. The chief president; 9 sub-presidents; 25 commoners; 6 honorary members, and 22 counsellors chosen from among the clergy. The FIFTH establishes *une cour plénière*, a supreme assembly or tribunal. This is to be composed of princes of the blood—peers of the Realm—great officers of the Crown—the clergy—Marshal of France, and other qualified persons—governors of provinces—knights of different orders—a deputation of one from each Parliament, members of council—and two members from the chambers of accounts and supply: to be called together, when the state of affairs requires it—or, in other words, when the King chooses. The SIXTH, his Majesty's pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued till he has sealed the mode of

their future proceedings.

After the foregoing ordinances had been read, His Majesty made a second speech at the breaking up of the Court.

"GENTLEMEN,

You have just heard my pleasure. As my intentions are moderate, the more I will have them strictly obeyed; they all aim at the welfare of my subjects. I rely on the zeal of those whom I shall call to compose MA COUR PARLIÈRE, my supreme Assembly; other Magistrates will no doubt, by their good conduct, merit to deserve my favour, and to be called to that Assembly at a future period." In consequence of the foregoing edicts of the King, *la Grande Assemblée du Parlement* (the principal Assembly of Parliament) met on Friday last. Their protest is dated May 9th, 7 o'clock in the Morning. It contains a representation to his Majesty, that their silence in his presence on the day preceding must not be construed as an acquiescence of their consent to his Majesty's edicts;—that, on the contrary, they wholly disclaim taking any part in what passed at that sitting, or from giving their assistance to it.

That they further decline accepting any seat in the new court his Majesty wishes to erect, called, *La Cour Plénière*;—and they cannot accept of it, as being contrary to their oath, their duty, and fidelity to his Majesty.

Behaves the above protest, which the Parliament addressed to his Majesty, several Peers of the Realm wrote the following letter on Friday last to his Majesty.

"SIR,

I am penetrated with the deepest sorrow at the attempt which has been made to subvert the fundamental principles of your kingdom. I shall consider it at all times my duty to give an example of submission and respect to all your subjects; but my conscience, and the fidelity due to your Majesty, will not suffer me to take any part in the functions which these new edicts impose on the Peerage. I therefore take the liberty of presenting at the foot of your throne this declaration; which is dictated by the purest sentiments of honour and zeal for the true interests of your Majesty, which are inseparable with those of the nation."

The same day, Friday the 9th, the King convened the Parliament a second time, and made the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN,

I made you yesterday acquainted with my will, and I now call you together again to confirm it. I shall continue to persevere in the execution of a plan which has for its object the general tranquillity of the kingdom, and the welfare of my people. I rely on your zeal and fidelity for the good of my service when I shall have fixed on proper persons to compose my supreme assembly. I shall



shall call you together before the ordinary time of your sitting, if the good of the service, and the necessity of the state, require it."

The same evening at eight o'clock the PARLIAMENT again met at Versailles, and delivered in the following memorial:

"The MEMBERS OF THE COURT persist in all their resolutions, particularly in that of the 3d of May: they further protest, and again declare, that they will not assist at any deliberations in the Supreme Assembly which his Majesty is about to institute.—That as it is not in their power to deliver this protest to the person whose former province it was to receive it, and fearing that it will not be presented to his Majesty, they have charged one of their members to carry it to a notary, in order that it may be formally deposited; and they have given him orders to print off as many copies as may be necessary to make it publicly known and authentic."

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated *Arca, Oct. 2, 1787.*

"Tippon is at this instant preparing to enter, or has already entered, the Trevencore bounds, although the King of that country was guaranteed by us in a very pointed manner in the last treaty of peace. And to shew us how little ceremony he means to treat us with, he has stationed several bodies of horse in the Cuddeph and other northern countries, with a view of entering the Carnatic; at the same time knowing that we cannot see Trevencore attacked without leading some assistance.

"Already they have stopped several of our traders in the Cuddeph country, and plundered them of all their effects, and make no secret of their intentions, saying, that they expect orders very soon to enter our northern provinces—that is, Ongole and Nelloor.

"You see, my friend, I have been but too prophetic! The rooted aversion that the villain has to the English will never suffer him to sleep in peace, until he does his best to extirpate us. He very openly declares these to be his intentions. I am therefore for being before-hand with the gentleman, if I could. But, alas! the people in England will not, I fear, see this matter in its true light, until it shall be too late.

"Let me conjure you, my dear Sir, to spare no pains to impress the minds of your friends and acquaintance with the absolute necessity of breaking off our *unnatural connection* with this monster, and openly and avowedly proclaiming him an enemy to Great Britain. For it is impossible, in the nature of things, that we can ever sleep in peace in the Carnatic, whilst he is in existence as Nabob of Mysore, or rather S. L.

son of the Queen, as he proudly styles himself.

The Offerley Indianman met with a very extraordinary circumstance, in navigating the Chinese seas. On the 20th of Sept. last, in lat. 10 N, long 110 E. a large ship spoke with them about noon under French colours. She hailed, but nobody understood a word they said. She passed them very fast, and at some distance ahead began to run out her guns. They saw on her stern the words LA CALYPSO. They were much astonished; had various conjectures, the most prevailing, that she was a pirate. Orders were instantly given to prepare for defence, which was as instantly obeyed, their ten guns loaded, matches lighted, and every man at his quarters; all silent; and in this situation waited the event; while the seeming enemy was bearing down upon them, her tops manned, netting stuffed, 32 guns run out, tompons taken out, and men crowded at all quarters. She hailed us again. They could just make out *she was a King's ship*, and, among others, the word *respect*. Capt. Clarkson lowered the top-gallant sail, and the Frenchman took his leave. The captain has been *blamed*.

The present Governor General of Bengal has issued an order, "That all newspapers shall be liable to the same postage as private letters." This duty took place on the 31st of October last.

#### WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Kingston, Jamaica, March 1.* Monday last, pursuant to public notice, issued by the Rev. Middleton Howard, Provincial Grand Master of all the ancient regular lodges in this island under the constitution of Scotland, brother Thomas Cockburn, Esq. Master of the Mother Lodge, assisted by his officers, and preceded by the brethren of the different ancient lodges, with the town guard, in due order (Thomas Cockburn, Esq. as Grand Master), went in procession from Masons-hall, in Port Royal-street, to a lot of land opposite to the established church in Church-street, for the purpose of laying the first stone of an intended chapel, to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, under the ministry of the Rev. Brother Yeaman. When they arrived at the spot, the ceremony commenced, and was finished in little more than half an hour. A silver plate was deposited under the foundation stone, embellished with the emblems of masonry; on which was engraved the following inscription:

"The Foundation-stone  
Of Saint Andrew's Chapel  
Was laid on the  
25th of February, 1788,  
In the 28th year of George III.  
and of Masonry,  
V. 5785.

Reverend Middleton Howard,  
Provincial Grand Master."

During the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, the music accompanied the choir-masters in the anthem, &c. 1. An anthem. 2. Solemn music. 3. A prayer. 4. An anthem. 5. Music during the laying of the foundation-stone. 6. Thanksgiving, and prayer for the architect. 7. An ode. The business concluded with the honours of masonry, and the band struck up "God save the King." They afterwards returned to Masons-hall in like order, and closed the Lodge, and departed with that friendly and brotherly love which always distinguishes that ancient and honourable society.

Letters from Jamaica, of the 15th of March, mention a tiger-shark taken by some negro fishermen in Gruen Bay, at the mouth of Port Royal harbour, which measured 14 feet six inches from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, and was of proportionable thickness. The monster was towed ashore near Port Small, and upon opening its maw it was found to contain three leopards teeth tipped with gold, a considerable quantity of coloured glass beads, and several half-digested bones supposed to be human.

#### AMERICA.

Accounts have been received from Philadelphia, of the arrival of two ships, in the month of January last, at that port, from Canton in China, laden with tea and other East India goods; that their voyages had turned out prosperous; and that there are at present 15 American ships employed in the trade to the East Indies.

#### IRELAND.

The following memorable transaction lately engrossed much of the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe in this country, and was for some time the chief topic of conversation in England.

A record was made up for the trial of a cause of considerable importance in the county of Limerick. The judge of assize, who tried civil causes in the circuit in which Limerick lies, was Mr. Hamilton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. When the cause in question was called, the Counsel for the plaintiff opened it, and stated to the Court and Jury the nature and particulars of the evidence that he intended to produce in support of the claim set up by his client. The Judge, after having suffered him, without interruption, to lay open his own case, said, he perceived the trial would take up more time than he was at first aware of, or than he could spare; and therefore he directed the Sheriff to withdraw a juror, and so let the cause stand over to the next assize.

This was a proceeding in the Judge, which, lawyers say, was very illegal, and unwarranted either by the commissions of justices of assize, or the practice of the courts in ex-

cuit. To persons who are not of the learned profession, it must appear a delay of justice, and consequently an injury to the suitors, but more particularly to the plaintiff, as his counsel, under the idea that he was proceeding immediately to the trial, had been suffered to disclose the nature of his evidence, and the names of his witnesses; circumstances of which the defendant might avail himself before the next assize, by tampering with the witnesses, if it should so please him, to the great prejudice of the plaintiff.

Whether this conduct was legal or not, was the question brought before the Parliament of this kingdom for decision; and, it must be owned, was very candidly given up. It was brought forward, by way of petition, from the party aggrieved; and supported by the counsel employed in the cause, who said, he felt for the plaintiff at the time, and endeavoured to avert the resolution of the Judge; but the Baron had made up his mind, from the necessity of going into the criminal trials, with the view of clearing the gaol. He said, he meant himself to have brought the matter before a superior Court; but did not think it of importance enough to come before a Committee of the House.

The Attorney General rose next, and frankly declared, that as to the discharging of a jury without the consent of the parties, there is no man of professional character that will defend or justify it; it was an illegal act, it was without precedent, and he trusted never would be repeated; but it was an error in judgement, an error arising from a good motive, a wish to discharge the gaol; and as it is not attempted to be justified, and as upon reflection the learned Judge has altered his opinion, he wished to have the matter buried in oblivion, because there was no charge of any corrupt or dishonourable motive; if there was, our resolution should be, to address for the removal from the bench of any Judge that could be guilty of corruption; but, in the case before the Committee, the motive of the Judge was most pure, though much mistaken; therefore wished the matter for ever buried in oblivion; and, that it might, he moved, that the chairman do leave the chair. The question being put, it passed unanimously.

*Dublin, April 18.* This day his Excellency the Lt. Lieutenant put an end to the Session of Parliament by a very conciliating speech.

*War Office, Dublin Castle, May 9.*

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. William Augustus Pitt, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, or the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces for the time being; the Right Hon. James Cuffe, Ponsonby Moore, William Handcock, and Robert Langrishe, Esqrs.

Esqrs. and Col. David Dundas, together with the Hon. George Jocelyn, George Rowson, and Charles Henry Coote, Esqrs. in the room of James Cavendish, Fitzherbert Richards, and Ralph Ward, Esqrs. to be Commissioners and Overseers of Barrecks, &c.

#### SCOTLAND.

On the 24th of April a meeting was held at Aberdeen of all the Protestant Bishops in this country, who, having previously consulted with their clergy, took into their serious consideration the state of the church under their inspection, and unanimously resolved to give an open and public proof of their allegiance to the present Government, by praying, in express words, for his Majesty King George and the Royal Family, to take place in all their chapels on Sunday the 5th of May instant, to which day it was deferred, that the Bishops might have time to give the proper directions to their clergy throughout the kingdom. Thus an end is put to those unhappy divisions which have so long subsisted among us; and many thousands of our countrymen, hitherto suspected of disaffection to the present Government, will now be considered as dutiful and loyal subjects. (See p. 400.)

#### COUNTY NEWS.

Some workmen, on opening a piece of ground at the corner of Pipe Lane, Bristol, on the 15th of April last, discovered about three feet beneath the surface a great quantity of human bones, and some entire skeletons; no fragments of coffins or coffin nails were found; but on the wrist of one of the skeletons there was a piece of iron like the ring of a handcuff, and between the jaws of another a bone seemingly thrust in by force, which certainly had occasioned his death. It is supposed that between 30 and 40 bodies had been there deposited, but no light can be traced of their interment.

On Sunday, April 22, was distributed in the church of Downham-market, in Norfolk, 1200 penny loaves to the poor of that parish, purchased with the moiety of a mitigated penalty for killing a hare on the Sabbath-day.

At Brixthorpe, an elderly lady was lately discovered shut up in an empty-house at the back of the Steine, in a most miserable starving condition, being emaciated almost to a skeleton, and having no earthly thing to cover her but an old coat. In this wretched condition she was found lying on a sack on a bottom rotten with her own soil. She, it is said, has money in the funds; and her case has been taken up by persons of humanity, from whom we shall probably learn more.

An industrious workman at Sheffield, who had saved 17 guineas by his labour

in working at the steel furnace of Messrs. Hague and Barkin, had the whole stolen out of his house in the night of the 27th of April last.

The poor man, almost in despair, employed the crier to make known his loss; and added, that if the money was not returned by such a day, he would next morn'g apply to the Copper-street conjurer, and proclaim the thief. In such high reputation, it seems, is this Copper-street Conjurer for his knowledge in the Black Art, that the thief replaced eleven guineas of the money, the next night, which, it was supposed, was all he had left of the booty.

On Thursday, May 1. Came on the election of Mayor of Cambridge in the room of John Mortlock, Esq. in obedience to a mandamus from the Court of K. B.—Mr. Alderman Forlow, jun. was chosen; but, on account of some informality, a protest was entered, which it is thought will produce another appeal to the court of K. B.

On Friday, the 2d of May, a dreadful thunder storm came on at Wrickton, in the county of Hereford, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. The lightning was instantly followed by the most awful and tremendous thunder that ever was heard by the oldest inhabitant of the place. A ball of fire fell upon a pollard oak, and shivered it in such a manner, that splinters were found more than 150 feet from the body of the tree. Providentially, no other damage was sustained by the storm.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 2d of April the Prince Bp. of Liege issued a proclamation against gaming in any part of his dominions, particularly at Spa, under the penalty of 200 gold florins for the first offence, and two years imprisonment for the second.

The damages done by the late storms and inundations in Portugal (see p. 353.) are estimated at above 2 millions of crusadoes. From Coimbra they write, that the fertile province of Beira has been laid waste by the overflowing of the Mondego river, in such a manner as to require many years to restore it to its former state. The waters rose so high, and with such impetuosity, as to bear down the noble bridge, the admiration of all travellers.

The Emperor has caused to be published, in different languages, a notification, that if any officer or soldier, other than a Mahometan, in the service of the Porte, shall be made prisoner, he shall be condemned to work for life in the galleys.

On the 29th of April the Prussian troops evacuated the posts they held at Amsterdam; and on the 5th of May the body of troops, lent by the Duke of Brunswick to the Dutch, march'd from the Grand Parade, headed by Lieut. Gen. de Riadefel, who is to command them. They amount to 3000 men, with

with a train of 10 pieces of cannon.

The accounts in the foreign prints of last month (see p. 352), of the resignation of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the treaty between the courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been found, as was apprehended, the mere fictions of the day.

Of the treaty between the Court of Berlin and the Republic of Holland, we have already given the substance (see p. 357); and of the conclusion of a similar treaty between Great Britain and their High Mightinesses we have stated the time and the manner, (see p. 353); and it would be a needless repetition to add more, the terms of both treaties being nearly the same, the local difference by land and sea only excepted.

Of the disagreeable misunderstanding that has happened between this country and the Emperor of Morocco, we have already given some account. His Majesty's letter on that occasion is curious.

"In the Name of God! To all the Consuls: Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for these thirty years we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character; we have always found that they *never keep their word*. We never could dive into their character, because they have no other than that of *selling lies*. We are acquainted with the character of other Christian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can *tell lies*, does not deserve that we should speak or write any thing to them; for, according to our religion, *a lie* is the most abominable of all vices. Their Ambassador, Curtis, told us that he had orders from his Court, that the ships built on our slips, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely refused. In consequence of which, we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with every thing necessary, and with money; but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us most is, that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve! After this, it is not necessary to add more.—On the 17th of the moon Jumadulala of the year 1202—that is Feb. 25, 1788.

By some letters, all communication between Gibraltar and Morocco is at end. The Emperor has made a demand of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder; requiring likewise that the same may be sent as a present from him to the Porte. Other letters, of good credit, assert, that the misunderstanding between this Emperor and the Court of London does not extend so far as to an interruption of trade, which may be carried on as usual; but only to some punctilio, which will

soon be settled without any very disagreeable consequences.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*St. James's, April 9.*

A Chapter of the most noble Order of the GARTER having been summoned to meet this day, the Knights Companions, with the Officers of the Order, all in their mantles; the Knights (with their collars) attended the Sovereign in his own apartment, from whence a procession being made, as usual, to the Great Council Chamber, and the Sovereign and Knights Companions seated, the Bp. of Carlisle was introduced, and humbly prayed to be admitted to take the Oath of Register of that most Noble Order; which being done, and the Sovereign having invested him with the insignia of office, he withdrew to his place; and as by the statutes none but Knights can be elected, Garter and Black-Rod introduced his Grace the Duke of Dorset, who was knighted by the Sovereign with the sword of state, as was likewise the Duke of Northumberland. This ceremony over, and the suffrages collected, the Knights Companions proceeded to election, when his Grace of Dorset, by his Majesty's command, was declared duly elected. In like manner his Grace of Northumberland was declared duly elected.

*April 16.*

The appearance of the Duke of Orleans at Paris from his imprisonment diffused a general joy. His first visit was to the King at Versailles. No intemperate joy on this occasion provoked the least disturbance in the streets.

*April 18.*

Mr. and Mrs. Eden, with two of their children, had lately a very providential escape. In their way to Madrid their carriage followed the others of his retinue, on a very narrow caseway, much elevated above the plain, and undefended with any railing on the sides; the harness broke, which obliged the postillion to alight. The other carriages went on; the horses of Mr. Eden's chaise, accustomed to follow the others, would not stop; the drivers in their great boots could not catch them. They ran a considerable distance on the very brink of the precipice, when luckily the postillion of one of the first carriages heard the cries, and stopped his horses, which of course prevented those of Mr. Eden going on.

*April 26.*

In the Gazette of this day, the titles of the Acts passed in Ireland, on the 18th inst. and the speech of the Ld. Lieutenant on closing the Session, are inserted.

*April 28.*

This day Ld. Colville's right to vote at the Election of Peers for Scotland was rejected in the House of Lords.

*April 29.*

Ld. Cathcart took the oaths and his seat in

in parliament, to represent the peerage of Scotland, in consequence of the above determination.

#### MAY 1.

By the last accounts received from the fleet from Botany Bay, they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th of October last, and expected to sail again about the middle of November, and to proceed directly for their place of destination. They were very healthy, and the convicts very orderly. The number of deaths from England to the Cape amounted to 21.

#### Saturday 3.

A meeting of the nobility, clergy, and others, was held at the Duke of Montague's house, Whitehall, to consider farther of promoting a reform among the lower order of the people, and a due observance of the Lord's Day.

A cause was determined this day at Guildhall, in which Mr. Lister, a clergyman, was plaintiff, and an opulent rector defendant. The action was brought for 4l. 12s. 6d. for performing divine service twice a day during the defendant's illness, namely, from Sept. 16, till the 27th, besides eight marriages, several christenings, and a number of burials; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 3l. 12s. 6d. It came out in evidence, that the usual fee for reading prayers was 2s. 6d. and on Sunday mornings 3s. 6d.; and all the other offices 2s. 6d. each. The Living is said to be worth 800l. a year.

#### Monday 5.

Was held the Anniversary Festival of Modern Masons, at their Hall in Queen-Street, at which were present their R. H's. the Prince of Wales and Duke of York; the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, who distinguished themselves by condescending to partake with the Brotherhood in all the ceremonies and the joyous humour of the day.

#### Tuesday 6.

Was rehearsed at the Cathedral Church at St. Paul's, before the Stewards of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, and a very numerous and respectable audience, the music previous to the Anniversary Meeting, when a collection was made to the amount of 167l. 8s. 6d.

#### Wednesday 7.

Came on a trial at Guildhall, in which the trading people are deeply interested. The sole question was this, Whether the plaintiffs, who are wholesale grocers and tea-dealers, to whom the defendant was a customer, were entitled to interest, on the amount of goods sold, computed from the end of three months, being the usual credit in the plaintiffs' trade? which was decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

This day the ceremony of the knighthood and investiture of the Rt. Hon. Sir George Yonge, Bart. his Majesty's Secretary at War, and of Sir Alex. Hood, Vice Admiral of the GRANT. MAG. May, 1788.

Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Knights of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, was performed in his Majesty's closet, several great officers of the court being present.

#### Thursday 8.

Was held the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at which were present the Abp. of Canterbury, President; Sir John Skynner, Knt. Vice President; the Abp. of York, the Lord Mayor, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Peterborough, Ely, Rochester, Worcester, Bangor, Lichfield and Coventry, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Lincoln, Carlisle, Chester, and St. David's; Aldermen Crosby, Clarke, Wright, Gill, Boydell, Watson, Sheriff Blount, Sir Wm. Dolben, Sir Herbert Mackworth, Mr. Justice Wilson, the Attorney General, with a numerous and respectable body of the Clergy, &c.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Phipps Weston, B. D. Prebendary of Lincoln, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and Rector of Witney, Oxfordshire, from the sixth chapter of St. Matthew, verse 33.

|                                   |     |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Collection at St. Paul's, on      | l.  | s. | d. |
| Tuesday, the 6th inst.            | 167 | 8  | 6  |
| Dirto, at ditto, on Thursday,     |     |    |    |
| the 8th inst.                     | 156 | 10 | 0  |
| Dirto, at Merchant Taylor's-Hall, |     |    |    |
| ditto                             | 743 | 2  | 4  |

Total 1047 0 10

#### Friday 9.

Ld. Petre, Sir Henry Englefield, and Mr. Farmer, deputed by and on behalf of the body of Roman Catholics, had an interview with Mr. Pitt, concerning some further relaxation in the Penal Laws, in consequence of the late edict on the part of France in favour of Protestants in that kingdom. This has had the effect that might have been expected on the brain of the unfortunate Ld. George Gordon, and has set his pen to work in Newgate, to punish himself and plague his friends.

#### Saturday 10.

One of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with the Ratification, on the part of the States General, of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance, signed at the Hague on the 15th instant. (See p. 353.)

This day Mr. Burke, in pursuance of an order of the H. of C. presented two papers moved for by Mr. Burgels, respecting the expence already incurred, by carrying on the prosecution against Warren Hastings, Esq. as follows:

|                                 |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Expences of erecting the Court, | 3044 | 11 | 7  |
| Furnishing the same             | 714  | 7  | 9½ |
| Money to Solicitors             | 4370 | 0  | 0  |

Total 8058 11 1½

A more precise account has since been moved for and ordered.

Sunday

Sunday 11.

Late this evening the Purser of the Gen. Elliot, Indiaman, Capt. Drummond, came to the India-House, with the news of the arrival of that ship off Weymouth, on the 9th inst.

A dreadful fire broke out in Bull-Ing Court, Maiden-lane, which burnt with uncommon violence, and in a short space of time laid 24 houses in ashes.

Monday 12.

This day the Sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 7th, ended, when 21 convicts received sentence of death; 27 were ordered to be transported, some of whom to Africa; four to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction; one in Newgate; three to be whipped; and 21 to be discharged by Proclamation.

At the above Sessions Joseph Slack, of Covent Garden, was indicted for feloniously publishing, as true, a certain order for payment of 50l. purporting to be drawn by Foster Bowyer on Messrs Gollings, Bankers, payable to John Lane, Esq. or bearer, the principal sum being only 15l. which had been altered to 50l. And after a trial of nine hours, and the jury withdrawing about an hour in consultation, he was acquitted.

Tuesday 13.

Came on at Westminster-Hall, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury, a cause in which the Rev. Dr. Vyle was plaintiff, and Sir John Eden, Bart. defendant, to try the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury to make reversionary grants of the office of Register of the Prerogative Court. It was admitted that the Archbishops may put three lives into the office when vacant; but the late Archbishop Cornwallis had made a reversionary grant to Dr. Vyle and another person, in the life-time of Dr. Jobb, who then held the office as survivor of three lives put in by Archbishop Herring. Upon the death of Dr. Jobb, in 1787, the present Archbishop disputed Dr. Vyle's grant, and put Sir John Eden's and two other lives immediately into the office. The validity, therefore, of the reversionary grant to Dr. Vyle was the present question. Mr. Benger, as counsel for the plaintiff, produced evidence of Archbishop Cranmer's having given a reversionary grant of this office to one Nevelson, who afterwards enjoyed it. Archbishop Grindall also, in 1576, granted the office in reversion to three persons, who were afterwards admitted into it by his successor Archbishop Whitgift; and Archbishop Herring, in the year 1749, made a grant in reversion to one of his nephews and Dr. Jobb, the office being at that time in the hands of Mr. Bennet, the survivor of three lives formerly put in by Archbishop Wake. These instances, Mr. Benger contended, were sufficient to establish the usage, many

more of which might be adduced, but he was prevented bringing them into legal proof by the defectiveness of the register-books of the Chapter of Canterbury, in which these grants are always registered; there being numberless chasms in the registers throughout the last century, and one of forty years together. Mr. Eckine was counsel for the defendant, and, in reply, produced Mr. Topham, who had examined all the registers, some as old as the year 600, but he found no mention of this office till 1502, when John Barret was appointed to it, by a grant in possession. As to the reversionary grant by Cranmer, Mr. Eckine suggested that, the vacancy happening in his own time, the grant could not be called in question. In respect of Archbishop Grindall's grant, he contended, with extreme ingenuity, that the delicacy of his successor's situation hindered him from disputing his patron's grant, made in favour of his nearest relations—Whitgift having been raised by Grindall from the lowest obscurity, and placed by him in such situations that at length he became his successor. He shewed that throughout the last century, whenever succeeding appointments were made, it was always by a surrender of the person in possession. That throughout the time of Tillotson and Tenison there were only two lives in the office, and some of the time only one; yet those prelates never pretended to put in any reversion. And as to the last case of Archbishop Herring, Mr. Bennet dying in the Archbishop's life-time, the reversionary grant never came into operation, the Archbishop immediately making a new grant in possession to his former nominee, with an additional life. The jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the defendant.

Friday 16.

His R. H. the Duke of Orleans, arrived at Portland place from Paris, having obtained leave of his sovereign to retire to England till affairs are settled at court. His first visit was to Mons. de Calonne, with whom he held conference for some considerable time, which sufficiently indicates the subject of his mission. His next visit was to the Prince of Wales.

Sunday 18.

This day Sir James Harris arrived in town from the Hague. His arrival has occasioned various conjectures.

In the afternoon a refreshing shower of rain fell in the neighbourhood of London; being accompanied with lightning, the effects were fatal. A man-servant to Mr. Jewer, a gardener, in crossing Battersea fields, was struck dead by it. It is said, the lightning nearly split his body asunder. A cow and several sheep were struck dead the same instant. The range of chambers, No. 3, King's Bench Walk in the Temple, received considerable

considerable damage. The lightning was seen to strike the chambers in a body; it burst with two dreadful explosions in the chambers of Mr. Philipps; but providentially no person was hurt, though the rooms were much damaged.

The papers say, that a cat was killed in a lady's lap, who received no hurt by the lightning.

*Monday 19.*

Was held at Enfield church, by the Lord Bp. of London, a confirmation for that and the adjoining parishes of Edmonton, Hadley and S. Mimms, when upwards of 300 persons of both sexes were confirmed. This commences the general confirmation throughout London.

Came on to be tried, before Ld. Loughborough and a special jury, the cause instituted by the Countess of Strathmore against Mr. Bowes, to recover back certain estates (value 12,000*l.* a-year) which she had secured to herself by a private deed, made previous to her marriage with the defendant. This was an issue directed by the Ld. Chancellor; and the question for the jury to try was, "Whether a deed the 1st of May 1777, executed by the court, revoking the former deed, was obtained by the influence of terror, arising from cruelty and violence." A series of the most diabolical cruelty was exhibited. And the jury, without going out of court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The whole court expressed the highest satisfaction.

Being appointed for the Installation of the Knights Elect of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, they assembled with their Squires in the Prince's Chamber at ten o'clock; and soon after the Knights Companions met in the same place, where the latter, clothed in the full habit of the Order, and the Knights Elect in their surcoats, mantles, and spurs, accompanied by the proper officers, were regularly marshalled by the heralds, and at a quarter before ten o'clock the procession began. Of the 38 Knights, of which the Order consists, the following only were present, and the order of their procession was also as follows: the Knights Elect closed in immediately after the Provincial Kings in their tabards.

*Knights Elect.*

Sir Alexander Hood—Sir George Yonge.  
Viscount Galway—Sir W. Fawcett.  
Sir James Campbell, Bart. }  
As proxy for } Sir F. Haldimand.  
Sir Archibald Campbell. }  
Sir Robert Boyd—Sir Charles Grey.  
Lord Heathfield—Sir John Jervis.  
Lord Rodney.  
*Knights Companions.*  
Sir Edward Hughes.  
Sir William Howe.  
Sir John Blaquiere—Sir George Howard.

Sir John Lindsay.

Sir George Warren—Lord Howard

Lord Amherst—Sir George Pocock.

Sir Joseph Yorke—Earl Beaulieu.

Gentleman Usher—Register—Secretary.

Bath King of Arms—Garter—Genealogist.

The Bishop of Rochester, as Dean of the Order.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, first and principal Knight Companion, as Great Master.

In this order they entered the Abbey at the south-east door, passed down the south-side aisle, and so proceeded up the north-side aisle to the great transept of the Abbey, and from thence to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

The chapel was superbly decorated for the occasion. The banners of the several knights were displayed over their respective stalls; the throne, the altar, the cushions, were all splendidly covered with crimson velvet, and all the avenues were lined with people of fashion.

The ceremonial in the chapel was performed in all its parts with great solemnity.

For former installations, see our vols. XXXI. p. 236. XLVI. p. 93.

This being the Queen's real birth-day, who then entered into her 45th year, her Majesty received the compliments of the royal family on the occasion, at her palace in Buckingham-house.

*Wednesday 21.*

An express arrived at the E. I. House, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival of the *Lafcelles*, Capt. Farrington, off the *Isle of Wight*. She sailed from China on the 8th of January; and on the 23d fell in with Capt. Wood (commander of the Company's packet *Charlotte*), who was cast away on a reef of rocks on the east side of the island *Crocodon*. They had got a few provisions on shore, and were flustering every thing overboard to lighten the vessel to get her off, when a large prow, with upwards of 30 Malays, forced them to quit the vessel, which they plundered, and then set it on fire. Capt. Farrington left Capt. Wood his cutter with some provisions, to enable him to remain on that station till all the China ships had passed, he having dispatches for those ships from Bombay.

*Thursday 22.*

Adm. Leveson Gower was appointed to the command of a fleet of observation for channel service.

*Friday 23.*

This day Henry Hubbard, who had been convicted of a misdemeanor, in endeavouring to defraud his R. H. the Duke of York of a sum of money, was brought up to the Court of K. B. to receive sentence, when it was signified to the Court, by the Attor. Gen. that it was his R. H. wish that the mildest



mildest sentence of the law might be inflicted upon him, as he had already suffered a long imprisonment. The court under these circumstances fined him one shilling, and ordered him to be discharged.

Ld. Rawden's Insolvent Bill was rejected in the House of Lords.

It is thought that a bill will be introduced in its stead, agreeable to the idea of the Earl of Abington, by which the enormous expences of the lower class of attorneys will receive a severe check.

Mr. Crespiigny, son of the member of that name, in passing through the city, met a body of the guards with fixed bayonets, and, not readily giving way, was, on some words arising, stabbed through the cheek-bone; since which he has been under the care of a physician and two surgeons.

*Monday 26.*

This morning the Blues took possession of the Horse-guards, and mounted in form, the Life-guards and Horse grenadier companies having on Saturday night bid adieu to the life of soldiers, not one of them having entered in what they call the inferior corps. They receive with their discharge the money they gave on enlisting, viz. 100 guineas, with some small deduction. (See p. 268.)

The grandeur of the decorations and illuminations of the Pantheon this evening, for the new-elected knights Ball, surpassed all description; and such was the demand for tickets, that 28 guineas were offered and refused. It is said 30 guineas were given, probably by those only who repaid themselves with interest for their money; the Marchioness of Blandford lost her purse, the Duke of Orleans his watch, and Col Arabin was obliged to turn a lady out, who used her hands so manlike as left no doubt of her sex.

*Friday 30.*

The account in the London Gazette of the progress of the war differs in nothing material from that in the ordinary papers.

Certain advice has been received, that Mr. Eden, the new British ambassador, arrived at Madrid the 3d instant.

By a letter from Madrid, dated May 5, the Russian Minister, at the Court of Spain, having announced the entrance of a fleet of his nation into the Mediterranean, and asked permission for it to enter the ports of Spain in case of necessity, the same was granted, on the usual conditions, that only a certain stated number should enter at a time. This flatly contradicts former reports.

Petitions against the slave trade have been presented from Rippon, Colchester, Cambridge, Falmouth, Lancashire, Stafford, Northampton, Scarborough, Stamford, Rotherham, Helstone, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Warwick, Hertford, Chesterfield, Warrington, Lincoln, Bristol, Chamber of Commerce at Edinburgh, New Windsor, Chipping Wicomb, Hallifax, and the

Borough of Southwark. Also from Bridgewater, Bridgnorth, Nottingham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Grantham, Chester, Coventry, Redruth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bridport, Devon, and Cambridge University, York, Bedford, Hull, Maidstone, the body of Quakers, the University of Cambridge, Salisbury, and Carlisle, and some other places.

The inhabitants of Edmonton having received a subscription to add 2 bells to their former set, they were put up in the course of last month, and the joyful event celebrated by crowning the steeple with garlands and boughs, and ringing the bells for the greater part of the day.

In the course of this month, the frame or trough in which the New River run near Bush-hill Edmonton, as described in our Vol. LIV, pp. 643, 773, was completely removed, the water having continued near 32 months in its new bed of earth and clay. The old lead, amounting to near 50 tons, was sold at 28 s. per ton to five plumbers; the boarding at bottom was found in many places so completely decayed, that nothing but lead sustained the weight of water, and consequently many leaks were occasioned in the trough.

It is commonly reported that in a course of 33 miles this river has but 33 inches fall; whereas at Bush-hill its fall is 2 feet, and at Highbury barn 3 feet.

The general consternation which seized the mercantile part of the city of London at the beginning of the present month has gradually affected the whole kingdom in the progress of it. Not those only, who are engaged in the cotton and linen manufactures, have been sufferers; but the whole community dependent upon trade, rich and poor; not a few moneyed men, who, from a laudable motive of forwarding and supporting a growing manufactory, had advanced large sums at common interest, are reduced from affluence to a scanty maintenance, to the ruin of their families and their own disgust; while many hundreds, deprived of work, are destitute of bread. Yet it is pretended, that this is no national loss. Things are not soothsated, though they are deranged; and a short time will restore to order what now appears to be all confusion; but he must have a callous heart who does not feel for present misery. What if the millrow appropriated to the payment of the National Debt, of which this generation will never have the benefit, were for one year remitted, and properly applied to relieve this temporary distress!

It is said that 108 dockets have been struck in the Bankrupt Office since the first exhibition; 29 commissions were sealed Tuesday 20; and that the amount of paper, now in circulation, from one house that has stopped, is £. 362,000.

P. 327. A capital Collection of Mr. Ludlam's Models, Machines, Instruments, Astronomical, Optical, Philosophical, and Mathematical, were sold by auction, by Mr. Herring, at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street, on the 6th of May, 1788; a collection, said to be comprehensive in its compass, and of superior excellence in many of its particulars. Whatever parts of it were purchased in the shops were selected with all that care and judgement for which Mr. Ludlam was distinguished; and many articles were such as could no where else be found. They were the fruits of his own invention, and made by his own hands; for it will be well recollected that, to the deepest penetration, and the clearest views in abstract science, he joined the highest powers of fancy and invention, and the manual dexterity of the ablest workman. It is not wonderful then that truth, usefulness, and elegance should be found in all his productions: and it was his constant maxim never to make what could be purchased. As the parts of this collection were often closely related, although not necessarily connected with each other, a great number of lenses, cells, &c. were put up in separate lots, though they did not properly belong to any one optical instrument, but were applicable to them all. This was done for the sake of variety and experiment. Mr. L's large Collection of Curious Tools were sold by private contract. For Mr. Ludlam's Report to the Board of Longitude see our vol. XXXV. p. 412.

P. 319, col. 2, l. 19, r. "ever probable."

P. 311. The quotation as from a work of the late Lord Lyttelton, we are desired to say, is from a production well known not to be written by that Nobleman, but a forgery by the well-known Author of "The Diabolist," who has attempted the same imposition (and sometimes with equal success) in other cases. We allude particularly to some Letters just published under the name of Mr. Sterne, which, we are assured, are by the same author as the pretended "Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton."

P. 363. The account of Lady Vane (by mistake called Lady Viscountess Vane) being erroneous, two persons being confounded, somewhat similar indeed in title, but exceedingly opposite in qualities; we are obliged to a correspondent for the following correc-

\* The names have been before not unfrequently confounded. Even in a monumental inscription placed by the family of Vane at Shipburne in Kent, in memory of an amiable lady, we find the same error.

"Here lies the body of the Lady Frances Vane, of Farnham, wife to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Vane the elder, who lived with much modesty, prudence, and virtue till her dayes, and died with great Christian piety the 2d of August, 1663, in the 72d Year of her age." LXXI.

tions.—"Defuncta Lady Viscountess whose alliances are accurately described lines 34 to 45, is still living.—The 1. was the daughter of Francis Hawn Parley Hall, near Reading, one of Sirs directors in 1720; and married the beginning of 1732, at a very early age Lord William Hamilton (brother Duke of that title); who dying 1734, she married, May 19, 1735, Viscount Vane of the Kingdom of Scotland; though, in the last published in 1784, the title is in extract, a circumstance which is to mislead us in confounding the The misunderstandings, elopements various disagreeable situations in which she was too well known to be concealer of them being recorded in the L ports), but may now, with no impropriety be buried in oblivion. She certainly communicated the materials for her L Smollet; but we were mistaken in there was any reference to her in our publication alluded to as our 1 were equally mistaken in supposing to be the person mentioned by Dr. J. "The Vanity of Human Wishes. Lady was a different person, whose recorded vol. VI. p. 168."

Another correspondent, who was acquainted with her Ladyship, informs us that at the age of 17, she married Lord Hamilton, whom she accidentally Court, where their eyes and looks and they were soon after married; by Queen Caroline, "The House of Gars," for they were rich only in charms. Lord William, when I was obliged to go to Scotland; returning hastily to the arms of his wife, over-heated himself, which led into a fever, and killed him. This widow at 18 was addressed by Lord Vane, and in some measure compelled father to give her hand over to a Lord, who killed 15000. a year upon her, and 40000 pin-money; which she lived, and parted; and parted, a wonderful to relate! She was a minuet-dancer in England, and, in all other personal accomplishments to no woman who has appeared in the 18th century. She was said to have in *spite of her teeth*; not that were not round and white, but green close, were irregular.—Her *Memoirs regimé Pickle* were given to D from her own pen, but they were by another celebrated Doctor. But most extraordinary in her life, a saying a great deal, is, she told of this article, that, upon one of her to her Lord's house, she gave 1 Memoirs to read!! My Lord read and shut up the book without of

month. She asked him, "What he thought of them?" He replied, according to his wonted well-bred manners (for he is also a well-bred man), "I hope, Madam, they will not occasion any difference between your Ladyship and me!"

It has been suggested that her Ladyship has left Hints and Memoirs of her Life, with particular instructions to publish them. Her charms, however, though once the admiration of all men, and the envy of most women, were known chiefly to a race of men departed long since. The Duke of Leeds and Lord Kilmorrey are almost the only survivors of her fame and beauty.

P. 368. for "John Atkins Tracy" r. "John Tracy Atkins, publisher of three volumes of Reports, held in considerable estimation by practitioners of the law." It should be noted too, that in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland there is but one curfitor baron, though four judicial ones.

P. 370. Our correspondent T. T. says, "You mention that the late Mr. Rigby obtained the place of master of the Rolls in Ireland, which you term a sinecure place of 4000*l.* a year, in opposition to the contending interest of the then Primate Stone, who strongly solicited for his friend, the Primeroseux Tidall." Unhappily for Ireland, your assertion, that the mastership of the Rolls there is a sinecure place, is too true; and it is therefore too frequently disposed of to persons not resident in Ireland. The only satisfaction that country has under such appointments is, that the place is not really of half the value you mention, even including the chances of selling the six clerks' seats in the Court of Chancery, which are within the disposal of the Master of the Rolls. Whether Primate Stone ever solicited the place for his friend Mr. Tidall, I know not: yet it is certain that Mr. T. never was primeroseux in Ireland, but died in the office of attorney-general, which he held from the year 1760 to his death in 1777.—You mention also, that "William Duke of Cumberland was pressing for the vacant chancellorship of Dublin," but was defeated by the activity of Mr. R., who procured the late Duke of Bedford to be elected. What is intended by the "chancellorship of Dublin" is not so clear, there not being any such office: but the chancellorship of the University of Dublin, I presume, was the place meant. So far from the late Duke of Cumberland's pressing for that employment when the Duke of Bedford was elected, he was then actually dead; and by that death made the vacancy which the late Duke of Bedford was elected to fill in the year 1763.—Lieut.-Gen. Bernard Hale, now living, is the son of Sir Bernard H. who was in 1722 constituted Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in the room of Sir Jeffery Gilbert, then made a Baron of the Exchequer at Westminster; and in which office he was afterwards succeeded, in Tri-

nity term, 1725, by the same Sir Bernard; and Sir B. in 1730, by Sir Wm. Thompson.

The following is a true copy of Mr. Rigby's will, as proved at London, May 19, 1788:

"I hereby revoke all former wills, and declare this to be my last will and testament. I give to my natural daughter, Sarah Lucas, 5000*l.*: I give to her mother, now living at Ipswich, 1000*l.*: I give to Miss Jenny Pichard, of Colchester, an annuity, for her life, of 100*l.* a year, out of the rents of my estate in Essex: and I recommend Mr. John Ambrose to be continued steward to that estate, with a salary of 150*l.* a year, as I now pay him. I appoint Timothy Caswall, esq. Daniel Macnamara, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and my nephew, Francis Hale, executors to this my will. And I give and bequeath to each of them 100*l.* for their trouble in the execution thereof. I give and bequeath all my estates, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, in equal proportions, amongst my two sisters, Anne Rigby and Martha Hale, and my nephew, Francis Hale, to be equally enjoyed by them, share and share alike, during their respective lives. After the death of one of them, the two survivors of them to continue to divide and enjoy the same in like manner, share and share alike. And to the survivor of the three, I give all my real and personal estates and effects, of every kind whatsoever, and to the heirs of such survivor for ever. Written with my own hand, this 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1781, having called three of my servants to be witnesses to my signing and sealing of it.

RICHARD RIGBY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,

in the presence of

JOHN LUCAS,

JAMES FENN,

BENJAMIN LUCAS."

P. 371. Mrs. Delany was second wife to the Dean of Down. His first lady (married July, 1731,) was the relict of Richard Tennison, esq. by the death of whose only daughter, an estate of 2000*l.* a year devolved to Dr. D. for life. The second lady, whose death we now record, appears to advantage (as Mrs. Pendarves) among the correspondents of Dean Swift; and Lord O. very styles her "a most accomplished, agreeable woman." She was married to Dr. D. June 9, 1743. She had the merit of a remarkably ingenious invention, of representing plants by means of cut paper, properly coloured; which, together with the utmost botanical precision, have all the beauty and spirit of drawing in water-colours.—The account we had adopted from the daily papers of the song of "O my kitten" being written by Dean Swift on Mrs. D. are circumstances, we are informed by an intelligent correspondent, entirely without foundation. That song was not the production of the Irish Bard, nor concerning Mrs. Delany. It was written on a Mrs. French, a lady well known in the gay world by

by the name of "The Kitten," who died April 10, 1745, at Kensington Gravel Pits, at the age of 13 years.

Thus far we had added to our former narrative, when we were favoured with the following article from another correspondent:

"Mrs. Mary Delany, who died at her house in St. James's Place, April 15, 1788, within a month of the completion of her 88th year, was the daughter of Bernard Granville, esq.; married, first, to Alexander Pendarves, of Roscrow, co. Cornwall, esq.; and, secondly, to Patrick Delany, Dean of Down in Ireland. She was niece to Gen. Granville Lord Lansdowne, secretary at war under Queen Anne, one of the first patrons of Pope, and himself a poet. In his society, which was that of a very polished court, she acquired, in her youth, a grace and dignity of manners which she preserved to the last. Married early, and retired into a remote county, she had the leisure and good sense to cultivate a naturally vigorous mind; and her letters and conversation eminently evinced the good use she made of the opportunity. She possessed, in an uncommon degree, that quick feeling of the elegant and beautiful which constitutes taste: she was peculiarly fitted, therefore, to succeed in the fine arts. She made a great proficiency in music; but loved and excelled principally in painting, in which she has been equalled by few of her sex. When the failure of her eyes disabled her from pursuing the higher branches of the art, in her 78th year she invented a new one, that of imitating flowers in paper mosaic; and, till her 83d, when the dimness of her sight prevented her going on even with that, she completed 980 plants to a degree of perfection and effect not easily to be conceived but by those who have seen them. She preserved her warm affections and fine understanding to the last; and crowned a long and exemplary life by a calm, composed, and cheerful death, rendered thus easy by reflections on her well-spent days, in hopes of a happy immortality, and confidence in the mercies of her Creator and Redeemer.—Whatever concern she showed was for her friends, not for herself. Her latter years were not only adorned by the unsolicited munificence, but (what she valued infinitely more) were honoured by the kindest, most gracious, and most condescending notice of the first personages in that kingdom; a happiness which few can deserve or hope to attain. But she was not (as has been misrepresented in the News-papers) left in circumstances of pecuniary distress at the death of her loved and honoured friend the Duchess-dowager of Portland. She possessed an income of above 600*l.* per annum, consisting principally in a jointure from her first husband, and had near and dear relations who were able and anxious to have added to it, if her liberal and moderate spirit would have permitted or thought it necessary."

P. 372, col. 2, L 35, r. "Gen. Markham."

*Ibid.* l. 43, r. "Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, M.A. canon residentiary of York Cathedral, to Kidwick Percy V. co. York—Rev. John Eyre, M.A. to Apsalhorp, prebendary in the cathedral, York."

#### BIRTHS.

April **L**ADY of William Lygon, esq. of 23, Worcester, a daughter.

May 2. Lady of James Templer, esq. a son.

9. Lady of Sir David Carnegie, bart. a dau.

13. Lady of Lord John Russell. a son.

19. Lady of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Almont, a son and heir.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, in Dublin, Mr. Whaley, 2d brother to the Lady of the Attorney-general of Ireland, to the Hon. Lady Anne Meade, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam.

In Dublin, Mr. Eleazar Panton, of Hackney, merchant, to Miss Wilson, of Mount Wilson, in King's County, Ireland.

In Dublin, John-William Foster, esq. of Rosy-park, co. Louth, M.P. for the borough of Dunloer in Ireland, to Miss McClure, only daughter of Hamilton M'C. esq. of Sackville-place, Dublin.

At Violet-hill, co. Armagh, Ireland, Capt. Wm. Campbell, of the 24th regiment, to Miss Kelly, of Armagh.

Rev. Dr. Cleaver, first chaplain to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to Miss Wynne, daugh. of the Rt. Hon. Owen W.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Simon Paithe, in the E. India Company's service, to Miss Allison, dau. of the late Mr. And. A. merch. Edinb.

At Sheffield, Richard Hope Price, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Maria Smiler, Sheffield.

At St. Stephen's, Bristol, Rev. Meredith Jones, curate of Hawkesbury, to Miss Mary Walker, of the same place.

At Dover, Steph. Soames, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Anne Sharpe, of Dover.

Rev. Tho. Hall, rector of Ardley, co. Oxfr. to Miss Hamer, of Hamer-hall, near Richdale.

At Ingatestone, Essex, Mr. Jn. Brockway, of the Poultry, butcher, to Miss Anne Eames, of Ingatestone.

Mr. Tolbat, of Stratford, Essex, to Miss Henrietta Partridge, 2d daughter of the late Mr. Jos. P. of Fenchurch-street.

At Ilington, Rev. Tho. Scotman, M.A. chaplain to Lord Carteret, and vicar of Falmerton DeLamer, Wilts, to Miss Hand, young daughter of the late Rev. Christ H. rector of Aller, co. Somerset.

Rich. Vaughan, esq. of Mile-End, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phenant, relict of Mr. Jm. P. of Aldgate.

Mr. Wm. Porthwell, of Friday-street, to M<sup>rs</sup>. Tinkler, of Walnut-place, Lambeth.

John Bullock, jun. esq. to Miss Purnage, daughter of Tho. P. esq.

April 21. At Reading, Mr. James Cooper, bricklayer, to Mrs. Moore, widow of the late

late Mr. M. of Aldermaston, Berks. A few hours after the marriage, the bridegroom was seized with a fit, in which he continued, with scarcely any intermission, or once recovering his reason, till the 24th, when he died.

25. At Liverpool, Hen. Pickering, esq. of Thirlwell, co. Chester, to Miss Philips.

26. At Wakefield, Col. Strawbuzee, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Conkton, of Wakefield.

27. Mr. Wm. Surger, of Leicester Fields, to Miss R. Bailey, of Hackney.

Edw. Audison, esq. of Surrey-str. to Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of Major James C. M.P. and niece to Sir Archibald C. K.B. governor of Madras.

Geo. Evans, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Price, of Farnborough, Berks.

30. Mr. Wm. Whateley, attorney at Birmingham, to Miss Welchman, of Kingston.

Nov 1. In Dublin, by special licence, Sir Nicholas Cunway Colthurst, bart. to Miss Harriet Latouche, dau. of Rt. Hon. David L.

David Fell, esq. of Anversham Grove, co. Oxford, to Miss G. Choar, of Reading.

At Romford, Essex, Rev. Math. Wilson, M.A. fellow of Trin Coll. Cambr. to Miss Barwin, eldest daughter of Jackson B. esq. of Marshall's, near Romford.

Mr. Bradley, of Fludyer-street, Westminster, to Mrs. Evans, of Margaret-street, Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Dean's Yard, Westminster, to Miss Farrar, of the same place.

At Histon, co. Cambr. Rev. Hen. Wilson, rector of Kirby-Cane, co. Norfolk, to Miss Sumpter, dau. of Theo. S. esq. of Histon.

At North Caubury, co. Somerset, Rev. Jas. Rogers, of Rainscombe, Wilts, to Miss Newman, dau. of Fra. N. esq. of Cadbury-house.

Mr. Alex. Wilson, surgeon to the Royal Artillery and Board of Ordnance, to Mrs. Anne Reid, of Gr. Russell-str. Bloomsbury.

3. James-Peter Auriol, esq. of Stratford Place, to Miss Emmeline Jell, daughter of the late Rich. J. esq. of Penn Hill, Surrey.

Sam. Crawley, esq. of Keyton, co. Bedford, to Miss Rankin, of Ragnall-hall, Notts.

At Low Layton, Essex, Mr. John Hambrough, of Gould-square, Cratched Friars, to Mrs. Cuiper, of Laytonstone.

Mr. John Box, of Ludgate-str. jeweller, to Miss Lycett, eldest daughter of John L. esq. of Weeping Cross, near Stafford.

5. Rich. Calvert, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Edall, of Bureham, Essex.

7. At Milbourn Port, co. Somerset, the Rev. John Taylor, of Walmley Chapel, co. Lancaster, to Miss Scott, of Milbourn Port, author of "The Female Advocate," and of the "Melchah," a poem lately published for the benefit of the General Hospital at Bath.

John Maudell, esq. of Great Poland-street, Oxford-str. to Mrs. Rhodes, of Compton-st.

8. At St. James's, Duke's Place, Stephen I. althow, esq. of Penry-Croft, co. Pembroke, to Mrs. Williamson, of Duke-str. Abigate.

Capt. Szeckman, of the East India Com-

pany's artillery at Madras, to Miss M. E. Darks, dau. of Mr. D. of Ludgate-hill.

9. Mr. Slavin, of Newark upon Trent, to Miss Diana Selous, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Tewin, Herts, and colonial of the Coldstream regiment.

10. Rev. Tho. Waddington, of the Isle of Ely, to Miss Yorke, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ely.

Mr. John Mason Neale, of the East India House, to Miss Sarah Mallor, of Soho.

11. J. H. Browne, esq. of Badger, co. Salop, to Miss Hay, daughter of the late Hon. Edw. H. governor of Barbadoes.

At Warminster, Wilts, Mr. Nath. Devins, of Lothbury, attorney, to Miss Eliz. Wilton.

12. Tho. Kemp, esq. of the Custom-house, Lond. to Mrs. Spencer, of Thames-street.

At Cublington, Bucks, Rev. Chas. Ashfield, to Miss Wodley, dau. of Rev. Mr. W. in the communion of peace for that county.

13. Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. to Mrs. Beauchamp, daughter of the late Sir Edw. Beauchamp, bart. of Lawford-hall, co. Warwick.

At Canterbury, Rev. Wm. Gregory, rector of St. Andrew's, and one of the six preachers in that Cathedral, to Miss Cather. Sayer, 2d da. of late Geo. S. esq. of Pett, Kent.

14. At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Henry King, esq. of Lynn Regis, to Miss Anne Southgate, of Ludgate-hill.

15. Wm. Rochfort, esq. nephew to the late Earl of Belvidere, to Miss Spurling, dau. of Hon. S. esq. of Dynes, Essex.

Rob. Estwille, esq. of Club-row, Bethnal-green, to Miss Anne Mansell, of ditto.

16. John Mill, esq. of Walcot Place, Lambeth, to Miss Hodge, of Stepney Causeway.

Sir Edm. Affleck, bart. rear-admiral of the Red, and M.P. for Colchester, to Mrs. Smithers, a widow lady from New York.

17. Mr. Edw. Windus, of Bishopgate-str. to Miss Godfrey, of the same place.

Frederick-John Pignu, esq. of Berner-st. to Miss Louis Murchan, daughter of Humphrey M. esq. M.P. for Oakhampton.

Henry Stretchy Ansel, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, to Miss Charlotte Court, of Cecil-street, daughter of the late Sam. C. esq. of Penningborough, near Hartford.

Gen. Newland, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Eliz. Bruen, of Putney.

19. Dr. Houlton, of Hatton-street, to Miss Clarkson, of Market-str. St. James's.

20. At Sir James Tynney Lang's, the Hall of Plymouth, to the Hon. Miss Archar, one of the daughters of the late Lord A.

21. Henry Curson, esq. of Waterbury, co. Oxford, eldest son of the Hon. Francis Roper, to Miss Hawken, daughter of Tho. H. esq. of Nash Court, Kent.

22. At Reading, Tho. Skeete, M.D. of Charter-house-square, to Miss King, of Reading.

At the chapel of Bradwell-hospital, Wm. Thoyts, esq. of Suthamsted Abbots, Berks, to Miss Jane Newman, daughter of Abraham N. esq. of Fenchurch-street.

83. At Worthingham Rectory, Daniel William Storr, esq. of the General Post-office, to Miss Harriet Broughton, of Great Russell-street.

Sir Jn. Maxwell, bart. of Springfield Castle in Scotland, to Miss Ordiner, only daughter of the late Rich. G. esq. of Logishorpe-hall.

24. At Chesham, Osborne Burwell, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, to Miss Sarssey.

John Harding, esq. to Miss Barnes, eldest daughter of the late Miles B. esq. of Sotterley, Suffolk.

George Fothergill, esq. of Park-street, to Miss Whitham, eldest daughter of Thos. W. esq. of Stragunhoe-park, Hertford.

At Chelsea, Mr. Geo. Coleman, of Watling-street, silk-weaver, to Miss Smith, of Overington, Hertford.

At the chapel in the Square, Bath, John Moore, esq. to Miss Braherson, of Bath.

John Plumptre, esq. only son of John P. esq. of Nottinghamshire, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Pemberton, dau. of Rev. Jer. P. of Truro-purton, Cambridgeshire.

25. Thos. Marshall, esq. of the Stamp-office, to Mrs. Webber, of Bristol.

26. At St. Martin in the Fields, Mr. Geo. Weissenborn, of May's-buildings, man's mercer, to Miss Eliza Capwell, of Mitchin, Hertford.

#### DEATHS.

1787. **A**T Brompton, Mr. T. Allen, late of Fish-street, Bow Church-yard.

April 6. At Bencoolen, Thos. Webb, esq.

Aug. 1. At Brompton, Mr. Jos. Bakeman.

Oct. 17. In Bengal, Capt. Hen. Orabata, of the 73d regiment.

Nov. . . . At Arcot, Patrick Fringie, esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment.

Dec. 11. In China, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Manley Hulke, of Deal, in Kent, a lieutenant of the royal navy, and first mate of the Queen's East India-man.

1788. March 1. Of apoplexy, Mr. Solomon Gessner, bookseller at Zurich, in Switzerland, and author of many elegant and admirable poems in the German language. He was born at Zurich in 1730; and for several years before his death was a member of the senate of his native city. He was an admirable landscape painter as well as poet.—Professor Meiners, of Göttingen, in his *Briefe über die Schweiz*, (Letters on Switzerland, a work, by the bye, of which we should be happy to see an English translation,) speaking of this ingenious man, says, "His pictures are in general small landscape pieces, which, on the score of invention, composition, drawing, and colouring, are, in every respect, like his idylls. In both, Fable, Nature, and Art, are in the happiest manner combined. No piece is a mere imitation of Nature. Man and buildings are almost always delineated according to Greek ideas; but the rural objects are collected from his own country; and in truth these are such as no art or imagination can exceed. Never have I seen waterfalls and trees so happily and variously de-

scribed as by Gessner. The greater part of his pictures are sent to England, where Gessner the painter is perhaps better known than Gessner the poet."—We have just now been informed, by the public prints, that a monument is to be erected to his memory on the *Schaffhauser*, a public walk on the banks of the *Leman*, just without the gates of Zurich. We shall here add a list of his writings, viz. 1. "Die Mächte, ein Prosaisches Gedicht," (Night, a Poem in Prose,) 8vo, Zurich, 1750;—2. "Yukle und Yaron," 8vo, ibid. 1751;—3. "Idyllen" (Idylls), 8vo, ibid. 1756, and reprinted in 1760 and 1765; 4. "Der Tod Abels" (the Death of Abel), 8vo, ibid. 1758, and reprinted in 1760 and 1765; of this there is an English translation; 5. "Daphne," 8vo, ibid. 1760;—6. "Schriften" (Miscellanies), in four parts, with vignettes, 8vo, ibid. 1762, 1765, 1767, 1770;—7. "Evander, a Pastoral Poem;"—8. "Ernst," ibid.;—9. "Moralische Erzählungen und Idyllen" (Moral Tales and Idylls), intended as a fifth part of his Miscellanies. Several engraved portraits of him are extant.

10. At Jamaica, John Vernon, esq. distinguished, while living, for his integrity, and at his death for gratitude of heart.

April 6. At Canterbury, Mr. Edw. Englehorn, shoe-maker, one of whose ancestors (Sir Edw. E. of Goodenstone,) served the office of sheriff and was knighted in the reign of King Charles II.

8. At Hawes, co. York, aged 105, John Scarr, a pauper. He could thread a needle without spectacles, and crack nuts in the last year of his life, as well as most young people.

13. At Woodbridge, aged 92, Mrs. S. . . . grand-mother to the wife of Mr. Loder, printer there. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she has left only 21 lineal descendants, viz. 4 in the second generation, and 17 in the third. Her remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Nicholas parish, Ipswich. Mrs. S.'s grand-father, Mr. Jn. Wade, twice served the office of bailiff in the corporation of Ipswich; in whose time the fine statue of Justice was placed upon the Corn Cross, so justly admired by all travellers.

15. Rich. Saul, esq. of the Gen. Post-office.

16. At Paris, George Le Clerc, Count de Buffon, Lord of Montfort, Marquis of Rougemont, Viscount of Quenry, intendant of the King's gardens and cabinets of natural history, member of the French Academy of Sciences, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Royal and Literary Societies of Berlin, Petersburg, Bologna, Florence, Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Dijon, &c. He was one of the most elegant writers in France, in print of style; a man of uncommon genius, and surprising eloquence: the most astonishing interpreter of Nature that perhaps ever existed: he might have said, *Je n'en ai d'autre sentiment que de vous le recommander.*—"France," says the Editor of the "*Mercur*" (a



(a weekly Magazine), "has been unluckily deprived, within this century, of many excellent writers of real genius, and the brilliant efforts of the learned age of Lewis XIV.; but the greatest loss this kingdom ever sustained is certainly the Count de Buffon's death. He was born on the 7th of September, 1707, and died, after a long and painful illness, on the 16th of April, 1788. Notwithstanding the nature and extent of his works, his application was indefatigable, and his life, even to a few months before his death, constantly devoted to the sciences. His body, embalmed, was presented, on the 18th, at St. Medard's church, and conveyed afterwards to Monthard in Burgundy, where this illustrious writer had requested in his will to be interred, in the same vault with his wife. His funeral was attended with a pomp rarely bestowed on dignity, opulence, or power. A numerous concourse of academicians, and persons distinguished by rank and polite literature, met, in order to pay the sincere homage deservedly due to so great a philosopher. Full 20,000 spectators crowded the streets the horse was to pass through, and expressed the same curiosity as if the ceremony had been for a monarch. Such is the reverence we feel for the learned in general; and I cannot help relating a short anecdote, that fully evinces the truth of this assertion: During the last war, the captains of English privateers, whenever they found in their prizes any boxes addressed to Count de Buffon (and many were addressed to him from every part of the world), immediately forwarded them to Paris, without opening them; whereas those directed to the King of Spain were generally seized. The crews of cruising vessels showed more respect to Genius than to Sovereignty.—Count de Buffon was in his perfect senses till within a few hours of his dissolution. The very morning of the 15th he ordered some work to be done in the botanic garden (*Jardin du Roi*), and requested the sum of 18,000 livres (790*l.*) to M. Thouin the gardener, who has contributed very much to embellish that delightful spot on the banks of the Seine. At the opening of the corpse, 57 stones were found in his bladder, some as large as a small bean; 30 of them were crystallised in a triangular form, and weighed altogether two ounces and six drams. All his other parts were perfectly found. The brain was found of a size rather greater than ordinary. The gentlemen of the faculty, who were present at the opening of the body, unanimously agreed that he might have been easily cut, and without the least danger; but M. de Buffon's constant doubts of the existence of such an obstruction, and his dreadful apprehensions for the success of the operation, made him persist in letting Nature perform her functions undisturbed; and he repeatedly said, he would trust to her. And indeed none could rely so well on the effects of bounteous Nature as the Count, for

none had been so liberally gratified: on his manly and noble figure she had stamped the outward signs of uncommon intelligence."—"Four bright lamps," says a French writer in the "*Journal of Paris*," "are now totally extinguished in France. They were interposed in the Temple of Genius; and from the bosom of this kingdom diffused their extensive light all over the universe. One, after having dispelled the clouds that enveloped the causes of the grandeur and decline of the Roman empire, threw a new and splendid light over the immense volumes of law; with the great Montesquieu this lamp went out. Brilliant and beneficent rays, with due gradations of heat, like the solar rays, issued from the second lamp, which gave new charms to the sciences, and explained them in a clear and seducing manner: the Arts found, in this effulgent light, an amiable and sure guide: History was taught a quick, steady, and lively march: Poetry all the soul and splendour of the celestial mansions whence the springs: Philosophy appeared clad in the soft attirement of the Graces; and Man felt in his heart stronger emotions of humanity; Voltaire's death extinguished this wonderful lamp. A flame, now devouring like that of the Tropics, now felt as the genial rays of blushing Morn; now melancholy, tender, and affecting as the far beams of the Cynosurus, inflamed the enraptured soul with the holy enthusiasm of Virtue, and cast over Morality the attracting colours of Voluptuousness. The country smiled with such bewitching charms, that men longed to partake of rural toils and sports. At the appearance of this powerful light, some vaulted barbarous Prejudices, the origin of Slavery and of Tyranny. The unnatural shackles that confined children were broken with the chains that enthralled the mind; Heaven, and the august countenance of the Almighty, shined then confessed before astonished men, who became good, humane, and happy in the charming visions of Hope. With Rousseau's breath the inspiring flame shined; but a new star, by Nature formed to spread a wondrous light over all her works, began to shine with a majestic and unperished lustre. Its course was marked by Pomp, its motion by Harmony, its repose by Silence. All eyes, even the weakest, were fixed of contemplating it. From its resplendent car it spread magnificence over the universe; and as God assembled, in the narrow space of the ark, all the works of the creation, in the great imaginary re-union, on the verdant banks of the Seine, the animals, the vegetables, and the minerals, that are dispersed in the four quarters of the world. All forms, all colours, all riches, and all influence, were offered to our eyes, and our intellectual faculties. All things were developed, all things were ennobled, and adorned with splendour, interest, or grace. But a false financial veil is spread, and every day bright



and wonderful star. Nature slowly mooves her loth. With Buffon's life ended the fourth leap; and nothing now remains for his surviving admirers but the testament of their loss, and the despair of repairing it."—Count de Buffon has left an only son, whom the French King has appointed a major en second in the army. The Count d'Angiviller succeeds M. de Buffon as intendant of the French King's cabinet of natural history; and M. de La Billardiere is appointed superintendent of the King's gardens.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, after a short illness, Capt. Edw. Spoke. His death was occasioned by falling down stairs. His father was formerly a captain in the navy; and himself served in America during the late war.

18. At Bath, Capt. James Brown, late commander of the *Alfred* E. India-man.

At Ely, in her 50th year, much lamented, Mrs. Mary Robinson.

19. At Delfon, of a violent fever, aged 17, Mr. John Biggs, young son of Mr. Peter B. and apprentice to a saddler in Exchange-alley.

At Paris, the Duke de Fleury.

At Paris, M. Emiland Osmont, surgeon.

20. At Paris, after a short illness, Count de Sauras, ambassador extraordinary from his Sardian Majesty to the Court of France. He was formerly in the same character at our Court, and resided in Lincoln Inn Fields.

At Troppen, in Germany, aged 67, Prince John-Charles, of Lichnowsky, privy-counsellor and chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty.

21. At Putney, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Michael T. esq.

At Lincoln, aged 61, Mr. Aldern Bennet.

Aged 84, Rob. Leman, esq. of Wickham-market, co. Suffolk. He served the office of high Sheriff of that county in 1744; but for many years past, though possessed of great affluence, lived a totally reclusive life, seeing no company, and being constantly shut up at night in a large house, without a single servant to sleep in it. A great quantity of cash was found in the house; which, with the rest of his ample property, is now possessed by his daughter, a worthy lady, who has for some years resided at Bury on an annuity allowed by her father.

At Lancaster, aged 88, Lady Flemming, relict of Sir Wm. F. bart. of Rydal, co. Westmoreland.

23. At Little Billing, near Northampton, much regretted, in her 87th year, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. H. and only daugh. of Rev. Mr. Knight, of Weston Parva, co. Northampton.

At Newcastle, Major March, late of the 9th regiment.

24. In St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, Mr. Christman, late of Cloth-fair, West Smith-field.

John Meadows Threlkeld, esq. of Marley. He served the office of high Sheriff of the county of Suffolk in 1787.

At White Horse, Mrs. Olive, widow of John G. esq. of London.

25. At his house at Upton, near Rumley, Hants, aged 54, Mr. James Van Rixtel, last surviving son of the late Mr. V. R. an amiable Dutch merchant of London.

In Bridewell, where he was confined a second time as a vagrant, the man known by the name of Old Simon, who for many years has gone about the city covered with rags, clouted shoes, three old hats upon his head, and his fingers full of brass rings. On the following day the Coroner's Inquest sat on his body, and brought in their verdict, Died by the visitation of God.

26. In Essex-street, Strand, aged 70, Geo. Lichfield, esq. many years one of the solicitors of the customs.

At Enfield, after a long and painful confinement, Mrs. Blagrove, widow and second wife of Mr. B. formerly an eminent carpenter and timber-merchant, and sister of Mrs. Owen, who died March 17.

Aged 86, Mr. Wm. Blizard, of Barnes, Surr.

27. John Ridley, esq. clerk of the Western Road at the General Post-office.

At her house in King's Head-street, Bath, in her 82d year, Mrs. Cheney, sister of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Weston.

28. In Piccadilly, Sam. Nashell, esq. formerly a barrister at law.

At Hammer-smith, Major Francis Drake, of Lullingstone, Lovell-hall, co. Oxford.

At Drummond Castle in Scotland, Miss Isabella-Rachel Drummond, youngest daughter of James D. esq. of Perth.

29. At his seat in Devonshire, Lt. Boringdon, colonel of the Devon militia. His Lordship was created a peer in 1784. He married, in 1769, Theresa, sister of the last Lord Grantham, by whom he had several children; she died in 1775. He had been M.P. for Devonshire in three parliaments.

In Highbury-place, Islington, Roger Hogg, esq. merchant, of Nicholas Lane.

Lately at the German Spa, Count de Rintzi.

At Cork, Sir Paul Banks, bart. captain in the 20th regiment of foot.

In Scotland, after a lying in, Mrs. Skinner, wife of Lieut. John S. of the Chatham Militia, and dau. of Capt. Ogilvie, of that corps.

At Nafferton, near Burlington, co. York, Rev. Tho. Bowness, minister of that place.

At Elmdon, co. Warwick, aged 98, Abraham Spooner, esq.

At Hereford, Mrs. Eliz. Bachurst, widow.

At Woodbridge, aged 88, Mrs. French, a widow lady.

Rev. Egerton Leigh, pastor of Marston, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Jas. Kite, one of the jurats, and formerly master of the Kite Inn in that town.

May 1. At Marston, co. Somerset, the first of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, John, Viscount of Cork and Orrery, relict of the late John Viscount O.

At Brimston, Middlesex, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Moreland.

In Colebrook-row, Idington, Mrs. Burdett and, on the 6th, at the same place, Mr. B. Burdett.

2. In Lamb's Conduit-street, James Bask, of 125, arrived from Bombay.

3. Waudle, wife of Tho. W. jun. esq. of Mile-End.

At Bawthun-house, co. Gloucester, Nathaniel Peach, esq.

3. At sea, on his passage from St. Helena to England, Capt. Crawford, commander of the Chesterfield East India-man.

At Lambeth, Mr. Alex. Liddie, seedman in the Strand.

5. At Brompton, Cha. Jackson, jun. esq. of the General Post-office.

Mr. Jarvis Adams, many years vestry-clerk of Christ Church, Newgate-street.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Jas. Sorel, late a weaver in Spital-square, but had retired from business.

6. At Waltham, Mrs. Susannah Hart, relict of Gen. H. esq. and sister to the late Sir Robert Kae.

7. At Rotherhithe, Geo. Kettler, esq. merchant in the Turkey trade.

At Hayes, Middx. aged 79, Mrs. Mary Barnardiston, relict of Arthur B. esq. formerly of Brightwell-hall, co. Suffolk, and mother of Arthur B. the last male heir of that family, who was born 12 days after the death of his father, and died in 1743, in the 6th year of his age. Her remains were interred at Brightwell on the 18th.

8. In Wapping, Mr. Matth. Jerome, some years since a captain in the Levant trade.

9. At Houghton, near Dunstable, Thos. van Brandeeth, esq. in the commission of the peace for, and deputy-lieutenant of, the county of Bedford.

In Albemarle-street, Philip Denoyer, esq.

In Gray's Inn, John-Edward Boulflower, esq. one of the sixty clerks of the Court of Chancery.

10. Mrs. Blackburne, wife of the Rev. Francis B. vicar of Brignall, co. York, and son of the late Archdeacon of Cleveland.

In Harley-street, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Jn. W. esq. banker in Bond-street.

11. At Ipswich, Mrs. Eliz. Petham, sister of the late Hen. P. esq. one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

At Bath, the Hon. Mr. Radclyffe, son to the Earl of Derwentwater, and uncle to the present Earl of Newburgh.

In High-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Foley, relict of Wm. F. esq. of Princeswood, Stafford.

At Kensington, Mrs. Macpherson.

At Wiggell, Sussex, Mrs. Boys, daughter of the late R. H. court, esq. of the same place.

12. At Mile End, aged 83, Mr. T. Hodgson. At Huxton, near Ipswich, of 105, Mr. Jasper Thomas, formerly merchant of London.

At Watton, aged 104, Mrs. Cath. Haynes.

13. At Swansea, Edw. Cotterell, esq. brother to — C. esq. who was one of the Council at Calcutta.

14. In Scotland-yard, near Whitehall, aged 78, John Shute Harrington, esq. of Hatfield Broad-oak, Essex, and Waltham Cross, Herts, only surviving son and heir of Charles Shute, goldsmith, at the Vine, in Lombard-street, goldsmith to Q. Anne and K. George 2. and II. by Anne, sole surviving daughter, and at length heiress, of Tho. Harrington, esq. (eldest son of Sir Jn. B. knight and bart.) by Lady Anne Rich, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Robert Earl of Warwick. He was nephew to the late Sir Cha. B. bart. and lineally descended from Bereton, one of the officers of Queen Elizabeth's household, whose great great grand-son married a grand-daughter of Geoffrey Maynville, of Essex, and his son was the first of the family that settled on the manor of Harrington-hall, in Hatfield Broad-oak parish, in the beginning of the 13th century. The noble family of Viscount Harrington, so created 1710, was allied to Mr. B. by marriage of his great grand-father's third brother, Gilbert's son Francis, with Mrs. Shute, to whose first cousin, John Shute, he left his estate at Balow, co. Essex. Mr. B. began to rebel at Harrington-hall in an handsome manner; but on some dispute, about tithes, with Trinity College, Cambridge, who are impropiators, or, as others say, on a matrimonial disappointment, he gave up the design, and retired to a house at Waltham Cross, where he passed a long life in obscurity. His remains were interred on the 21st, in great funeral pomp, with his ancestors at Hatfield Broad-oak. Dying unmarried, his large property descends to the son of Sir Fitzwilliam B. bart. of Swayston, in the Isle of Wight, third cousin to the late Sir Charles. By an intermarriage of another ancestor of this family with a daughter of Henry Pole Lord Mortmore, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Salisbury, they are entitled to bear the royal arms of England. The son of this ancestor married Joan, dau. of Sir Hon. Crumwell, of Hinchlunghbrock, grand-fa. to the Protector.

At Kensington, Jn. Smith, esq. banker of London.

At Stockton, Leonard Robinson, esq. merchant, and a partner in the Eastern Bank.

16. In North Audley-street, aged 81, Rachael Baruch Le Despencer, sole dau. and at length heiress, of Sir Francis Dashwood, of West Wycombe, Bucks, bart. by his second wife Lady Mary Fane, eldest daughter of Vere, 4th Earl of Westmoreland. She was married in Nov. 1738, to Sir Robert Austen, of Bexley, Kent, bart. who died 7 Oct. 1743, without issue. Upon the death of John, 7th E. of Westmoreland, the titles of E. of Westmoreland and Baron of Burghersh descended to Thomas Fane, esq. grandson of Sir Francis F. third son of the first Earl; but the barony of Le Despencer being a barony in fee, was confirmed by the King, 19 April, 1763, to Sir Francis Dashwood, bart. only son and heir of the aforesaid Sir F. D. and Lady Mary Fane; at whose death, 11 Dec. 1781, without

legitimate

**Highnessville**, the title of baronet devolved to **Jas. Duffwood King, esq.** eldest son of the first Viscount and his third lady, and that of **Baroness La Dufresnoy** to **Dorothea Rachel Ashton**, who is succeeded by **Sir Thomas Stephen, of Gray's Court, Queen's-burg, bart.** born **Jan. 1744**, son and heir to **Sir T. S. bart.** eldest son and heir to **Sir William S. bart.** by **Katherine**, sole dau. and heiress of **William Paul, of Deep Wink, Berks, esq.** and **Lady Katherine Boscawen**, ad. dau. of **Vere, Earl of Westminster**, above-mentioned.—Her Ladyship's remains are deposited in **West Wycombe**, in the family vault erected by her late husband **Lord La Dufresnoy**.

18. In **Chesham, Berks**, of an inflammation in his bowels, **Esau Walker, esq.** late of the **Board of Trade at Bengal**.

19. At **Sharnham, of a consumption**, **Mr. Ben. Bell**, one of the quarter-men of the shipwrights in that dock-yard.

In **Queen-st. Mary-Bar**, greatly lamented, the revered, ingenious, and learned **Mr. Samuel Dodcock, of South-Molton, Devonsh.**; of whom some further particulars shall be given in our next.

At the **Hatwell, Berks**, **Miss Spence**, eldest daughter of **Andrew S. esq. of Bath**.

20. At his house in **Lamb's Conduit-street**, in his 80th year, **Joseph Girdler, esq.** many years in the commission of the peace for the county of **Middlesex**.

At the house of his uncle, the **Rev. Dr. Lynch**, at **Canterbury**, aged 28, **Charles Thurlow, esq.**

At **Lechfield**, aged 60, **Sergeant Sargent** of the **Granadier Company** in the **Staffordshire Militia**, formerly of the **Regulars**; much esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the few who escaped unwounded at **Bunker's-hill**. The following anecdote respecting him, and which reflects so much honour on the character of a general officer, deserves to be recorded. At the regiments was marching off the parade at **Waterdown**, camp to the field to exercise, **Gen. Fraser**, who was the commander-in-chief, called out, "Stop out, old Sergeant." The Sergeant, who was uncommonly tall, being apprehensive that by so doing he should throw the halloo-men into disorder, though the grenadiers might keep up with him, and payed for the honour of the regiment, which stood very high in the scale of military estimation, ventured to disobey the command, by pretending not to hear it; upon which the General repeated it with the addition of a menace, that if he did not stop out, he would order the men to tread upon his heels. The Sergeant, however, rather chose to run the hazard of any consequences to himself from his perseverance, than of the least disgrace which might befall the regiment. The General, probably imagining his command would now be obeyed, directed his observations elsewhere; but the poor Sergeant was extremely mortified at this public rebuke, and his cheek appeared so strongly marked

in his countenance, that his captain, who was witness to the whole affair, mentioned it to the earl of **Ulrich**, then **lord Paget**, and captain of the regiment; who, with the rest of the officers, was engaged to dine with the General that day, and who gave him such a character of the Sergeant, as induced him to make him a reputation as public as the rebuke had been. Accordingly, on the day when the camp broke up, the regiments being all drawn out, the general called out to him, "Sergeant Sargent;" and when he came up to him, took a silver-mounted sabre from his belt, and said, "You will accept of this, and wear it for my sake, as a token of the great opinion I entertain of you as a soldier, and a non-committed officer;" and then, to enhance the value of the gift, turning to lord **Paget**, said, "This sabre is not agreeable to the 34th article of the uniform; and therefore, I beg your lordship will give the old gentleman leave to wear it whenever he pleases;" to which his lordship assented. It would be an act of injustice to his noble patron, not to mention, that when he quitted the command of the regiment soon after, he directed the Sergeant to draw upon him annually for twenty guineas. The sabre and its scabbard were placed across each other on his coffin, at his funeral, which was celebrated with the usual military honours. He has bequeathed it to one of the brothers of his Captain, who is an officer in America.

21. In **Conduit-street**, after a long illness, **Rev. Dr. P. e.**, prebend of **Rochester**.—By his death two very good livings become vacant: the rectory of **Odel** in **Bedfordshire**, worth 700*l.* per annum, in the gift of the **Alston** family; and that of **Tickmarsh** in **Northamptonshire**, worth nearly 700*l.* a year, in the gift of **Mr. Powys, M.P.** for the latter county.

At **Kendal**, aged 77, **Mr. Sam. Gawthrop**.

22. In **Harley-street**, aged not quite 19, the **Right Hon. Anne-Elizabeth**, the lady of **Lord Mulgrave** of the kingdom of **Ireland**. She was the youngest daughter of **Nathaniel Cholmley, esq.** of **Howsham and Wharby**, in **Yorkshire**, by **Henrietta-Katharine**, his 2d wife. Lady M. was married June 20, 1787 (see vol. LVII. p. 547), and was delivered a few days before her death of a daughter, who survives.—The death of this beautiful and accomplished young Lady has so much affected the noble Lord, that, it is said, he is not only incapable of attending to any public business, but includes himself from his most intimate acquaintance. It is a loss severely felt by all who had the felicity of being within the circle of her friends.

23. At her house at **Stothard-grove, Essex**, advanced in years, **Mrs. Mathews**, relict of the late **Job M. esq.** and mother of the present.

24. At **Enthek**, aged 70, of a dropy, **Mrs. Burwell**, relict of **Mr. B. man.** years steward to the **Duke of Marlborough**. Her fortune devolved to **Mr. Hillier**, linen-draper in **Conduit-street**.

28. At Blackheath, aged about 50, Tho. Bowles, esq. for many years a considerable Stationer in Newgate-st. He was one of the gentlemen nominated in 1787, as a proper person to serve the office of sheriff of London; and paid the usual fine to be executed. To strong natural abilities, a lively imagination, sound judgement, and a most extensive memory, aided by a classical education, he had added more reading than might be supposed compatible with an extensive business (conducted with uncommon application and the nicest integrity), which rendered him a most entertaining and pleasing companion;—learned without pedantry, and instructive without affectation. His loss is sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; but it will be more particularly felt in the circle of his private friends, to whom he was liberal without ostentation, and dispensed his favours from the purest of all motives, that of doing disinterested and essential good.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**D**R. Benj. Moseley, appointed physician to the Duke of York and his household.

Rt. Hon. Hugh Lord Fortescue, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Devon, *vice* Earl Poulett, *dec.*

Lieut. Gen. Wm. Augustus Pitt, Rt. Hon. James Cuffe, Ponsonby Moore, John Handcock, and Rob. Langrishe, esqrs. and Col. David Dundas, together with the Hon. Geo. Jocelyn, Geo. Rawlin, and Charles-Henry Coote, esqrs. appointed commissioners and overseers of barracks, &c. in Ireland, *vice* James Cavendish, Fitzherbert Richards, and Ralph Ward, esqrs.

Sir Geo. Yonge and Admiral Sir Alexand. Hood, created Knights of the Bath.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Charles-James Fox, elected recorder of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, *vice* Earl Poulett, *dec.*

James Boswell, esq. elected recorder of Carlisle.

John Crump, esq. of Coventry, appointed a master in chancery.

J. Montague, esq. appointed clerk of the King's Mews, *vice* Mr. Drake, *dec.*

Theodore Aylward, esq. appointed organist to the Chapel-royal of St. George, Windsor.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Francis Barnes, B. D. of King's Coll. Camb. appointed master of Peterhouse, *vice* the late Bishop of Carlisle.

Rev. Jn. Dymoke, Scrivelsby cum Dalderby, co. Linc. *vice* Robinson, resigned.

Rev. H. Hartner, B.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, admitted M.A.

Wm. Long, esq. of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. and Tho. Thoresby, esq. of Trinity Hall, admitted LL.B.

Mr. Tho. Young, Caius Coll. Camb. B.A.

Rev. John Brewster, Stoke Abbott R. co. Dorset, *vice* Crowe, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Waddington, B.A. Keston R. Hants, *vice* Robins Ellis, *dec.*

Rev. Tho. Brand, Brisley R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Weddell, appointed vicar-general of Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. Tho. Carr, M.A. Bughorpe V. co. York, *vice* Bracken, *dec.*

Rev. R. ch. Bathurst, minor canon of Rochester Cathedral, appointed chaplain to the Arrogant guardship at Chatham.

Rev. Edw. Heber, M.A. Kirby Wharfe V. near Tadcaster.

Rev. Francis Metcalf, M.A. Hestington curacy, co. York.

Rev. John Rogers, Darwellton and Briston R.R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Tho. Adcock, M.A. Croft R. co. Leicestershire, *vice* Chambers, *dec.*

Rev. Chas. Fynes, of Oriel Coll. Ox. LL.D.

Rev. Geo. Bethune, of Balliol Coll. Ox. B.L.

Ge. Scawen, esq. fell. of St. John's, Ox. LL.D.

Rev. E. Palmer, B.A. Stoke Gury V. co. Somerset, *vice* Rev. Mr. Chilcote, *dec.*

Rev. Henry Jackson Close, B.A. Hitchen R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Bernard Mills.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**H**ON. Harbottle Grimston, M.A. rector of Pebmarsh, Essex, to hold Halstow R. Kent, *vice* Ekins, *dec.*

Rev. Jn. Eyre, M.A. rector of Babworth, co. Northampton, to hold Sutton upon Lound V. cum Scrooby, in the same county.

Rev. John Cooper, M.A. rector of Bix, co. Oxford, to hold Purley R. Berks.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**I**SAAC Jackson, Norwich, beer-brewer.

J. Williams Walcot, vintner and chapm.

James Green, Bethnal-green, dealer and chap.

Edward Robinson, Spalding, dealer and chap.

John Leach, Blackburn, dealer and chapman.

Benjamin Dudley, Birmingham, dealer and chapman.

Jeremiah Bryant, Biggleswade, droper and woolstapler.

George Wright, Sheffield, dealer and chapm.

Joseph Arnold, Wallingford, dealer and chap.

John Sydes, Mincing ls. dealer and chapm.

Thomas Greaves, Kingston upon Thames, dealer and chapman.

Wm. Boston, Knowle, dealer and chapman.

John Robinson, Dudley, dealer and chapman.

Francis Thompson, St. Paul Shadwell, dealer and chapman.

George Matlack, Liverpool, dealer and chap.

Frederic Lander, Shelton, dealer and chapm.

Thomas Glifton, Derwent, Aston, tallow-chandler.

James Parsons, Chelsea, dealer and chapman.

Giles Atwood, Chipping Norton, dealer and chapman.

John Nicholls, Bristol, dealer and chapman.

Lawrence Whitaker, Blackburn, dealer and chapman.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 12, to May 17, 1788.

| Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | COUNTIES upon the COAST. |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
|                             | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |   |                          |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| London                      | 5  | 7  | 3  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 7 | Essex                    | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 12 |
| COUNTIES IN LAND.           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | Suffolk                  | 5 | 4  | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4  | 1 | 11 | 2 | 7  |
| Middlesex                   | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 4  | 2 | Norfolk                  | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Surrey                      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Lincoln                  | 5 | 6  | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| Hertford                    | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 2  | 3 | York                     | 5 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8  | 2 | 11 | 3 | 5  |
| Bedford                     | 5  | 6  | 3  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 11 | 2 | Dorham                   | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0  | 2 | 0  | 4 | 9  |
| Cambridge                   | 5  | 3  | 2  | 11 | 2  | 1  | 1  | 9  | 2 | Northumberland           | 5 | 3  | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6  | 1 | 10 | 3 | 12 |
| Huntingdon                  | 5  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 9  | 2 | Cumberland               | 6 | 3  | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2  | 2 | 2  | 4 | 8  |
| Northampton                 | 5  | 7  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 6  | 1  | 8  | 2 | Westmorland              | 6 | 9  | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5  | 2 | 1  | 0 | 0  |
| Rutland                     | 5  | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 1  | 10 | 3 | Lancashire               | 6 | 9  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5  | 2 | 4  | 4 | 0  |
| Leicester                   | 5  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9  | 1  | 12 | 3 | Cheshire                 | 6 | 6  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3  | 2 | 4  | 0 | 0  |
| Nottingham                  | 5  | 10 | 3  | 6  | 2  | 6  | 2  | 0  | 1 | Monmouth                 | 6 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0  | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| Derby                       | 6  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 3  | 0 | Somerset                 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7  | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Stafford                    | 6  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 2  | 5  | 4 | Devon                    | 6 | 3  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0  | 1 | 8  | 0 | 0  |
| Salop                       | 5  | 11 | 3  | 10 | 2  | 21 | 2  | 0  | 4 | Cornwall                 | 6 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5  | 0 | 0  |
| Hereford                    | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 11 | 0 | Dorset                   | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 7  |
| Worcester                   | 6  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9  | 2  | 3  |   | Hampshire                | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 5  |
| Warwick                     | 5  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 10 | 1  | 12 | 3 | Suffex                   | 5 | 8  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 1  | 4 | 1  |
| Glooucester                 | 5  | 9  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 3 | Kent                     | 5 | 8  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8  | 2 | 2  | 2 | 8  |
| Wilts                       | 5  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 0  | 3 |                          |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Berks                       | 5  | 9  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 2  | 3 |                          |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Oxford                      | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 2  | 3 |                          |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Bucks                       | 5  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 1  | 11 | 3 |                          |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |

| COUNTIES upon the COAST. |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |
|--------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Essex                    | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 7  | 1 | 12 |
| Suffolk                  | 5 | 4  | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4  | 1 | 11 | 2 | 7  |
| Norfolk                  | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| Lincoln                  | 5 | 6  | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| York                     | 5 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8  | 2 | 11 | 3 | 5  |
| Dorham                   | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0  | 2 | 0  | 4 | 9  |
| Northumberland           | 5 | 3  | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6  | 1 | 10 | 3 | 12 |
| Cumberland               | 6 | 3  | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2  | 2 | 2  | 4 | 8  |
| Westmorland              | 6 | 9  | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5  | 2 | 1  | 0 | 0  |
| Lancashire               | 6 | 9  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5  | 2 | 4  | 4 | 0  |
| Cheshire                 | 6 | 6  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3  | 2 | 4  | 0 | 0  |
| Monmouth                 | 6 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0  | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| Somerset                 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7  | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Devon                    | 6 | 3  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0  | 1 | 8  | 0 | 0  |
| Cornwall                 | 6 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5  | 0 | 0  |
| Dorset                   | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 7  |
| Hampshire                | 5 | 6  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6  | 2 | 0  | 3 | 5  |
| Suffex                   | 5 | 8  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5  | 2 | 1  | 4 | 1  |
| Kent                     | 5 | 8  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8  | 2 | 2  | 2 | 8  |

| WALES, May 5, to May 10, 1788. |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| North Wales                    | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2  | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| South Wales                    | 5 | 8  | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 7  | 3 | 0 |

WALES, May 5, to May 10, 1788.

|             |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|-------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| North Wales | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2  | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| South Wales | 5 | 8  | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 7  | 3 | 0 |

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May DRURY LANE.

1. The Winter's Tale—Mayor of Garratt.
2. Constant Couple—Richard Cœur de Lion.
3. The Regent—The Liar.
4. All for Love—Catherine and Petruchio.
5. Rule a Wife, &c.—Too Civil by Half.
6. Seeing is Believing—Tit for Tat.
7. The Heiress—The Waterman.
8. Artaxerxes—The Humourist.
9. The Heiress—Comus.
10. The Regent—The Sultan.
11. Way of the World—Duke and No Duke.
12. King Lear—Richard Cœur de Lion.
13. The Constant Couple—The Rump.
14. The Regent—The Waterman.
15. Way to keep Him—The Liar.
16. The Regent—Virgin Unmask'd.
17. Merry Wives of Windsor—The Defenter.
18. The Confederacy—Duke and No Duke.
19. Every Man in his Humour—High Life below Stairs.
20. The Regent—The Rump.
21. The Stratagem—The Liar.
22. Twelfth Night—The First Floor.
23. Artaxerxes—The Humourist.
24. Macbeth—The Irish Widow.
25. The Double Dealer—Double Disguise.
26. The Constant Couple—The Liar.

May COVENT GARDEN.

1. The Padlock—Animal Magnetism—Farmer.
2. The Rivals—Love and War. [Camp.]
3. Poor Soldier—Winter's Tale—Love in a Camp.
4. He would be a Soldier—Tom Thumb.
5. Rosina—Animal Magnetism—Farmer.
6. Such Things Are—Poor Vulcan!
7. Fontainebleau—Love in a Camp.
8. Artaxerxes—Animal Magnetism.
9. Tit for Tat—The Nunnery—Royal Chase.
10. Robin Hood—Animal Magnetism.
11. Castle of Andalusia—The Minor.
12. The Foundling—Midas.
13. Cymon—The Royal Chase.
14. The Grecian Daughter—The Defenter.
15. Alexander the Great—The Poor Soldier.
16. Rosina—Animal Magnetism—Farmer.
17. Castle of Andalusia—The Poor Soldier.
18. Rosina—The Maid of the Oaks—Animal Magnetism.
19. The Jealous Wife—Love in a Camp.
20. She stoops to Conquer—The Two Mifera.
21. Marian—Maid of the Oaks—Anim. Maga.
22. The Mourning Bride—Midas.
23. Fontainebleau—Tom Thumb. [Farmer.]
24. Marian—Three Weeks after Marriage—
25. The Brothers—Love and War.
26. Love makes a Man—The Poor Soldier.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 6, to May 27, 1788.

| Christened.                           | Buried.     |      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Males 685                             | Males 677   | 1328 |
| Females 665                           | Females 651 |      |
| Whoseof have died under two years old |             | 427  |

Peck Loaf 22. 3d.

|       |           |     |            |     |
|-------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| BREAD | 2 and 5   | 118 | 50 and 60  | 100 |
|       | 5 and 10  | 40  | 60 and 70  | 91  |
|       | 10 and 20 | 45  | 70 and 80  | 83  |
|       | 20 and 30 | 91  | 80 and 90  | 34  |
|       | 30 and 40 | 151 | 90 and 100 | 5   |
|       | 40 and 50 | 142 |            |     |

EACH

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1886.

| Bank<br>Stock. | 3 per Ct.<br>reduc. | 3 per Ct.<br>consols. | Ditto<br>1726 | 1 per Ct.<br>5 per Ct. | Long<br>Ann. | Short<br>1777. | Ditto<br>1778. | India<br>Stock. | India<br>Ann. | India<br>Bonds. | S. Sea<br>Stock. | Old<br>Ann. | New<br>Ann. | 3 per Ct.<br>1754 | New<br>Navy. | 3 per Ct.<br>Scrip. | 4 per Ct.<br>Scrip. | Excheq.<br>Bills. | Lottery<br>Tickets. |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Sunday<br>1731 | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 84              |                  | 74          |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   |                     |
| 1732           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 85              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   |                     |
| 1733           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94                     | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 86              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   |                     |
| 1734           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94                     | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 87              |                  |             |             |                   | 1 1/2        |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1735           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         | 17 1/2          |               | 88              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1736           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         | 17 1/2          |               | 89              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1737           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 90              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1738           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 91              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1739           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 92              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1740           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 93              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1741           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 94              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1742           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 95              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1743           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 96              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1744           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 97              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1745           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 98              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1746           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 99              |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1747           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 100             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1748           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 101             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1749           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 102             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1750           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 103             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1751           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 104             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1752           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 105             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1753           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 106             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1754           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 107             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1755           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 108             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1756           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 109             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1757           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 110             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1758           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 111             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1759           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 112             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1760           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 113             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1761           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 114             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1762           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 115             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1763           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 116             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1764           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 117             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1765           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 118             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1766           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 119             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1767           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 120             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1768           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 121             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1769           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 122             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1770           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 123             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1771           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 124             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1772           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 125             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1773           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 126             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1774           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 127             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1775           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 128             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1776           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 129             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1777           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 130             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1778           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 131             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1779           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 132             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1780           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 133             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1781           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 134             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1782           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 135             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1783           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 136             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1784           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 137             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1785           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 138             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1786           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 139             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1787           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 140             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1788           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 141             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1789           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 142             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1790           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 143             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1791           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 144             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1792           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 145             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1793           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 146             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1794           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 147             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1795           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 148             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1796           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 149             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1797           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 150             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1798           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 151             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1799           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 152             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |
| 1800           | 74 1/2              | 75 1/2 a 1/2          |               | 94 1/2                 | 22 1/2       |                | 13 1/2         |                 |               | 153             |                  |             |             |                   |              |                     |                     |                   | 16 3 3              |

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# The Gentleman's Magazine :

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For JUNE, 1788.  
CONTAINING

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1788.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       |  | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. |               |      |                 |                 |                       |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 12 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in June 1788. |  | D. of Month.                        | 8 o'cl. Morn. | Noon | 12 o'cl. Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in June 1788. |  |
| May                                 | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       |  | June                                | 0             | 0    | 0               |                 |                       |  |
| 27                                  | 69            | 80   | 66              | 29,9            | fair                  |  | 12                                  | 56            | 69   | 57              | 30,1            | fair                  |  |
| 28                                  | 69            | 75   | 68              | ,8              | fair                  |  | 13                                  | 58            | 69   | 58              | ,11             | fair                  |  |
| 29                                  | 65            | 63   | 52              | ,65             | cloudy                |  | 14                                  | 61            | 66   | 58              | ,14             | cloudy                |  |
| 30                                  | 54            | 58   | 51              | ,73             | cloudy                |  | 15                                  | 64            | 70   | 62              | ,2              | fair                  |  |
| 31                                  | 51            | 60   | 52              | ,8              | cloudy                |  | 16                                  | 58            | 69   | 61              | 30,             | rain                  |  |
| J. 1                                | 63            | 65   | 55              | 30,6            | fair                  |  | 17                                  | 60            | 77   | 68              | ,4              | fair                  |  |
| 2                                   | 57            | 66   | 54              | 30,             | fair                  |  | 18                                  | 66            | 79   | 69              | 29,95           | cloudy                |  |
| 3                                   | 56            | 67   | 51              | ,2              | fair                  |  | 19                                  | 63            | 67   | 58              | ,95             | rain                  |  |
| 4                                   | 57            | 66   | 52              | ,6              | fair                  |  | 20                                  | 59            | 61   | 59              | 30,             | rain                  |  |
| 5                                   | 54            | 68   | 62              | ,24             | fair                  |  | 21                                  | 61            | 66   | 63              |                 | cloudy                |  |
| 6                                   | 63            | 73   | 66              | ,25             | fair                  |  | 22                                  | 67            | 76   | 65              |                 | fair                  |  |
| 7                                   | 67            | 73   | 57              | 30,             | rain                  |  | 23                                  | 65            | 72   | 66              | 29,87           | showery               |  |
| 8                                   | 57            | 66   | 53              | ,2              | fair                  |  | 24                                  | 62            | 70   | 63              | ,75             | showery               |  |
| 9                                   | 53            | 66   | 54              | ,24             | fair                  |  | 25                                  | 62            | 68   | 58              | ,66             | showery               |  |
| 10                                  | 55            | 68   | 53              | ,24             | fair                  |  | 26                                  | 61            | 63   | 58              | ,64             | show. with thur.      |  |
| 11                                  | 55            | 69   | 54              | ,23             | fair                  |  |                                     |               |      |                 |                 |                       |  |

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

| July Days. | Barometer. Inch. 20ths | Thermom. | Wind. | Rain 100thsin. | Weather in July, 1787.                    |
|------------|------------------------|----------|-------|----------------|---|
| 1          | 29 18                  | 78       | SW    |                | clouds, sunshine, still evening. <i>a</i> |
| 2          | 30                     | 82       | N     |                | bright morning, hot and sultry.           |
| 3          | 30 1                   | 82       | N     |                | cloudless, hot sun, close evening.        |
| 4          | 29 19                  | 80       | N     |                | overcast, bright and hot.                 |
| 5          | 29 18                  | 82       | N     |                | warm night, fleecy clouds, very hot       |
| 6          | 29 12                  | 80       | W     |                | heavy clouds. [and close.                 |
| 7          | 29 8                   | 70       | W     | .. 2           | bright, cooler, brisk shower.             |
| 8          | 29 8                   | 70       | NW    |                | clouds, brisk wind                        |
| 9          | 29 12                  | 70       | NW    | .. 16          | louing, sun, rain.                        |
| 10         | 29 8                   | 70       | N     |                | heavy clouds, rain. <i>b</i>              |
| 11         | 29 8                   | 67       | SW    | .. 48          | bright morn', cloudy, rainy even'.        |
| 12         | 29 8                   | 66       | NW    |                | clouds, thunder, dark evening. <i>c</i>   |
| 13         | 29 6                   | 65       | SW    | .. 21          | cloudy morning, showers, thund.           |
| 14         | 29 4                   | 69       | NE    |                | shady, bright sun, still evening.         |
| 15         | 29 6                   | 72       | W     |                | cloudy morning, sun, showers. <i>d</i>    |
| 16         | 29 4                   | 64       | SW    |                | show. brisk w. heavy show. cold even.     |
| 17         | 29 2                   | 64       | NW    | .. 71          | rain at night, bright, showers.           |
| 18         | 29 12                  | 67       | W     | .. 6           | dark morning, sun.                        |
| 19         | 29 12                  | 70       | W     |                | cloudy morn. sm. rain, dark even'.        |
| 20         | 29 6                   | 64       | S     | .. 32          | louing morning, rain, storms.             |
| 21         | 29 4                   | 70       | SW    | .. 30          | clouds, brisk wind, rain, thund. <i>f</i> |
| 22         | 29 2                   | 63       | W     |                | clouds, sun, showers.                     |
| 23         | 29 2                   | 70       | NW    | .. 55          | heavy clouds and rain. <i>g</i>           |
| 24         | 29                     | 68       | W     | .. 10          | rain, showers, thunder.                   |
| 25         | 29 4                   | 67       | W     | .. 2           | showers. <i>h</i>                         |
| 26         | 29 3                   | 67       | NW    |                | bright morning, clouds. <i>i</i> [fast.   |
| 27         | 29 10                  | 70       | W     | .. 1           | show. bright, brisk w. ground dries       |
| 28         | 29 10                  | 70       | S     |                | br. morn. heavy louing clouds. <i>k</i>   |
| 29         | 29 6                   | 65       | SW    | .. 14          | louing, misty showers, brisk rain.        |
| 30         | 29 6                   | 72       | SW    |                | heavy showers, sun.                       |
| 31         | 29 8                   | 70       | SW    | .. 15          | rain, hot sun.                            |

## OBSERVATIONS.

*a* Solstitial chafers (*melolontha solstitialis*) abound; in their grub-state they have destroyed much turf. Rooks should have great merit with the farmer, as they prevent these pernicious insects becoming numerous.—*b* Wheat much beaten down in some places.—*c* Cherries and wood-strawberries very fine; rasp and white corinths ripe.—*d* First broods of swallows come out.—*e* Bloom of lime-trees hang in beautiful tassels, and are highly fragrant.—*f* *Tremella natrix* in great abundance.—*g* Young red-breasts (*motacilla rubecula*), a second brood.

*h* Some young partridges begun to fly.—*i* Rooks retire in vast flocks to the deep woods about

T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1788.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LVIII. PART I.

*Selection from Mr. GIBBON's learned and entertaining Notes to the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Volumes of the DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.*

**Vol. IV.** **T**HE wife or concubine of Theodemir was inspired with the spirit p. 12. of the German matrons, who esteemed their sons' honour far above their safety: and it is reported, that in a desperate action, where Theodoric himself was hurried along by the torrent of a flying crowd, she boldly met them at the entrance of the camp, and, by her generous reproaches, drove them back on the swords of the enemy.]<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> This anecdote is related on the modern, but respectable, authority of Sigonius (Opp. tom. I. p. 580. De Occident. Imp. l. xv.): his words are curious—"Would you return?" &c. She presented, and almost displayed, the original recess.

<sup>53.</sup> The satirical historian has not blushed<sup>23</sup> to describe the naked scenes which Theodora was not ashamed to exhibit in the theatre<sup>24</sup>. After exhausting the arts of sensual pleasure<sup>25</sup>, she most ungratefully murmured against the parsimony of nature<sup>26</sup>; but her murmurs, her pleasures, and her arts, must be veiled in the obscurity of a learned language.]

<sup>23</sup> A fragment of the Anecdotes (c. 9.) somewhat too naked, was suppressed by Alemannus, though extant in the Vatican MS.; nor has the defect been supplied in the Paris or Venice editions. La Mothe de Vayer (tom. VIII. p. 155.) gave the first hint of this curious and genuine passage (Jortin's Remarks, vol. IV. p. 366), which he had received from Rome, and it has been since published in the Menagiana (tom. III. p. 254—259), with a Latin version.

<sup>24</sup> After the mention of a very narrow girdle (as none could appear stark-naked in the theatre), Procopius thus proceeds: ἀποκάλυψα τε ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἑστῆα ἱκνῶτο. ὅστις δὲ τις . . . κείνης αὐτῇ ἰσθμῶν τῶν αὐδῶν ἔρκεται ὥς δὲ ἐκ χιτῆος, δὲ ἵε τὸ τοιοῦτον περισκελισμὸν ἐντυγχάνει τῶν ἑομασίων ἐνθὺν κατὰ μὲν ἐνδομοίῃσι νοσήσι. I have heard that a learned Prelate, now deceased, was fond of quoting this passage in conversation.

<sup>25</sup> Theodora surpassed the Crispa of Ausonius (Epigram lxi.), who imitated the capitalis luxu of the females of Nola. See Quintilian Institut. viii. 6, and Torrentius ad Horat. Sermon. l. 1. sat. 2. v. 101. At a memorable supper, thirty slaves waited round the table; ten young men feasted with Theodora. Her charity was unintermitting.

Et lassata viris, necdum satiata, recessit.

<sup>26</sup> Ἡ δὲ καὶ τριῶν τρυφημάτων ἐργασίμῃ, ἐν κίλῃ, τῇ φρεσὶ δούλοισι μὲν ἐστὶν ὅτι δὲ μὴ καὶ εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἡ τῶν καὶ τρυφῆς, ὅπως δούλη τῇ καὶ ἱκνῶν ἐργασίμῃ. She wished for a *fourth* altar, on which she might pour libations to the god of love.

<sup>57.</sup> — it was rumoured, that the torture of the rack, or scourge, had been inflicted in the presence of a female tyrant, insensible to the voice of prayer, or of pity.]<sup>32</sup>

about eight in the evening.—A Earwigs have abounded beyond example, owing to the very dry spring. The name of this insect hath nothing to do with an ear; *earth-wings*, in Saxon, is an insect of the earth.

<sup>13</sup> A more jocular whipping was inflicted on Saturninus, for presuming to say that his wife, a favourite of the emperors, had not been found *επὶ τοῖς*; (Anecdot. c. 17.).

407. I touch with reluctance, and dispatch with impatience, a more odious vice, of which modesty rejects the name, and nature abominates the idea. The primitive Romans were infected by the example of the Etruscans<sup>191</sup> and Greeks<sup>192</sup>; in the mad abuse of prosperity and power, every pleasure that is innocent was deemed *insipid*; and the Scatinian law<sup>193</sup>, which had been extorted by an act of violence, was insensibly abolished by the lapse of time and the multitude of criminals.

<sup>191</sup> Timon (l. 1.) and Theopompus (l. xliii. apud Athenæum, l. xii. p. 517), describe the luxury and lust of the Etruscans: *πολύ μιν τὰ γὰρ χαίρειν συνήτις τοῖς παῖσι καὶ τοῖς μετὰ αὐτοῖς*. About the same period (A.U.C. 445), the Roman youth studied in Etruria (Liv. ix. 36).

<sup>192</sup> The Persians had been corrupted in the same school: *οὐκ ἑλλήνων μαθητὲς τῶν ἑλλήνων* (Herodot. l. 1. c. 135). A curious dissertation might be formed on the introduction of pederasty after the time of Homer, its progress among the Greeks of Asia and Europe, the vehemence of their passions, and the thin device of virtue and friendship which amused the philosophers of Athens. But, *scelerata ostendi opusculum dum suscipitur, abscondit flagitium*.

<sup>193</sup> The name, the date, and the provisions of this law, are equally doubtful (Gravina, Opp. p. 432, 433. Heineccius, Hist. Jur. Rom. No. 108. Ernesti Clav. Ciceron. in Indice Legum). But I will observe that the *asfanda* Venus of the honest German is styled *awerfe* by the more polite Italian.

568. — the father is heard with abhorrence, that the aims of the church were lavished on the female dancers; that his palace, and even his bath, was open to the prostitutes of Alexandria, and that the infamous Pausophia, or Irene, was publicly entertained as the concubine of the patriarch ]<sup>62</sup>

<sup>62</sup> *Μαρίσα ἡ παρὶς βουτῆς, Πάουσια ἡ καλενομένη Οἰρήνη* (perhaps *Εὐρήνη*), *ὅτις ἐξ αὐτῆς πολλὰ καὶ ἁγία τῆς ἀγιοσύνης ἐκείνης ἀπῆκε γυναικὲς τῆς καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν μακαριστῶν* (Concil. tom. IV. p. 1276). A specimen of the wit and malice of the people is preserved in the Greek Anthology (l. ii. c. 5. p. 183, edit. Wechel.), although the application was unknown to the editor Brodæus. The nameless epigrammatist raises a tolerable pun, by confounding the episcopal salutation of "Peace be to all!" with the genuine or corrupted name of the bishop's concubine:

*Εἰρήνη πάντας οὐκ ἔσχετο, τίς οὐκ ἔσχετο;*

*Παὺς δ' αὖτος παῖς ἐν μόνῳ εἰς ἅπαντας.*

I am ignorant whether the patriarch, who seems to have been a jealous lover, is the Cimon of a preceding epigram, whose *ὠκὺς ἱερὸς* was viewed with envy and wonder by Priapus himself.

Vol. V. p. 140, note. <sup>104</sup> M. Gaillard (tom. III. p. 372.) fixes the true stature of Charlemagne (see a dissertation of Marquard Froher ad Caelum Eginhart p. 220, &c.) at five feet nine inches of French, about six feet one inch and a fourth, English measure. The romance writers have increased it to eight feet, and the giant was endowed with matchless strength and appetite: at a single stroke of his good sword *7ygnse*, he cut asunder a horseman and his horse; at a single repast he devoured a goose, two fowls, a quarter of mutton, &c.

254. Perhaps the incontinence of Mahomet may be palliated by the tradition of his natural or preternatural gifts<sup>105</sup>: he united the manly virtue of thirty of the children of Adam; and the apostle might rival the thirteenth labour<sup>106</sup> of the Grecian Hercules.]<sup>104</sup>

<sup>105</sup> *Sibi robur ad generationem, quantum triginta viri habent, inesse jactaret: ita ut unica hora posset undecim scæminis sati facere, ut ex Arabum libris refert Sextus Petrus Paschasius, c. 2. (Maracci, Prodrômus Alcoran, p. iv. p. 55. See likewise Observations de Belon, l. iii. c. 10, fol. 179, recto). Al Jannabi (Gagnier, tom. III. p. 287.) records his own testimony, that he surpassed all men in conjugal vigour; and Abulfeda mentions the exclamation of Ali, who washed his body after his death, "O Propheta, veris penis tuus coelum versus erectus est" (1. Vit. Mohammed, p. 140).*

<sup>106</sup> I borrow the style of a father of the church, *παλαιὸν Ἡρώδης ὄφιν τρεκαίδεκατος* (Greg. Nazianzen, Orat. vi. p. 1. 3).

<sup>107</sup> The common and most glorious legend includes, in a single night, the fifty victories of Hercules over the virgin daughters of Thebanus (Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. l. iv. p. 274. Pausanias, l. ix. p. 263. Stat. us Sylv. l. 1. eleg. iii. v. 42). But Athenæus allows seven nights (Deipnosophist. l. xiii. p. 566), and Apollodorus fifty, for this arduous achievement of Hercules, who was then no more than eighteen years of age (Biblot. l. u. c. 4. p. 111, cum notis Heyne, part I. p. 332).

277. &c. A female prophetess was attracted by his reputation: the decencies of words and actions were spurned by these favourites of Heaven; and they em-

\* Their first salutation may be transcribed, but cannot be translated. It was, that Moseselama said or sung :

*Surgam tandem itaque strenuus permoenda; nam stratus tibi thorus est.  
Aut in propatulo tentorio si velis, aut in abditiore cubiculo si malis; [sicam,  
Aut supinam te humi exporrectam fustigabo, si velis, aut si malis manibus palibulique  
Aut si velis ejus (Priapi) gemino tridente, aut si malis totus veniam.  
Imo, totus venio, O apostole Dei, clamabat lamina. Id ipsum aiebat  
Moseselama mihi, quonque suggessit Deus.*

The prophetess Segali, after the fall of her lover, returned to idolatry; but, under the reign of Moawiyah, she became a Musliman, and died at Bassora (Abulfeda, *Annal. vers. Beiske*, p. 63).

310. The passion of a Syrian youth completed the ruin of the exiles of Damascus. A nobleman of this city, of the name of Jonas<sup>61</sup>, &c.]

<sup>61</sup> On the fate of these lovers, whom he names Phocyas and Endocia, Mr. Hughes has built the *Siege of Damascus*, one of our most popular tragedies, and which possesses the rare merit of blending nature and history, the manners of the times and the feelings of the heart. The foolish duplicacy of the players compelled him to soften the guilt of the hero and the despair of the heroine. Instead of a base renegade, Phocyas serves the Arabs as an honourable ally; instead of prompting their pursuit, he flies to the succour of his countrymen, and after killing Caled and Derar, is himself mortally wounded, and expires in the presence of Endocia, who professes her resolution to take the veil at Constantinople. A frigid catastrophe!

359. Note<sup>116</sup>. Besides the Arabic Chronicles of Abulfeda, Elmacin, and Ahulpharagim, under the lxxviid year of the Hegira, we may consult d'Herbelot (*Bibl. Orient.* p. 7.), and Ockley (*Hist. of the Saracens*, vol. II. p. 339—349). The latter has given the last and pathetic dialogue between Abdallah and his mother; but he has forgot a physical effect of her grief for his death, the return, at the age of ninety, and fatal consequences, of her *manes*.

400. A still more fatal and irreparable loss was that of the caliph Soliman, who died of an indigestion<sup>12</sup> in his camp near Kinnisrin or Chalcis in Syria, as he was preparing to lead against Constantinople the remaining forces of the East.]

<sup>12</sup> The caliph had emptied two baskets of eggs and figs, which he swallowed alternately, and the repast was concluded with honey and sugar. In one of his pilgrimages to Mecca, Soliman eat, at a single meal, seventy pomegranates, a kid, six fowls, and a huge quantity of the grapes of Tayef. If the bill of fare be correct, we must admire the appetite rather than the luxury of the sovereign of Asia (Abulfeda, *Annal. Muslim.* p. 126).

608. <sup>13</sup> Note. Of odd particulars, I learn from Malaterra that, &c.—and that the bite of the tarantula provokes a windy disposition, *que per anum inabundante crepitante emerge*; a symptom most ridiculously felt by the whole Norman army in their camp near Palermo (c. 36.)

616. <sup>14</sup> Note. Anna Comnena (l. iv. p. 126.) admires, with some degree of terror, her masculine virtues. They were more familiar to the Latins; and though the Apulian (l. ix. p. 273.) mentions her presence and her wound, he represents her as far less intrepid.

*Uxor in hoc bello Roberti sorte sagax*

*Quidam læsa fuit; quo vulnere ~~terrena~~, nullam*

*Dum sperabat opem, se parvo ~~subegerat~~ hostis.*

The last is an unlucky word for a female prisoner.

653. "Masfoud," says the Persian Historian<sup>11</sup>, "plunged singly to oppose the torrent of gleaming arms, exhibiting such acts of gigantic valour as never king had before displayed. A few of his friends, roused by his words and actions, and that innate honour which inspires the brave, seconded their lord so well, that, wheresoever he turned his fatal sword, the enemies were mowed down, or retreated before him. But now, when victory seemed to blow on his standard, misfortune was active behind it: for, when he looked round, he beheld almost his whole army, excepting that body he commanded in person, devouring the paths of flight."]

<sup>11</sup> Dow, *Hist. of Hindostan*, vol. I. p. 80, 95—98. I have copied this passage as a specimen of the Persian manner; but I suspect, that by some odd fatality, the style of Ferishta has been improved by that of Oflian.

667. The remains of the sultran were deposited in the tomb of the Seljukian Dynasty; and the passenger might read and meditate this useful inscription<sup>49</sup>: "O ye who have seen the glory of Alp Arslan exalted to the Heavens, repair to Maru, and you will behold it buried in the dust!"]

<sup>49</sup> A critic of high renown (the late Dr. Johnson), who has severely scrutinized the epigrams of Pope, might cavil in this sublime inscription at the words "repair to Maru," since the reader must already be at Maru before he could peruse the inscription.

676. — many thousand children were marked by the knife of circumcision; and many thousand captives were devoted to the service or the pleasures of their masters.] <sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> The emperor, or abbot, describe the scenes of a Turkish camp as if they had been present. *Matres correptæ in conspectu filiarum, multipliciter repetitis diversorum coitus amplexibus* (is that the true reading ?); *cum filijs assistentes carmina præconero saltando cogerentur: mox eadem passio ad filias, &c.*

Vol. VI. p. 9. In the age of the Crusades, the Christians, both of the East and West, were persuaded of their lawfulness and merit; their arguments are clouded by the perpetual abuse of Scripture and rhetoric; but they seem to insist on the right of natural and religious defence, their peculiar title to the Holy Land, and the impiety of their Pagan and Mahometan foes.] <sup>50</sup>

<sup>50</sup> If the reader will turn to the first scene of the first part of Henry the Fourth, he will see, in the text of Shakspeare, the natural feelings of enthusiasm; and in the notes of Dr. Johnson, the workings of a bigoted though vigorous mind, greedy of every pretence to hate and persecute those who dissent from his creed.

85 Bernard applauds his own success in the depopulation of Europe; affirms that cities and castles were emptied of their inhabitants; and computes that only one man was left behind for the consolation of seven widows.] <sup>52</sup>

<sup>52</sup> *Mandastis et obediunt . . . multiplicati sunt super numerum; vacuantur urbes et castralla; et post jam non inveniunt quem apprehendant septem mulieres unum virum; alio ubique viduarum vivis remanent viri.* Bernard. Epist. p. 247. We must be careful not to construe *post* as a substantive.

312. <sup>42</sup> Note. In one of the *Ramblers*, Dr. Johnson praises Knolles (a General History of the Turks to the present Year, London 1603), as the first of historians, unhappy only in the choice of his subject. Yet I much doubt whether a partial and verbose compilation from Latin writers, thirteen hundred folio pages of speeches and battles, can either instruct or amuse an enlightened age which requires from the historian some measure of philosophy and criticism.

478. — the avarice of the rich denied the Emperor, and reserved for the Turks, the secret treasures which might have raised in their defence whole armies of mercenaries.] <sup>51</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Dr. Johnson, in the tragedy of *Irene*, has happily seized this characteristic circumstance:

The groaning Greeks dig up their golden caverns,  
The accumulated wealth of hoarding ages;  
That wealth, which, granted to their weeping prince,  
Had rang'd embattled nations at their gates.

494. Fear is the first principle of a despotic government, and his menaces were expressed in the Oriental style, that the fugitives and deserters, had they the wings of a bird <sup>53</sup>, should not escape from his inexorable justice.]

<sup>53</sup> These wings (*Chalcondyles*, l. viii. p. 208.) are no more than an oriental figure: but, in the tragedy of *Irene*, Mahomet's passion soars above sense and reason:

Should the fierce North, upon his frozen wings,  
Bear him aloft above the wondering clouds,  
And seat him in the Pleiads' golden chariot—  
Thence should my fury drag him down to tortures.

Besides the extravagance of the rant, I must observe, 1. that the operation of the winds must be confined to the lower region of the air. 2. That the name, etymology, and fable of the Pleiads are purely Greek (*Scholæst.* ad *Homer.* l. 686. *Eudocia* in *Ionia*, p. 339. *Apollonior.* l. iii. c. 10. *Heine*, p. 229. not. 681), and had no affinity with the astronomy of the East (*Hyde* ad *Ulugbeg*, *Tabul* in *Syntagma Differt.* tom. I. p. 40, 41. *Goguet*, *Origine des Arts*, &c. tom. VI. p. 73—78. *Gebelin*, *Hist. du Calendrier*, p. 73), which Mahomet had studied. 3. The golden chariot does not exist either in science or fiction; but I much fear that Dr. Johnson has confounded the Pleiads with the Great Bear, or Wagon, the Zodiac with a Northern constellation.

Ἀέτω δ' ἢ καὶ ἀμαζὺς ἐπὶ πτερύγεσσιν ἁλῆσται.

5:5. <sup>11</sup> Note. The same writer has given us, from Fitz-Stephen, a singular act of cruelty, perpetrated on the clergy by Geoffrey, the father of Henry II. "When he was master of Normandy, the chapter of Sees presumed, without his consent, to proceed to the election of a bishop: upon which he ordered all of them, with the bishop elect, to be castrated, and made all their testicles be brought him in a platter." Of the pain and danger they might justly complain; yet, since they had vowed chastity he deprived them of a superfluous treasure.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

ACCORDING to the best accounts we have received of Dr. Johnson's life, it appears, that pecuniary distresses were none of the least of those calamities which disturbed his mind, and destroyed the equability of his temper. A detail of such instances would, indeed, be interesting only to our humanity; but the following letter, written by the Dr. when under arrest for a very trifling sum, appears to me worthy of being recorded in your Miscellany. Had the Dr. been alive, he would not have been ashamed to own it, nor offended at its being made public. AMERUS.

To Mr. S. RICHARDSON \*.

St. Gough-square, March 16, 1756.

I AM obliged to intreat your assistance; I am now under an arrest for five pounds eighteen shillings. Mr. Strahan, from whom I should have received the necessary help in this case, is not at home, and I am afraid of not finding Mr. Millar. If you will be so good as to send me this sum, I will very gratefully repay you, and add it to all former obligations. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Sent six guineas. Witness William Richardson.

*Note.* I have shewn the original of the above letter to your printer, that there may be no doubt of its authenticity. The witness was Mr. Richardson's nephew, and successor in his business.

*Original Letter of Dr. WALLIS, with some Particulars of his Person, &c.*

Oxford, Feb. 12, 1700-1.

“ May it please your GRACE,

I HUMBLY thank your Grace also for your great favour in your letter of Feb. 8, in being mindful of our concerns. I have acquainted Judge Blencowe with the contents of it; who will, I presume, wait on your Grace on that account, if my letter to him come not too late to his hands (the term now expiring). But I doubt the failure is not for want of soliciting at the Exchequer, but rather for want of an order directed thither; for the Judge hath already caused enquiry to be made there, and finds, indeed, an order there lodged for the business of Mr. Wallis and Mr.

Marston's learning Arabick (which your Grace's letter mentions), but nothing about Mr. Blencowe's learning to decypher: which makes me doubt that, though his Majesty did intend it, yet the order was either not drawn up, or not sent. The whole story of this affair appears in a letter of Dr. Charles to your Grace last summer. And your Grace will be mighty kind to us, if you can direct the Judge how that business (where-ever the omission be) may be retrieved. I am, my Lord, your Grace's very humble and most obedient servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

For the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace at Lambeth.”

The subject of the above letter, and of those in our last, p. 380, was a pension of 100l. a year, with survivorship to his grandson, Mr. William Blencowe (son of his daughter and Mr. Justice Blencowe), whom he had instructed in the art of decyphering at the particular desire of his Majesty; which is a convincing proof what a great value that great man (who knew the value of it better than any other person) had for that science, and the pains he took to prevent its being lost at the Dr's decease; which, from his great age at that time, could not have been supposed at a great distance.

The style of the patent was as follows:

“ Whereas we are graciously pleased to grant and allow unto our trusty and well-beloved John Wallis, doctor in divinity, and William Blencowe, gentleman, his grandson, and the survivor of them, one annuity, or yearly sum, of one hundred pounds, as well in consideration of the good service performed, and to be performed, by the said Dr. Wallis, in instructing his said grandson in the art of decyphering, as for the encouragement of the said William Blencowe diligently to apply himself to the study and learning thereof: the same to commence,” &c. &c.

That the Dr. had, long before this, taught the art to his own son \*, is evident from a letter of the Dr's, dated from Oxford, Feb. 28, 1694, wherein he says, “ I have been shewing my son, John Wallis, esq. (of Soundess, near

\* John Wallis, esq. mentioned in Bigg. Brit. vol. VI. p. 4135; where, in line 3, “ eldest” should be omitted; l. 13, for “ Blencow” r. “ Blencowe;” and, in the note, col. 2, alter “ any body else” add “ except his son.” He was born in 1651.

\* The celebrated author of *Cliffia*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, and *Pamela*, &c.

400 *CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.*  
Rettlebed, in Oxfordshire), from time to time, how I proceed; and teaching him (so far as it is to be taught) how to do the like, and have made use of his assistance (when we were together) in decyphering divers letters, who is of capacity enough to understand it, but complains of the fatigue, as not being worth his while to undergo: and nothing but a long practice (besides a natural sagacity) can render a man expert at it."

LETTER to the EARL OF MANSFIELD,  
*signed by the COUNSEL, of the KING'S  
BENCH BAR, who had practised in  
the Court during his Lordship's Admin-  
istration.*

"MY LORD, June 19.

IT was our wish to have waited personally upon your Lordship in a body, to have taken our public leave of you on your retiring from the office of Chief Justice of England; but judging of your Lordship's feelings upon such an occasion by our own, and considering, besides, that our numbers might be inconvenient, we desire in this manner affectionately to assure your Lordship, that we regret, with a just sensibility, the loss of a Magistrate, whose conspicuous and exalted talents conferred dignity upon the profession; whose enlightened and regular administration of justice made its duties less difficult and laborious; and whose manners rendered them pleasant and respectable.

But, while we lament our loss, we remember, with peculiar satisfaction, that your Lordship is not cut off from us by the sudden stroke of painful distemper, or the more distressing ebb of those extraordinary faculties which have so long distinguished you amongst men; but that it has pleased God to allow, to the evening of an useful and illustrious life, the purest enjoyments which Nature has ever allotted to it—the unclouded reflections of a superior and unfading mind over its varied events, and the happy consciousness that it has been faithfully and eminently devoted to the highest duties of human society, in the most distinguished nation upon earth.

May the season of this high satisfaction bear its proportion to the lengthened days of your activity and strength!"

Signed, &c.

The letter, thus signed, being transmitted to the venerable Earl by Mr. ERKINE, at the request of Mr. Beacroft, the senior of that Bar, and the rest of

the gentlemen who had subscribed to it, his Lordship, without detaining the servant five minutes, returned the following answer:—

To the Hon. T. ERKINE, *Serjeant-at-Law.*

"DEAR SIR, *Cock Wood, June 19.*

I CANNOT but be extremely flattered by the letter which I this moment have the honour to receive.

If I have given satisfaction, it is owing to the learning and candour of the Bar; the liberality and integrity of their practice freed the judicial investigation of Truth and Justice from many difficulties. The memory of the assistance I have received from them, and the deep impression which the extraordinary mark they have now given me of their approbation and affection has made upon my mind, will be a source of perpetual consolation in my decline of life, under the pressure of bodily infirmities, which made it my duty to retire.

I am, dear Sir, with gratitude to you and the other gentlemen, your most affectionate, and obliged humble servant,  
MANSFIELD."

Thus, equally honourable to both parties, terminates the last correspondence betwixt his Lordship and the Bar!—That few, if any, have adorned the profession like Lord Mansfield, another age will judge better than the present, when time shall have removed prejudice, and subdued animosity; and then, perhaps, it will be allowed, that, generally speaking, his law was unimpeached, and his manners and talents unimpeachable!

CHOROGRAPHOS assures p. 2. it is impossible to secure the salmon fry without prohibiting fly-fishing, he having frequently taken many by this means. The amusement of fly-fishing is in high esteem; and some old inhabitants of Worcester attribute the present scarcity of salmon entirely to this cause. There are many old indentures now in Worcester, by which it is covenanted, the apprentices shall not be compelled to eat salmon more than twice a week. Salmon now sells at 10 d. per pound.

POLYENA with great pleasure informs A. B. that a two-shilling book of cases, and cures effected by Mr. Colborne's medicine, may be had at Cadell's the bookseller, under such respectable names, that the efficacy of the medicine is beyond all doubt.

E. T. is much pleased with the account of the virtues of Golden Rod, and its peculiar efficacy in gravelly complaints (see p. 103); and wishes to know the precise quantity to be used, and the method of using it.

The



The GLEANER, N<sup>o</sup> 1.

"Thou shalt teach it diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of it when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt write it upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates." Deut. ch. vi.

IT has been a custom, highly laudable in all ages and in all countries, to solemnize, at stated periods, those important events in the history of mankind which have fortunately decided the fate of nations. The Jews still yearly observe, by divine command, their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. At Athens, the destruction of a tyrant, which in the consequence restored its free form of government, was long celebrated. The *Fuzalia* were instituted by the Romans, to perpetuate the remembrance of the expulsion of their Tarquin race of Kings. In like manner, by the Hocktide Games, our Saxon ancestors preserved the memory of their vengeance on Danish usurpation. But it is truly singular, that we have established no similar festival to commemorate the rejection of the despotic House of Stuart.

To a contemplative mind it cannot but appear grossly neglectful, that the anniversary of the Revolution\* should hitherto have been suffered to pass unheeded. That ever-glorious Revolution, which, by changing the succession to the Crown, so effectually annihilated the preposterous doctrine of the divine right of Kings, and passive obedience of subjects, and consequently insured to the people of England the future secure enjoyment of their property and liberty: a blessing to which alone we are indebted for that superiority which has so eminently distinguished this island, relatively small and remote as it is, above any other state in Europe. What Englishman, who looks around him and views the neighbouring kingdoms attached to particular families as a private inheritance, and the people regarded by their imperious rulers as little better than an herd of cattle on a farm, nay, in Germany, by the royal dealers in human flesh, sold, and driven like sheep to the slaughter; but must feel deeply thankful to his forefathers for having so nobly vindicated the inherent right of the meanest individual to freedom. The

\* This was received before the commemoration in Scotland was announced. EDIT.

*Declaration of Rights* † stands conspicuously above the *Great Charter* in this particular, as it protects alike the peasant and the peer: not so *Magna Charta* that tolerated all the oppressions of feudal vassalage.

We have of late years seen the Jubilee of a Poet, and the Commemoration of a Musician; and surely it would be ingrateful in the extreme to *William*, our great deliverer from popery and tyranny, not to notice the close of the century which has experienced the beneficial effects of the system of government, the most perfect the world has produced, that was happily settled under his auspices. It is indeed to be regretted, that the thanksgiving appointed in our Liturgy for the timely arrival of *William*, to preserve our political and religious rights from being overwhelmed by arbitrary power, should be so confounded with the escape from the Gunpowder-Plot, that by numbers it is almost forgotten: whereas a whole day is set apart by Parliament to dignify the Restoration of the profligate *Charles*, the pensioner of France, the abettor of popery, and the enemy of parliamentary legislation. But the epocha of the Revolution, that era of confirmed liberty, should not only be sanctified by an exclusive service in our churches, it should also be kept with annual public festivity; so that the people at large may have a due and lasting sense of this providential interposition to rescue us when sinking into despotism.

The talents of the most celebrated masters of the imitative arts were debased by *Louis the Fourteenth.* in displaying to posterity his massacres and devastations. That the ostentation of an absolute monarch should misemploy the ingenuity of his dependents might be expected; but to what cause can we attribute it, that the genius of liberty has so seldom inspired the painters of this nation to ennoble their science, by exhibiting to the present and succeeding generations the patriotic actions of their countrymen in civil life? Representations of this kind unite utility with elegance; they cherish in the mind the most generous principles, and incite a

† The bill of Rights "declares and enacts, that all and singular the rights and liberties, asserted and claimed in the said declaration, are the true, ancient, and undoubted rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom, and so shall be esteemed, allowed, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be." 2 W. & M. 2. cap. 2. cl. 6.

commendable emulation. *Non solum ad imitandum, verum etiam ad imitandum.* It is therefore with sincere satisfaction, though by no means a memorial adequate to the momentous scene, that I find that artists, well skilled for the task, are now engaged in portraying the Convention-Parliament offering the Crown of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange, with their ratification of the Declaration of Rights.

This solemn compact between a whole people and their sovereign was the triumph of reason over lawless ambition and wild anarchy; an event more consonant to the dignity of human nature, and a subject more worthy the pencil of a master, than even the glorious stand made against servitude at the Streights of Thermopylae, or on the Plains of Marathon.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

**T**HOUGH the ancient philosophers could never argue with certainty respecting the divine attributes, and a future life; yet they have left us many probable and fine reasonings on the wisdom of acting with rectitude, upon the supposition that there exists divine power in one or more beings, and that the soul will go hence to a place of retribution, a state of happiness or misery proportioned to its virtuous or vicious works. As an encouragement to the observance and exercise of justice on all occasions, Plato concludes, "Thus then must we think concerning the just man; that if he be in poverty, if he be in diseases, or any other seeming evils, these things will terminate in some good, either whilst he is living, or after he is dead: for whoever earnestly wishes to be just, and by the study of virtue to resemble God as far as it is possible for man to do, is assuredly never neglected by the Gods." Plato, *De Repub.* lib. x. p. 334, ed. Malley. To those, however, whose minds are not sufficiently elevated to be influenced by the consideration of sublime truths, it might be a more forcible and persuasive argument, if justice were recommended on a principle of self-interest more immediately felt. Let such then weigh well the remark of the sensible and good Plutarch: "There is no virtue, the reputation and credit of which excites envy more than that of justice does; for power and public confidence attend it. For men not only honour, as they do the brave; not only admire, as they do the prudent; but they even love the just, confide in them,

and rely on them." Plut. *Cato Minor*. It does not militate against the propriety of this remark, that Pompey and his competitors for inordinate power did not love Cato: they disliked him because they feared his impartial justice would make him too popular. And on the same ground was it that Aristides became an object of jealousy to Themistocles: the latter feared that Aristides would gain more esteem of the people by acting uprightly, than himself acquired by intrigue. There are many occasions in which the enmity of bad men is a glorious testimony of rectitude in him, who fears not to incur their hatred by integrity. An honest mind may feel a conscious pride in rising superior to the iniquity and insolence of tyrants in public, or oppressors in private life. As there would be much infamy in courting the favour of such persons by base compliance; so, on the contrary, much esteem is acquired by defying the menaces, and resisting the temptations, with which they would terrify or bribe to uncandid dealing.

*Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere, Pentheus Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique Indignum coges? Aulicum bona. Nemo pecus, rem,*

*Lector, argentum. Tollas licet.*

*Hor. Lib. I. Ep. 16.*

In truth, to one who knows the beauty and excellence of justice, the comforts and conveniences of life are of no value; nay even life itself is contemptible, when put in competition with the satisfaction that arises from equitable conduct. It rarely happens, indeed, that our dearest possessions should be endangered; but it is no uncommon case that some advantages should be exposed to risk by adherence to rectitude. The proud and wealthy man is often tempted, in confidence of his superior importance, to invade the rights of his inferiors; and a prejudice once conceived, either with or without cause, shall be deemed a sufficient reason for inflicting an irreparable punishment, or offering a reproachful insult. To the lover of equity Menander shall give this consolation:

*Ὅλας τι σφαιρίδας δόσεις, ἀλὰ δὲν ἀντιδόν  
Προβάλλει σφαῖρην, τὴν τοῦ γυναικὸς ἐν  
Τέλει δίκῃ καὶ θύοι συλλαμβάνει.*

When aught thou dost with sanctity, good hope

Conceive within thee, knowing that the cause  
Of sacred justice even God assists.

To

To any insolent oppressor Sophocles might give counsel,

Μὴ δὲ βίη σὶ μὲν ἄνθρωπος κενόεσσι

Τὴν δὲ μῆτιν, ὡς τὴν ἀκροὺς ποταμὸν

Let not thy violence urge thee to hate

So far as ev'n to trample upon justice—

Soph. Aj. 1357.

if counsel could carry conviction of error to a mind elated with self-sufficiency. But so ineffectual is persuasion to the heart which is callous to all feelings of moderation, that

You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
And bid the main flood bate his usual height;  
You may as well use question with a wolf,  
When you behold the ewe bleat for the lamb;  
You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise  
When they are fretted with the gusts of  
heaven;

You may as well do any thing most hard,  
As look to soften that.—

Merch. of Ven. act iv. sc. 1.

It is somewhere observed in the CHARACTERISTICS, that those make the best Kings, who have been first subjects in private life. The reason must be, because they have learnt to estimate the value of liberty, property, and reputation, to every individual; and to know that there are certain natural rights which no power upon earth can wrest from the subject obedient to law, without flagrant iniquity. And this sense of universal justice they have acquired, not more by experience in the world at large, among men in their advanced years, than by intercourse with their equals in age and condition during their childhood and youth. It is not the least considerable advantage of education, that it prepares for future right conduct in a more extensive sphere, the children whom it disciplines by example and precept. "The boys" (among the Persians, says Xenophon, in his Cyropædia) "go to schools, and continue there learning justice: and they say, that they come as much for the purpose of learning this, as boys with us come to learn literature. Their presidents spend the greatest part of the day in dispensing justice among them. For these boys have accusations, as men have, against each other, of theft, plunder, violence, fraud, ill language, and other such offences as one might expect. Those, whom they have found guilty in any of these respects, they punish. And those also they punish, whom they detect in being false accusers." It is not peculiar to the Persian system of discipline to

teach justice: every place of virtuous education, though it professes not to include this as a part of its institution, yet does most effectually inculcate and enforce it, both in its general government, and also in its selection either of striking examples which are pointed out for imitation, or of passages tending to recommend justice, which are read for instruction. The ingenuous mind is sensibly affected with admiration of rectitude, when the impartiality of a Brutus, the integrity of an Aristides, the disinterestedness of a Timoleon, are commended. It feels, on the contrary, an abhorrence of iniquity, when the injustice of an Appius, the treachery of a Tarquin, the oppression of a Philip, are censured. The impressions made in early years are indelible: the facts too, committed to memory in those days of life, when the thoughts are not distracted with a variety of objects commanding attention, seldom escape recollection. The influence of what is learnt in youth operates powerfully through manhood: and it tends to the very best purposes, that young men should read passages like this that follows:

Οὐκ οὐ τὴν θάνατον, οὐ Νικηράν,  
Τρέφεις ἄποσις μεταλῶσας ἐν βίῃ  
Περὶ σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ὡς ἀληθείας;  
Ἐγὼ Διὸς οφθαλμοὶ ἐς τὰ πάντα ἵκται·  
Καὶ γὰρ καὶ Ἄλφει δὲ τρεῖς τομίζομεν,  
Μίαν δικαίαν, χεῖτερας ἀσέβων ἰδοῦ.  
Εἰ γὰρ δίκαιος ἐστίν τις ἴσους ἐν,  
Ἢ γὰρ δὲ καλὸν τὸ; δὲ τὸ πᾶσι χρηρὸν  
Ἀρετῆς ἀπὸ λῶν, κλέπτει, ἀποστερῶν, ἀνὰ  
Μυθῶν πλάσσειν: ἐν τῇ αἰδῇ κρίσις  
Ἢ τὴν πῶσι θεὸς ὁ πάντων διοπάτης;  
Οὐ τ' ὄνομα φέρεται εἰς αἰσχρομασίαν ἴσας,  
Ὅς τῷ; ἀμαρτάνουσιν πρὸς μᾶλλον βίον  
Δίδουσι. Grot. Proleg. Stob. Diel. Poet.

Think'st thou, Niceratus, that after death  
Those, who in life all luxury have shar'd,  
Escape as though conceal'd from Deity?  
There is an eye of justice, which discerns  
All things. For in the invisible world of  
spirits

We hold there are two paths of diverse ways,  
Thou to the good, to th' ill; πᾶσι τὸν αἰῶνα δ.  
For if the just and impious live alike,  
And the earth cover both eternally,  
Go plunder, steal, defraud, confound all  
right.—

Be not deceiv'd—ev'n in th' invisible world  
Of spirits, an awful judgement yet awaits,  
Which HE THE LORD OF ALL shall execute:  
God! whose dread name I tremble to pro-  
The author of long life to sinful man. [unvoice,

Yours, &c.

R. O. P.

THE

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ROMAN  
CATHOLICS FAIRLY STATED.

(In continuation from p. 414.)

**VOL. LVII.** p. 107, art. 1.—This article rightly states, that the Church has no power to frame new Articles of Faith. But it does not clearly assert, that the definitions of Councils should be founded on the Scriptures. It therefore seems to suppose that the Faithful are obliged to an interior assent by the decisions of a Council in matters of faith, though they be founded only on uncertain tradition.

2. The Papists certainly believe an infallibility to be in their Church. Though they differ in opinion, whether it is possessed by the Pope alone, or the Pope assisted by a Council. But in what Bull of any Pope, or Decree of a Council confirmed by a Pope, is this exception of matters of fact, discipline, speculation, and civil policy, to be found? And by what argument is it proved, that the succeeding Governors of the Church are equally infallible with the Apostles?

3. Though no Catholic can submit to a decree of the Pope, or a Council, deposing his rightful King, consistently with his duty as a Christian; yet we know, by many examples in History, that Papists in general readily obey such decrees, and are therefore dangerous subjects to a prince whom they esteem heretical. It is a poor recommendation of the Church of Rome to acknowledge that its governors have frequently mistaken their power in so capital a point as the life and dominions of a King, and issued decrees which a Christian ought by no means to obey.

4. If there is no Catholic principle encouraging the deposition of heretical principles, what do the advocates of the Romish Religion say of those Popes who have deposed Kings, and preached up crusades against pious Christians, whom they styled Heretics?

5. It has never yet been proved, that the Bishop of Rome is the successor of St. Peter. Nor does it appear from Scripture that St. Peter exercised any authority over the rest of the Apostles. The Church of Rome, therefore, may be fitly styled a corrupt part of the Christian Church, which has, with great arrogance, assumed to itself the name of Catholic, whilst so many considerable societies of Christians disown her authority.

6. Several Popes have issued out decrees, as if they were infallible, and have refused to obey the decisions of Councils. We do not believe any man, or body of men, to be infallible since the time of the Apostles; and it is unfortunate for the claim of the Church of Rome, that her advocates do not agree where her pretended infallibility is lodged. But whilst all the Papists own the universal supremacy of the Pope, numbers of them will always be ready to listen to him as infallible in every command. On this account, Popery has a direct tendency to make men bad subjects, as long as this claim is not formally given up by the Pope himself.

7. However vain and null the Pope's sentence of deposition may be in itself, History shews that many Papists have risen against their natural Princes, in blind obedience to the Pope. Should, therefore, the Bishop enjoy now as much power as did some of his predecessors, Princes styled Heretical could have little dependence upon the loyalty of their Popish subjects.

8. It would undoubtedly be unjust to punish one man for the erroneous doctrines of another, when he does not abet them. But the Papists are strongly linked together, and digested in their errors.

9. If one Council has condemned the king-killing doctrine, this will not justify the Popes, who have excited unjust wars against Princes, in which they may be slain in battle. It wants farther proof, therefore, than a bare assertion, that this doctrine is universally admitted, in the Romish Church, to be impious and execrable. The decree or page should have been quoted, as well as the council.

10. Personal Misdemeanors seem too soft an expression to be applied to such enormous facts as the Powder Plot and Irish Massacre. If such attempts are executed by the persecuting zeal in propagating their opinions, for which Popery has been always remarkable; and if such zeal has been encouraged and applauded by the Governors of their Church; they must cast a stain upon the body of the Papists, and all of that religion, who do not expressly and sincerely disclaim them, may be judged abettors. The pretence of exaggeration in our account of these facts is of little weight, till they prove in what particulars they are mis-related, and shew that

those circumstances make a material difference in point of morality. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the cruelties of the Inquisition, are additional proofs that Popery may be justly esteemed, notwithstanding all palliations, a bloody religion. The comparison of the Papists, therefore, with the eleven Apostles, is improper and indecent, as the rest of the Apostles held no principles that tended to encourage the treachery of Judas.

11. If Papists are so well convinced that the Pope has no real power to license perjury and excite massacres, why do they continue to pay such blind submission to his decrees, and acknowledge his authority, when he has so often done such things as they pretend to condemn?

12. The Roman Church has a poor claim to simplicity and godly sincerity, when the Popes have so often violated their promises, and stimulated others to do the same. The case of John Huss, burnt by the Council of Constance, in violation of the safe-conduct granted by the Emperor, is a strong proof of the cruelty of Popery, and how little reliance ought to be put upon the faith of Papists. The Church of Rome contracts some stain if its governors have frequently encouraged breach of faith, though it may not have expressly taught the doctrines of equivocation and mental reservation. J. W.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, May 22.

IN consequence of a cursory perusal of the Notes to the new edition of "The Spectator," I trouble you with the following observations.

Vol. II. p. 16. Contains many sensible observations, made by the Spectator, on Duelling; the rationale of which (if it has any) I conceive to be constantly mistaken by those who have professedly written on the subject.

Ibid. p. 248. The first letter in this paper humourously exposes the custom of laying wagers. But the Spectator's observations on duelling lead me to suggest, for consideration, Whether the custom should be altogether discouraged, as it appears to be, if not a wise, yet a harmless way of ending many disputes, which might otherwise perhaps receive a more serious determination.

Vol. III. p. 362, marked Z, the Editor thinks, was more probably written by Mr. Henry Martyn than by li Bud-

gell. But in vol. IV. p. 248, he acknowledges he does not know who wrote the papers marked Z; and in p. 293 he suggests, whether different writers did not use the same signature? and thanks, that three of the papers so signed were by Mr. Carey, of New College, Oxford, or Mr. Parker, of Merton College. And in vol. VI. p. 132, there is another guess, that that paper (which is also marked Z) was written by Pope or Parnell. And afterwards, vol. VI. p. 306, the paper No 467, marked Z, is allowed to be written by Hughes.

The Editor having, in various notes, repeated, that Sir Richard Steele marked the papers wholly composed by himself with an R, and those with a T which he transcribed from the letter-box, or from other communications by his correspondents, says, in a note, vol. IV. p. 34 (which paper is marked T), "This is one of the papers where the signature T cannot be supposed to signify that it was merely or little more than transcribed." But this supposition is contradicted by a note in vol. V. p. 178, where he seems to think that T was put indiscriminately both to the communications of Steele's unknown correspondents and to original papers by himself, or on hints dropped in the letter-box.

Let us next examine the Editor's new interpretation of the letters C, L, I, O, used to denote Mr. Addison's papers, and which Sir Rich. Steele (vol. VII. p. 336) says, as composing the name of the Mule *Clio*, be distinguished by one of the letters in that word. In the face of this assertion \* the Editor leads the reader through the first seven volumes of "The Spectator" with assigning many whimsical interpretations of the letters in question, of which the following is a specimen:

No 70. C. Dated, as the signature seems to denote, from Chelsea.— (See also Numbers 1, 18, 245, 251.)

281. L. Dated, as the signature seems to denote, from his house in London. (See also Numbers 86, 87, 166, 267, 275, 335.)

\* The many whimsical interpretations of the four letters, agree perfectly with Steele's assertion, who never asserted that these signatures were taken on persons to make up the word *Clio*—The many whimsical interpretations are but five in all; and if B. S. does not approve of them, where is the harm? EDITOR.

N<sup>o</sup> 393. I. [June 1.] Dated, it is *supposed*, from Iffington; where he had a summer residence. (See N<sup>o</sup> 371.)

[N.B. No authority is given for this assertion; and the Editor states, that the papers dated 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, and 31 of July following, and others in August, were written at Chelsea. And it is not *probable* that Addison had two country residences, at the same time, within so short a distance of London.]

418. O. Written, it seems, at his Office, or at Oxford. (See also Numbers 409, 416, 419, 420.)

These, it is acknowledged, are thrown out by the Editor as mere guesses: but I submit to the candid reader, what probability there was that the papers on the pleasures of imagination\* should be composed at an office, amidst his engagements in business and the interruptions of promiscuous company; or, indeed, that his papers were constantly written in one place.

After all, we are told (vol. VII. p. 336), that the new explication of C, L, I, O, is given only as a conjecture, which the Editor will cheerfully relinquish for any other more probable!—Had this observation been subjoined to the *first* number, it certainly would have been more in its place than after making the reader travel through *seven volumes* of guesses†.

Vol. III. p. 333. The Spectator speaks of an optical glass that enables the party to view any one without directing the glass immediately fronting the person looked at, which takes off from the rudeness of appearing to stare at them. The Editor, in a note, says, "The optical glass here mentioned is very common and very *contemptible*." Qu. How does the epithet *contemptible* apply‡?

Vol. IV. p. 61. The conversation which the Spectator states to have had with a young handsome prostitute,

seems to indicate a disposition in the writer of that paper nearly resembling Dr. Johnson's taste for such sort of *fract colloquia*, as recorded by Sir John Hawkins in his Life of that extraordinary man.

Ibid. p. 157. Peter Motteux was a near relation of Timothy Motteux, who was a cane merchant, and kept a shop in Leadenhall-street, opposite the East India House, and died in or about 1745. Timothy having taken some offence against three of the then East India Directors, left a legacy for the benefit of the Company's alms-houses, when the three persons in question were (as he phrased it in his will) *dead, buried, and almost rotten*. The will of this *charitable man* went into chancery; and the persons obnoxious to the testator being proved to be then *all DEAD*, the Court directed the payment of the legacy, without requiring any evidence as to the last condition on which the bequest was made.

Ibid. p. 313. The Editor alleges, that Mr. Addison never received more than his office fees; and cites a short correspondence with Major Dunbar to prove it. (See Johnson's Life of Mr. Addison.) But this, if I remember right, only related to a single transaction, whilst he was secretary in Ireland, and does not shew what his subsequent conduct was when he obtained higher employments.

Vol. V. p. 11. In a note the Editor gives the conclusion of the last letter in N<sup>o</sup> 314, as recollected by a friend, which materially contradicts the conclusion as given by the Spectator in N<sup>o</sup> 328<sup>a</sup>. By this he seems to consider his friend's recollection as superior to what the Spectator has adopted, which is there said to be supplied from a copy taken at the time §. Which ought to have the preference in the reader's estimation cannot require much skill in evidence to determine. But as the N<sup>o</sup> 328<sup>a</sup> is omitted in all the editions of the Spectator since the folio (prior to the present), the publick are much indebted to the Editor for having restored it.

\* The consideration of the papers on the pleasures of imagination induced the conjecture that they were written originally at college. Why might not the signatures indicate the places at which they were originally written, at whatever time they were published? E.

† Very many *numbers* were printed off, before the conjecturer was concerned in the work. E.

‡ When B. S. sees the optical instrument alluded to here, he will probably find out the application of the epithet *contemptible*. E.

§ The authority is given; *valent quantum valere possit*. E.

Vol. VI. p. 281. The Spectator gives a laughable scene between a bookseller and one of his customers, relative to a volume of French Sermons: to which the Editor gravely adds a note, to inform us that the scene passed in Vaillant's shop, and that the subject was, *it is said*, a volume of Massillon's Sermons;—as if the humour or wit of the story was heightened an iota by telling whose Sermons were the object of the dispute.

Vol. VII. p. 281. By an advertisement subjoined to this paper, a Mr. Taswell undertook to teach either sex, above 14 years of age, the Latin tongue, by an attendance of only an hour a day, for three days in a week, in three months time from their commencing pupils. From which I reckon he offered to teach the language in *thirty-six* hours; and this, I believe, exceeds any thing of the kind yet offered \*.

Vol. VIII. p. 136. The Editor supposes that Mr. Addison's papers of a serious nature were written long before the publication of "The Spectator," when he had a design to enter into holy orders. But I apprehend it is much more probable that they were the result of his maturer years. A mind like his, deeply impressed with morality and piety, as he advanced in years, could not fail to grow deeper impressed with these his most important concerns †.

Ibid. p. 160. The Spectator observes, that "an eminent Italian author wishes that, for the benefit of mankind, he had *Trojanus's* cave in his possession; which, says he, would contribute more to the reformation of manners than all the *Workhouses* and *Bridewells* in Europe." How long, Mr. Urban, shall we talk about solitary imprisonment, and not try the only probable remedy in our power to correct and reform the idle and the profligate? B. S.

P. S. *June 4.* In your last, p. 463, is announced the marriage of Miss Hamer, of Hamer-hall, near Rochdale. I shall esteem it a favour if any of your heraldic correspondents will inform me, what is the arms of the family, and if the same as the late Commodore Hamer's?—and why the arms belonging to the name of *Hamer* is entirely omitted in Edmondson's "Body of Heraldry?" B. S.

\* The advertisement is just printed as it was in the original Spectator in *folio*, as a curiosity. E.

† The Editor does not claim this supposition, having only mentioned it. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Leith, May 9.*

SOME weeks ago, a parcel of old writings happened to fall into my hands: a few of them appearing to be curious, I inclose copies of two, to be inserted in your Miscellany.

The first is the most ancient *Burial-Letter* (as they are called here) that I have met with. It is taken from the original faithfully, and ascertains the time of the death of Sir Richard Maitland, a person not altogether unknown to the literary world.

At this time, when there seems to exist in the kingdom a spirit for the improvement of us fisheries, the second may not be unacceptable. It proves, that, above three centuries ago, the white and herring fishery was a valuable object (for the charter cannot apply to the salmon fishery); and that the vessels employed in it were generally manned by six sailors. And the subsequent charter, in 1547, proves, that at that time a fishing vessel was held so valuable as to be classed with heritage or land; and that the widow of the proprietor of the bark, in place of having right to a third of it, as a moveable, was entitled only to a tierce (or life-rent of a third) of it, as an heritable subject.

If such communications are agreeable to you, I may have it in my power to furnish you, from time to time, with others, tending to illustrate the laws and customs of our ancestors.

Yours, &c. SUTOR.

I.

To my assured god freind the Laird of Saltcortis \*.

Efter my hartlie comendacions Seing it has pleast God efter ane lang and honorable lyf to gif my father † ane blissit and happie end and to call him to his mercy To quhome being mygdit to discharge my deute in executing of the last offices I have thocht it convenient to desyre yow as one of the number of the special freinds he esteemt in his lyfe to honor his buriall with your prefence and to tak the paines to be at Lethingtoun be nyne hours on Sonday next to cum the xxviij of this instant to accompanie him with the rest thereto As I sal be always redlie to acquyte yow, I wiss not the lyk, in ony uther

\* An ancient family in East Lothian, of the name of Livingston [not Livingstone], now extinct.

† Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethingtoun, who died at the age of 90. See an account of him in "List of Scottish Poets," p. cxiii, prefixed to "Ancient Scottish Poems," lately published by Mr. Pinkerton.



thing that lyj in my power q' what fall pleis  
yow employ me. Sua I comit yow to the  
protection of God. From Halyrdhouse  
this xxiii of Merche 1385.

Your lussing friend

Jo MAITLAND\*.

11.

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum videris vel audieris Georgius de Haliburton Dominus ejusdem et baronis de Dyrlton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse predesta suaveris nostro Willelmo Leynton de Saltcotts pro suis auxilio consilio et servicio nobis hactenus impenso. Nosstram puram plenam et liberam licenciam ad habendam naviculam ad mare in villa et territorio de Gulyne † super litus maris ad prendendum capiendum super mare pisces majores et minores cujusunque sexus et ad terram deducend. Tenendam et habendam dictam naviculam cum pertinentiis de nobis et heredibus nostris dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis seu assignatis quibuscunque in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus libertatibus et agramentis ac justis suis pertinentiis ad dictam naviculam spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum. Adeo libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sicut aliqua navicula in aliquo dominio per quemcunque superiorem dominum in regno Souch melius plenius integrius honorificentius habetur seu possidetur et confirmari modo sicut et nos necnon antecessores nostri habemus et habemus cum laborantibus eadem ad numerum sex virorum vel infra a' laborand. in mod. sicut moris est cum f. hero introitu et exitu ad mare ac ad amplificationem cum tempestates ingruerint in aliquo loco ubi eis contingit infra dict. nostrum domum cum equis et arum ‡ motoribus seu servitoribus aut servienciis cum pertinentiis ad obviam dictam naviculam sive cymbe necnon eam exonerandam piscibus captis et ad terram deluctis cum ad domus suas portando addito et reductu per nostrum memoratum dominum lociens quociens nocte et die ubi et quando eis placuerit et opus fuerit absque molestatione perturbatione questione latione exactione contradictione revocatione per nos heredes nostros seu aliquem nomine nostrum dicto Willelmo heredibus suis et assignatis quovis colore quovis inferendis. Et nos vero dictus Georgius et heredes nostri dictam naviculam sive cymbam cum pertinent. dicto Willelmo heredibus suis et assignatis in omnibus et per omnia ut premissum est contra omnes mortales waran-

tizabimus acquiescimus et imperpetuum per presentes defendemus. In cujus rei robur et fides testimoniam sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum apud castrum nostrum de Dirlton decimo die mensis Maii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo septimo. Testibus Waltero Haliburton fratre nostro germano Ricardo Haliburton fratre nostro naturali Henrico Haliburton consanguineo nostro Waltero Foular Henrico Nicholison et Ade Bural ferjando cum diversis aliis. GEORGE LORD HALIBURTON.

[N. B. By a charter, dated 18 August, 1547, John Levington of Saltcotts conveyed to his beloved son Archibald, and his heirs and assigns, the above puram plenam et liberam licenciam ad habendam naviculam ad mare in villa et territorio de Gulyne super litus maris ad prendendum capiendum super mare pisces majores et minores cujusunque sexus et sordens ad terram deducendam. Reservato tamen libero tenemento totius et integre predictae naviculae cum libertatibus proficuis et pertinentiis ejusdem. Annuit ipsi pro toto tempore vite suae. Et rationali tertia ejusdem spondis sive quatuor contingat.]

"Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,  
"Yet touch'd and mov'd by ridicule alone."

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

TO place a folly in a ridiculous point of view has frequently a better effect than to attempt a serious refutation. This seems to have been the idea of the writer of the following curious hand-bill, distributed, some little time since, in the city of Lichfield, and sent to me as a curiosity by a correspondent in that neighbourhood. Who the author is I know not. It is written in ridicule of the Methodists, whose doctrines have of late spread very much thereabouts. As few of your readers can have an opportunity of seeing the original, the copy is at their service.

"The Secret disclosed; or, The sterner Field Orator's Methodist Gibberish: lately delivered in this Neighbourhood.

"You that have ears to hear, eyes to see, tongues to taste, and throats to swallow, draw near;—draw near, I say, and pick up the crumbs I shall scatter among ye—the crumbs of comfort, wherewith ye must be crammed until ye become chickens of grace, and are cooped up in the barnyard of righteousness.

"If your hearts are as hard as a Suffolk cheese, or a Norfolk dumpling, my discourse shall heat them, as it were, upon a cobbler's lap-stone, until they become as soft as a roasted apple;—aye, even as soft as custard-meat, and melt in your bellies like a marrow-baking.

"Do you know what trade Adam was?—I say, do you know what trade Adam was?

11

\* Sir John Maitland, of Lethington, afterwards chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was created Lord Maitland, of Thirlestane. He is the ancestor of the Earls of Lauderdale.

† New Gullane, a village in East Lothian, on the South shore of the Firth of Forth.

If you don't, I'll tell you. Why, Adam was a planter, for he planted the beautiful garden of Eden.

"Now, do you know what was the first thing Adam set in his garden? Ho! ho! ho! you don't, don't you? Then I will tell you. His foot. His foot, I say, was the first thing Adam set in his garden. But he could not keep it there. No, no, no, no, no, no; he could not keep it there; for Lucifer came behind him, tript up his heels, and trundled him out again neck and shoulders.

"I'll tell you a secret. I say, I'll tell you a secret. Knees were made before elbows; aye, knees, I say, were made before elbows; for the beasts of the field were made before man, and they have no elbows at all. Therefore, down on your marrow-bones, and pray for mercy; else you will all be turned into Belzebub's underground kitchen, to make bubble and squeak of your souls for the Devil's supper."

Strange as this style may appear, it is a very successful imitation of language every day to be heard at Methodist meetings; but surely the congregations must possess very depraved appetites to relish such coarse food. In endeavouring to adapt their language to the capacities of the vulgar, the preachers of this sect make use of the grossest metaphors, which, coolly considered, cannot be looked upon but as gross impieties. There is certainly a great difference between preaching a language incomprehensible to common minds, and thus levelling all form of common decency. That the preachers among both the Established Church and the Dissenters in general would endeavour to pursue a medium between the two extremes, is strongly recommended to them by

Yours, &c. S. J.

MR. URBAN, *Leicestershire, June 2.*

THE decay of religion and piety among the laity of the Church of England is visible in every place, and cannot but give pain to those who are concerned for the support and honour of our establishment. That the clergy have, in a great measure, lost that respect and veneration in which they used to be held by the laity, is a truth no less obvious. These appearances are not, I apprehend, very difficult to be accounted for. When piety becomes generally odious and unfashionable, what can the ministers of religion expect but neglect and contempt? and when the zeal of the pastors themselves is in general either decayed or extinguished, need we

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be surprised that their flocks are equally cold and indifferent? When we see the clergy more diligent in scrambling for preferment than promoting the salvation of souls; when we see the great and important duties of the pastoral care give way to hunting and gaming, balls and horse-races; when we see the church crowded with men who possess neither learning nor dignity of character; what are we to expect from such a state of things? When the sanctuary is thus openly polluted, need we wonder at the spirit of irreligion and dissipation which so universally prevails in the higher ranks of life? and at the ignorance and corruption of manners which, in these days, so strongly characterise the lower orders of people in this country?

The clerical credit and character have certainly sunk very much, of late, by admitting into the church men of no education. This is an evil against which we hear the loudest complaints almost every where; and an evil it is which most loudly calls for redress. It is indeed a heavy reflection upon my Lords the Bishops, that any one of them should be induced, by any plea whatever, to ordain persons who cannot make it appear that they have any tincture of classical learning, who not only are unable to construe a verse in the Greek Testament, but who have never been instructed in a system of divinity. The most illiterate dissenting congregations would reject with scorn and contempt many whom we see created deacons and priests by the imposition of right reverend hands. What an insult then is it to the understandings of a discerning audience to have one placed over them, as their pastor and instructor, whose vulgarity of dialect bespeaks the rusticity and meanness of his education, and who can scarcely write a common billet without betraying his ignorance of the common rules of grammar and orthography! At a time when the "harvest is so plentiful," our Bishops neither act the part of wise or faithful stewards by sending such raw and unskilful labourers into their Master's vineyard.

*Nix tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis,  
Tempus eget.*

In the neighbourhood where I live, Mr. Urban, we have seen the plough more than once exchanged for the pulpit, which has given occasion to a common remark, among our sagacious farmers and graziers, that "when all other means

means fail, they can become parsons." It is of no avail to tell us, that their piety and morals reflect no discredit on their order. I could say as much of many an honest farmer in my own parish, and sign their testimonial with a safe conscience: but will any one be absurd enough to maintain, that nothing further is requisite to procure a clergyman that respect which will give due weight to the exercise of his public functions? If the education of a common exciseman or mechanic qualifies for the clerical office, why do we spend so many years at school and in college? The vulgar, who are the bulk of mankind, always look up with the most profound respect to a man of letters: and I will maintain, that it is absolutely necessary to the parochial credit of every clergyman, that he be respected, not only as a man of piety and worth, but as a scholar and a gentleman. And can we expect either the address and manners of a gentleman, or the accomplishments of a scholar, from one who, before his head unfortunately came into contact with episcopal hands, never associated with any above the rank of farmers, excisemen, and mechanics?

Piety and humility, gentleness and condescension, ought to be the distinguishing characteristics of ministers of the Gospel. They ought, indeed, to characterise every one who professes and calls himself a Christian. But unless to the abovementioned qualities a clergyman adds a competent share of classical and philosophical learning, and, above all, a critical knowledge of the sacred writings, how will he be able to "exhort and to convince gainsayers," or "rightly to divide the word of truth?" He may, indeed, with the help of good lungs and a good voice, perform the public and common routine of office, to the satisfaction of his hearers; and, if he has been fortunate enough to stumble upon a good collection of Sermons, he may shine in the pulpit. But, as the pious and excellent Bishop Burnet observes, in his "Pastoral Care," "he understands little of the nature and obligations of the priestly office, who thinks he has discharged it by performing the public appointments. In these, all are almost alike: but the difference between one clergyman and another shews itself more sensibly in his private labours, in his prudent deportment, in his modest and discreet way of procuring respect to himself, in his treating his

parish, either in reconciling differences, or in admonishing men of rank, who set an ill example to others."

No clergyman, therefore, who makes a conscience of his duty, will be satisfied with barely performing the public offices which are required of him. He knows that it is incumbent upon him to exhort, admonish, and instruct in private, as well as in public; in short, to be "instant in season and out of season." He considers himself as the father of his flock, as their instructor, adviser, and guide, in their most important concerns. He is always ready to offer them his best advice, his sympathy, and his prayers. His godlike office is, "to ease the oppressed, and raise the sinking heart." It is his business and delight to teach his people how to improve the various dispensations of Providence, to administer consolation to the afflicted, and to "smooth the bed of death."—But when the low-bred and illiterate engage in so arduous and important an office, is it to be supposed that they can acquire the respect or confidence of those who are committed to his charge? Preposterous, indeed, to think that persons, who have need to be instructed in "the first principles of the oracles of God," should be able to communicate knowledge to the ignorant, to resolve the doubts of the weak and the scrupulous, to support the drooping soul in the hour of darkness and despair, and to arm it against the fear of death.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

## LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from p. 391.)

### LETTER VII.

"Reason ponders will." SHAKESPEARE.

SIR, April 17, 1786.

SOME few years since, the young people used to have philosophical disputes among themselves about the *foundation of morality*—the *origin of evil*—*fit and unfit*—*right and wrong*—the *good of society*, &c. But the WISE OBSERVERS of the present day take the liberty of saying, that the youth now follow the *wrong* without any *disput*—nay, and that *too*, long before they know what is *right*. Upon this head, however, I will argue, for the sake of my young friends, with any of your moral philosophers. What they call *wrong*, I positively aver to be *right*; and I hope I may be allowed to be the *eldest disputant* whatever, upon the subject of the

origin of evil, and right and wrong, if that gives any claim of respect to opinion. Human life, Sir, is too short for metaphysical disputes and enquiries; and my young friends are right to follow their own inclinations, without giving themselves the trouble of thinking about what is *fit*, or what is *wrong*. But even without my assistance, if any of my young friends should be attacked by these fastidious moralists, they can defend themselves by *unanswerable argument*. For instance, upon the subject with which I concluded my last letter. There is nothing more common than to hear youth of *modern honour* and *fashion* use this argument for female seduction:

"Why, such a plan, no doubt, would have been disgraceful and infamous to have attempted upon a woman of *rank* and *fashion*!—but to an ordinary girl, and below one's own rank, Lord! where's the harm?" Suppose now; one of your men of principle should take up this argument against a gay young fellow, it would probably go on in this manner, and in the end you will find the philosopher will be silenced.

*Philosopher*. All mankind, Sir, are equal in the sight of the Almighty! and the rights of none can be infringed without guilt. What you call people of *rank* and *fashion*, I suppose, are those of an equal rank with yourself, or rising above that rank; and people of ordinary condition are below your own rank.

*Gentleman*. You are right, Sir, as to the distinction of rank; but I deny that all men are equal—I consider those below me as born to be subservient to me; and I think there is no harm in seducing a girl that is not entitled to expect me for a husband. If she allows liberties in such expectation, she is a fool: if she keeps her own secret, and manages well, she has a chance of getting a husband suitable to her.

*Philosopher*. All rank, Sir, is adventitious: it might have been mine as well as yours. Go back but a little way, and you will find all our predecessors were savages and barbarians. Accident raised one, and depressed another. The high to-day may be low to-morrow, while those in an humble sphere may rise to opulence and honours; and can mere accidental circumstances vary the *nature* and *obligations* of man? The higher his station, the more duties he has to perform; and wail the Almighty! before whom all men

kind are less than nothing, listen to the plea of rank, as a palliation of a crime? According to human reason and justice, it is an aggravation.—But taking your own argument—You say, you do no injury by seduction when the female is of an inferior rank; and it is only an injury when she is of equal or superior station;—that, by adding deceit and falsehood to criminality, she may pass well enough for the bosom friend and the domestic comfort of a man of her own rank. Be it so: then, surely, every rank superior to your own do no injury in seducing or debauching your sister, and, in all probability, exposing her to shame and infamy; or, if not, she is good enough for a wife to one of her own station.

*Gentleman*. Hold, Sir—Start not such an idea—By Heavens! were any man, be his station what it would, to offer the smallest indecency or indignity to my sister, I would put him to death without scruple, were I to be sacrificed for it the next moment.—No more of this, Sir, I pray.

*Philosopher*. You are justly warm, and right, Sir. But, on cool reflection, you must see that every inferior rank to you have as good a right to punish people in your station, as you have those above you. Believe me, "*Do as you would be done by*" must be the rule of action in every station and situation of life, if we would do right. It is with you as with too many in the world: the *bead* is employed in finding an excuse for the *inclination*, without examining the propriety or justice of the action.

*Gentleman*. You distract me, Sir—Go to HELL with your arguments.

This, as I hinted, is an *unanswerable argument*, and the philosopher is silenced. This retort *very properly* closes many a debate, and disputants can go to *no place* where they will be made more welcome; but your men of principle, I have always found, are very shy of coming to

BELZEBUB.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

May 30.

**A** *Prick*, or *pryk*, as anciently written, means sometimes, no doubt, a spur; the spur formerly consisting of one point instead of five, or more. *Blount*, *Tenures*, p. 125. *Grose* on Spurs, in *Archæologia Soc. Antiq.* vol. VIII. p. 112, *seq.* Hence, *to prick*, means to *ride*, quasi, to *prick* the horse, or put him on:

A gentle knight was pricking on the plain.

Spenser's *Fairy Queen*.

So Fairfax; *Tasso* III. 21. VII. 27. IX. 22; *Flodden Field*, stanza 89; *Percy's Songs*, I. p. 35, 43; and metaphorically, *pricked on*, *Hamlet*, I. 2, is urged on.

I suspect, however, that both Mr. Blount\* and Mr. Grose† are mistaken in interpreting the word of a *spur* or *goad*, in the terms of the Tenure, 1 R. 2: "per servitium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum, et unum *pryk* in guerra Wallie, quancunque contigerit regem ibi guerrare;" since, in my opinion, this passage, wherein *pryk* is joined with *saccus*, is to be explained by that in p. 26, where the party is to find "unum equum, unum saccum, et unam brochiam, in servitio Domini Regis in Wallia ad cultum Domini Regis." *Pryk* is again joined with *saccus*, p. 41 and 50, and therefore must surely mean, in these cases, a *skewer*, to pin up or fasten the mouth of the sack. This explanation seems to be confirmed by that passage, p. 62, where we have, "cum uno equo precii v. s. et cum uno sacco precii vid. et cum brochis ad eundem saccum." *Brochia* here is evidently the same as *pryk*, from Fr. *broche*, or *spit*, and, appertaining to the *sack*, can never be understood of a *spur*, or a *goad*. See also p. 65. But the matter is still more clear, p. 96, where the person that demands the *bacon* at *Hichenour* in *Staffordshire* is required to bring "a horse and a saddle, a sakke and a pryke, for to convey and carry the said bacon, &c." and it is observable, for a conclusion, that, in *Ray's North-country Words*, p. 8, 49, a *prick* signifies a *skewer*.

What is here said, may serve to explain that passage, p. 32, to which Mr. Blount puts a *qua*: "per servitium inveniendi unum stimulum ferreum pro uno warrore; super quoddam cloth sack," from 22 R. 2; for *stimulus* here is not a *spur*, but, as connected with *cloth sack*, must mean a *skewer*; and it appears

\* Blount's Tenures, p. 17, 125.

† Grose, l. c.

‡ A war-horse, Blount's Tenures, p. 107, edit. 1784, quasi *war-horse*, which indeed is ingenious, but there be two objections against it: 1st, it makes an hybridous word, part French, part British; 2dly, a war-horse, mounted by a warrior, can have nothing to do with a *cloth sack*; possibly it may be a word for *carriage*, a cart-horse, from *car-*

from hence, that the skewers in question were supposed to be made of iron; and it is termed *stimulus*, only because this is Latin for a *prick*, just as a school-boy would render it.

We have shewn above, that *pryk* and *brochia* are equivalent words; and therefore, when Mr. Blount expounds *brochetus*, p. 71, in this passage, "unum equum . . . et unum saccum . . . cum uno brochetto," by a *little bottle or jug*, he errs most egregiously. He was led, however, into the mistake by Sir Henry Spelman, Gloss. v. *brochia*, who interprets these words of Bracton, "inveniendi . . . unum hominem et unum equum, et saccum cum brochia pro aliqua necessitate, vel utilitate exercitum suum contingente," on this manner, "dictum opinor a Gall. *broc*, quod lagenam majorem, aut cantharum, significat, plus minus 6 sextarios continentem: ut sit *saccus* ad deportationem aridorum *brochia* vero liquorum;" than which nothing can be more foreign from the truth.—Great men, you see, Mr. Urban, will sometimes err; *Bernardus non videt omnia*. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnwick, May 20.*  
H A V I N G perused two letters signed Glotianus, in your Magazine of April, p. 297, on the very important question, whether or not Pars are young Salmon, I take up the pen to express my approbation of such an enquiry being set on foot, and I hope the Natural Philosophers will be so kind as to turn their attention to that subject.

When I reflect, Sir, on the very trivial and unimportant matters which frequently occupy a great share of the attention of those learned and very indefatigable men, I am inclined to regret that there should be such a prostitution of their talents; volumes upon volumes are published by them, in the discussion of points, which, even when fully explained, produce little or no benefit to mankind, their researches afford them amusement while they are engaged in them; and if they are so happy as to arrive at that pitch of certainty in any of their pursuits, which enables them to demonstrate, to the conviction of our senses, any of their frivolous discoveries, they would be ready, in their extatic transports, to sacrifice an hundred oxen, if they had them in their possession.

But, Sir, in the question which your correspondent Glotianus has started, the

*utile* and *dulce* are joined, for a field of amusement is opened, where the Philosopher, the Naturalist, or the Anatomist, may exercise his faculties with pleasure; even the learned and ingenious Dr. Munro, of Edinburgh, who has lately published a treatise on fishes, may find something interesting in the discussion of this problem, Are Pars young Salmon? Because if he should discover they are, and if, in consequence of that discovery, a stop is put to the very general destruction of them, the number of Salmon in our rivers will be nearly doubled.

The emigration of birds, such as swallows, woodcocks, and cuckows, the various changes which take place in the production of a butterfly, and the observations which are now made by the help of improved microscopes on the smallest animalculi, are all, I will allow, matters highly deserving the attention of the natural Philosopher; but then I must be permitted to say, *en bene?* for in these discoveries the *utile* is not joined to the *dulce*, as would be the case in the solution of the question proposed by Glotianus.

It strikes me, Mr. Urban, at this instant, that as a very great benefit would be derived from the discovery, that Park become Salmon, some honorary or pecuniary premium ought to be proposed by the Society in the Adelphi-buildings, or by the British Society for the encouragement of the fisheries (of which the Duke of Argyll is Governor), to the person who shall, in a limited time, produce the most satisfactory account of the small fish, the *Par*. W. S.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, May 11.*  
AS the Memoirs of Great-Britain, Volume Second, lately published by Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. have produced many observations, I beg leave to give you some, which relate to matters of fact, and which, therefore, deserve attention.

In p. 170, the author takes great merit to himself for having conducted the Toleration Act in favour of the Roman Catholics; and says, that its not being extended to Scotland was probably owing to a few of the Scotch Clergy. Is he quite sure that it was not owing to four other causes? 1. The attempts of certain persons to force a resignation of the then Ministry, by an insurrection of the people. 2. The want of wisdom in the highest Ecclesiastical Court in Scotland,

which would not allow the affair, though supported only by twenty-four votes, to be carried to the Commission of the General Assembly, where it would have been neglected, or have died quietly. 3. The ill-judged zeal of a Scotch Roman Catholic Bishop, which is well known to the people in Edinburgh. 4. The keenness of the Author, who was supposed by his enemies to act in that manner from a willingness to oblige the Ministry, and not from the principles of Toleration. As a proof of this last supposed cause, many persons are diverted with his boasted affection for the Roman Catholics, in page 170, and with his zeal for pillaging their churches, in page 23 of the Appendix; while Mr. Glasford, a good Presbyterian, declared that he would not touch what was dedicated to God, though by a religion that was not only contrary to his own, but everfire of it; and though the usage of war, and the declaration of less scrupulous persons, would, with the world, have justified the robbery.

The author introduces the Carronades again and again, as a *late invention*, by a worthy Gentleman in Edinburgh, and as one of the greatest inventions in modern times. Now, if he had inquired at the old sea-faring people belonging to the Clyde and to Liverpool, he would have learned that the *principle* of the Carronades, which consists only in a *sliding carriage and light gun*, was far from being a late invention; these carriages having been used, many years ago, in the West-Indies, and in the cabins of merchant-ships, under the name of *Skreds*; for, as to the sights, or disparts, mortars, &c. they affect not the invention, they are like the small variations which we every day see upon an old tune, or an old machine. It is well known too, that small mortars and coehorns were, many years ago, wrought like swivels upon the decks of ships. And need I mention, after this, the light guns of Gustavus Adolphus, and the leathern guns [that is, wide, thin, short guns of copper, covered with ropes and leather] of our Scottish ancestors, which were speedily carried from place to place?

Much is said of the *merit* of Carronades, but no proofs are given except strong assertions; while it is well known, that many experiments were made with them by General Officers, Engineers, Sea-faring persons, and particularly by a Glasgow Professor, who gave his opinion of them in the following words: "They are

are excellent for small merchant-ships against privateers, because they are much lighter than common guns, take less room, are wrought by fewer hands, and because the fights of such ships are generally of short duration. They may be used with great advantage in war-ships, upon the poops and forecastles, instead of marines, but they certainly ought not to make the chief defence. And they will, with carrying-poles, make good field-pieces, in rough or in soft ground, because they are light, and have a large bore, whereas common field-pieces cannot be carried over such ground, have a small bore, and therefore are inferior to the Carronades when grape-shot is fired. This is all that can be said in their favour; and for this reason, that though fine experiments have been made with them, yet the same success cannot be expected in actual service; for it is well known, that a manufacturing machine cannot be used with advantage if it is much subject to go wrong; and what would happen if the workers of it were exposed to wounds and to death? If, then, sailors, with Carronades, are more apt to commit errors in loading and pointing, than with common guns, and if Carronades are much more apt to break their tackling, it seems to be overrating them, when their merit is raised higher than as above-mentioned."—Now, was this opinion found to be just by the test of experience in actual service, or was it not? A fair enumeration of facts, by many persons who have used them in sea engagements, ought to be the answer to this question, and not a parade of words.

P. 7. Appendix. To the same Edinburgh Gentleman he gives the invention of the double ship, though it is notorious that a trial was made of it by Sir William Petty about an hundred years ago, as a packet-boat between England and Ireland; that a model of Petty's ship is in the Museum of the Royal Society of London; and that an account of this was published, before the Author's *Memoirs*, by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in page 108 of a volume of *Philosophical Papers*, with a proposed improvement to make the sides parallel which are opposed to each other.

P. 51. Appendix. He says, That Archibald Duke of Argyle lived to the age of near ninety; and yet, if he had asked the friends of that distinguished Nobleman, or looked at the common Newspapers or Magazines, he would have

known that his Grace did not complete his eightieth year.

P. 99. He says, That the Service of the Church of Scotland consists of a Lecture with a Comment, a Sermon, two Prayers, three Psalms, and a Blessing; and yet it is notorious, not only that there are three Psalms, three Prayers, and a Blessing, in the Service of that Church, but that the Author is witness to these three Prayers and Blessing every Sunday forenoon that he is in St. Giles's church during the Sessions.

Hoping for an explanation of these difficulties which relate to matters of fact, and are, therefore, important, I am,  
Sir, yours, &c. HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a pamphlet you have done me the honour to notice, Vol. LVII p. 812. I have stated, p. 103. 118. what appears to me to be the meaning of St. Peter, in those passages of his 2d Epistle, chap. iii. which speak of the dissolution of the heavens and the earth, verses 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. and 12; and have shewn, from the language of the ancient Prophets in the Old Testament, that the phrase must be understood, not of the final destruction of the world, but of the fall of particular states and empires; and in the present instance, of the destruction of Jerusalem and the ruin of the Jewish state; and I have from thence inferred, what is the Apostle's true meaning in the 13th verse, when he says—We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth; *i. e.* for a new and more perfect dispensation, under the reign of the Messiah. Then follows a practical inference from the whole of the Apostle's reasoning in this chapter, ver. 14. to the end. Wherefore, beloved, seeing ye look for such things; be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot and blameless; and account that the long-suffering of our Lord is salvation; even as our beloved brother Paul also, according to the wisdom given unto him, hath written unto you: As also in all his Epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood; which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction.

It hath exceedingly puzzled commentators to understand what these hard things are, of which the Apostle Peter declares St. Paul has written in his Epistles. Dr. Benson has very candidly observed,



observed, that he does not find any thing remarkably obscure or difficult in what that Apostle has said about the last day. And he mentions Beza as observing, that St. Peter has said many things, and more obscure things, concerning the last day, than St. Paul hath done in any part of his Epistles. See Benson in loc.

The truth I believe is, that commentators have wholly misunderstood the meaning of the Apostle Peter, and then perplexed themselves to find something in the Epistles answerable thereto; but in vain. But if my interpretation of the design of St. Peter is right, all difficulty upon this head vanishes at once. If he is supposed to treat of the ruin of the Jewish church and state, and the subsequent erection of the Messiah's kingdom, all is clear and easy; for this is a subject which the Apostle Paul undeniably dwells largely upon, and is indeed the principal theme in his long Epistle to the Romans, and is occasionally mentioned in most if not all his other Epistles.

The difficulty of understanding this Apostle arose, not from any peculiar obscurity in his writings, but from the prejudices and prepossessions of the Jews, with regard to the perpetuity of their law, and their proud conceit of themselves, as in every respect superior to the rest of mankind. It was hard for a Jew, who considered himself as the favourite of heaven, and his nation as the peculiar people of God, to imagine that they should be cast off, their polity destroyed, and their city and country laid in ruins. It was hard for them to understand that their fall, as St. Paul speaks, 'would be the riches of the Gentiles, whom they heartily despised, and that they should enjoy the privileges and blessings of the Messiah's kingdom, exclusively of the Jews, as such. Truths, humiliating as these, could not but be hard to be understood, and still harder to be received; and accordingly we find but few, comparatively, who could divest themselves of these prejudices, even though the eloquent Paul endeavoured, by every argument in his power, to stir them up to jealousy. Rather than admit such pride-confounding notions into their minds, they rejected the Messiah, whom they anxiously expected at that very time, against the strongest proofs of his claim to that high character, and chose to abide the consequences of their unbelief, dreadful as they had often been told they would be. Exactly agreeable to this interpretation is the meaning of the Greek

words, which in our Bibles are translated *Unlearned and Unstable*. The former, says Dr. Benson, is often used by Greek writers for men of an indocible temper; not persons who are unlearned, but who are averse or unwilling to learn. By the latter I understand, persons who are not well established or confirmed in any matter, and may perhaps be applied to some, whom the Apostle had in view, when he wrote, as wavering upon this point.

This interpretation is so natural, so perfectly consistent with known and acknowledged facts, and so consonant with the matter of St. Paul's Epistles, that I am unable to see that the slightest objection can be made to it; and it harmonizes so well with the preceding context, that I have not the smallest doubt of its being the true meaning of the Apostle. Yours, &c.

N. P. NISBETT.

#### CORYLUS AVELLANA LINNÆI;

The Hazel, or Nut-tree.

**T**HIS tree is to be found in most parts of the kingdom, but abounds particularly on chalky soils. When left to rise in a single stem, it will acquire a considerable size as well as height; and its foliage will help to diversify plantations agreeably. The distance of time between the opening of the bloom and the ripening of the fruit is longer in this than we can recollect it to be in any other deciduous tree, for its elegant, though minute, female bloom often appears early in February. We have remarked that Hazel or Filbert-trees, when they first blow, produce female and no male bloom, contrary to what is observed on most other monœcious trees when young. The Filbert, from the thickness of its shell, and the superior flavour of the kernel, is probably a variety of the Hazel meliorated by cultivation.

The Hazel is profitable in coppices, furnishing hoops of the most durable kind; and the neatness of the wicker rod-hedges made of this tree is one of the ornaments of agriculture almost peculiar to the chalk. But the frequent custom of suffering hedge-rows of Hazel, several yards in breadth, to surround arable inclosures, is certainly an improvident method of tillage; since these rows, being open at bottom, leave the corn defenceless, and when cut down consume the greatest part of their produce in the dead

dead hedge, which is necessary to preserve the succeeding shoot from the browsing of cattle. On this account, all woods and plantations should be formed as nearly square as possible, that shape requiring the least extent of fence.

The only objection to this tree is, that it is much trespassed on and broken down, for the sake of the nuts, in plentiful years. From the advice which *Thomson* gives to the rustics, we apprehend he was not an owner of any Hazel-coppices; for this kind of rural gallantry, however pleasing it may appear in the description of the Poet, is in fact exceedingly destructive.

"Ye swains, now hasten to the Hazel-bank;  
Where, down yon dale, the wildly-winding  
brook  
Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close  
Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,  
Ye virgins come. For you their latest song  
The woodlands raise; the clustering nuts for  
you

The lover finds amid the sacred shade;  
And, where they burnish on the topmost  
bough,

With active vigour crushes down the tree;  
Or shakes them ripe from the resigning husk,  
A glossy shower, and of an ardent brown,  
As are the ringlets of Melinda's hair."

AUTUMN.

Nuts contribute largely to the subsistence of many animals, and no doubt did to man in a state of nature; though they now lay undeservedly under the imputation of not digesting. But what food eaten voraciously after a full meal, as nuts generally are, would not equally disorder the stomach?

Virgil says, "*Phyllis amat Corylos*," *Phyllis loves Hazels*, we imagine for a chaplet, as the trees to which *Corydon* prefers it are coronary; and that *Dryden* hath rightly translated it,

"With Hazel Phyllis crowns her flowing  
hair."

L. VII.

And *Milton* hath given the verdure of this tree a conspicuous place in one of the beautiful effusions of his youthful Muse:

"The Hazel-coppes green  
Shall now no more be seen,  
Fanning their joyous leaves."

LYCIDAS.

That the Vine hates the Hazel is one, among the numerous, fanciful, and imaginary antipathies with which the ancients amused themselves. The divining, or Mosaic rod, to discover the veins of metals and courses of water under-

ground, was also made of a branch of this tree. *Vaniero*, a Jesuit, who lived in the beginning of the present century, tells us in his *Prædium Rusticum* the stratagem by which he exposed a practiser of this art in the act of using an Hazel-wand:

"Me præfente suum nuper jactantior artem  
In cœlum cum ferret aquæ scrutator & auri;  
Ac rudibus rem pens viris suaderet, avarâ  
Spe lucri faciente fidem; fruticante sub herbâ  
Quem reperit nummum, sub eodem gramine  
rursus

Miranti similis coram depono; manuque  
Inflexente volens, non per se vergere ramum,  
Errantes oculos aliò dum conjicit, aurum  
Clam tollo: Corylum rursus movet ille,  
manusque

Contriet immotas; & virgam cuncta trahentis  
Demonstrat flecti deorsum vi solius auri.  
Atqui aurum nullum est, aio: risere repertos  
Fraude dolos; quos ille fugâ tacitoque pudore  
Confessus, tamen auriferam non abdicat  
artem."

Lib. i.

Some have supposed that this delusive science, called *Rhabdomancy*, (*divination by a rod*;) is alluded to in the following verse of *Hosea*, "My people ask counsel at their flocks, and their staff declareth unto them." ch. iv. As Europe received in very early times many superstitious customs from the East, together with many useful inventions, the conjecture is not improbable. Divination by arrows, a method of a similar kind, mentioned in *Ezekiel* (ch. xxi.), continued among the Arabs till the days of *Mahomet*, who in the *Korân* forbade his followers this idle attempt at prescience\*. The facility with which mankind have in every age and in every country given up their understandings and the evidence of their senses to imposture, particularly when actuated by the vain hope of prying into futurity, is wonderful.

T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, May 31.  
THE abuse made by masters of their power over their slaves, and the condition of slaves in general, being a subject by which the attention of the publick is at present engaged; the following account of the manner in which slaves were used among the Romans, may prove acceptable to the reader.

\* "O true believers, surely wine, and lots, and images, and *divining arrows*, are an abomination of the work of Satan; therefore avoid them, that ye may prosper."

Sak's *Korân*, Cop. v. p. 94.

"Masters,

"Masters, at Rome, were possessed of an unlimited power of inflicting chastisements upon their slaves, over whose life and death they had, moreover, an absolute authority. A great number of different instruments were accordingly contrived for punishing slaves. Some consisted of a flat strap of leather, and were called *ferula*; and to be lashed with the *ferula* was considered as the mildest degree of punishment. Others were made of a number of cords of twisted parchment, and were called *scutica*. These *scutica* were considered as being one degree higher in point of severity than the *ferula*, but were much inferior to that kind of scourge which was called *flagellum*, and sometimes the terrible *flagellum* which was made of thongs of ox-leather, the same as those which carmen used for their horses. We find, in the third Satire of Horace, an account of the above instruments, and of the gradation in point of severity that obtained between them:

——— Adfit

Regula peccatis quæ poenæ irroget aquas,  
Nec *scuticâ* dignum horribili testere *flagello*;  
Nam ut *servus* cedas mentum majora subire  
Verbera non vereor.

"The following is the literal translation of these lines: 'Make such a rule of conduct to yourself, that you may always proportion the chastisement you inflict to the magnitude of the offence; and when the offender only deserves to be chastised with the whip of twisted parchment, do not expose him to the lash of the horrid leather scourge; for, that you should only inflict the punishment of the flat strap on him who deserves a more severe lashing, is what I am by no means afraid of.'

"A certain particular kind of cords, manufactured in Spain, were also used for lashing slaves, as we are also informed by Horace, who, in one of his Odes, addresses one Menas, who had formerly been a slave, by the following words: "Thou, whose sides are still discoloured (or burnt) with the stripes of Spanish cords. (*Ibericus peruste summius latus*).

"So generally were whipping and lashing considered among the Romans as being the lot of slaves, that a whip, or a scourge, was positively become among them the emblem of their condition. Of this we have an instance in the singular custom mentioned by Camerarius. It was usual, that author

relates, to place in the triumphal car, behind the triumpher, a man with a whip in his hand; and the meaning of this practice was, to shew, that it was no impossible thing for a person to fall from the highest pitch of glory into the most abject condition, even into that of a slave.

"Suetonius also relates a fact, which affords another remarkable instance of this notion of the Romans, of looking upon a whip as a characteristic mark of dominion on the one hand, and of slavery on the other. 'Cicero (says Suetonius, in the life of Augustus), having accompanied Cæsar to the capitol, related to a few friends, whom he met there, a dream which he had had the night before. It seemed to him (he said) that a graceful boy came down from Heaven, suspended by a golden chain; that he stopped before the gate of the capitol, and that Jupiter gave him a whip (*flagellum*). Having afterwards suddenly seen Augustus, whom (as he was still personally unknown to several of his near relations) Cæsar had sent for and brought along with him to be present at the ceremony, he assured his friends that he was the very person whose figure he had seen during his sleep.' Juvenal likewise, in one of his Satyrs, speaks of Augustus conformably to the above notion of the Romans. 'The same (says he) who, after conquering the Romans, has subjected them to his whip.'

Ad sum qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites.

Juv. Sat. X. 99.

"So frequently were flagellations the lot of slaves, that appellations and reproachful expressions alluding to that kind of punishment were commonly used to denominate them. Plautus, who had been servant to a baker, and who was much acquainted with every thing that related to slaves, has made a most frequent use of such nicknames and expressions. Slaves are called in his scenes, *restiones*, on account of their being beaten with cords, and *bucada*, on account of the ox-leather thongs used for the same purpose. The same author usually denominates slaves with the words *flagitriba* (*à flagris terere*) *ulmitriba*, *plagipatida*, &c. Terence, though an author remarkable for his observance of decorum, frequently uses the expressions of *verberones*, and *flagriones*, in speaking of slaves. The expressions, *verberones* and *subverbosi* (those

(those who are burnt with stripes), have also been used by Tertullian as common appellations of slaves.

" Sometimes the flagellations inflicted upon slaves, or the fear they entertained of incurring them, served Plautus as incidents for the conduct of his plots. Thus, in his *Epidicus*, a slave, who is the principal character in the play, concludes, upon a certain occasion, that his master has discovered his whole scheme, because he has spied him, in the morning, purchasing a new scourge at the shop in which they were sold. The subject of flagellations has been an inexhaustible fund of pleasantry for Plautus. In one place, a slave, intending to laugh at a fellow slave, asks him how much he thinks he weighs, when he is suspended naked, by his hands, to the beam, with an hundred weight (*centupondium*) tied in his feet; which was a precaution taken, as commentators inform us, in order to prevent the slave who was flagellated from kicking the man (*virgator*) whose office it was to perform the operation. And, in another place, Plautus, alluding to the thongs of ox-leather with which whips were commonly made, introduces a slave engaged in deep reflection on the surprising circumstance of 'dead bullocks, that make incursions upon living men.

*Vivos homines mortui incursum boves!*

Nor was it upon their slaves only that masters, among the Romans, inflicted the punishment of flagellation: they sometimes found means to serve in the same manner the young men of free condition, who insinuated themselves into their houses, with a design to court their wives. As the most favourable disguise on such occasions was to be dressed in slaves clothes, because a man thus habited was enabled to get into the house, and go up and down without being noticed, rakes, engaged in amorous pursuits, usually chose to make use of this kind of dress. When the husband happened to discover them, he usually feigned to mistake the man for a run-away slave, or some strange slave who had got into his house to commit theft, and treated him accordingly. Indeed, the opportunity was a most favourable one for revenge; and if to this consideration we add that of the severe temper of the Romans, and the jealous disposition that has always prevailed in that country, we shall easily conclude

that such an opportunity, when obtained, was seldom suffered to escape. A Roman spark, caught in the above disguise, and engaged in the laudable pursuit of seducing his neighbour's wife, was, with a *centupondium* to his feet, sadly rewarded for his spirit and ingenuity. A misfortune of this kind actually befell Sallust the historian. He was caught in a familiar intercourse with Faustina, wife to Milo, and daughter of the Dictator Sylla. The husband caused him to be soundly lashed (*loris bene caesus*); nor did he release him till he had made him pay a considerable sum of money. The fact is related by Aulus Gellius, who has extracted it from Varro. To this circumstance the violent part was very probably owing which Sallust afterwards took against Milo, while the latter was under prosecution for slaying the tribune Clodius, and the tumult he raised on that occasion, by which Cicero was prevented from delivering the speech he had prepared.

" An allusion is made to the above facts in one of Horace's Satyrs. He supposes in it, that his slave, availing himself of the opportunity of the *Satur-nalia*, to speak his mind freely to him, gives him a lecture on the bad courses in which he thinks him engaged, and uses, among others, the following arguments:

" When you have stripped off the marks of your dignity, your equestrian ring, and your whole Roman dress, and, from a man invested with the office of judge, shew yourself at once under the appearance of the slave *Dama*; disgraced as you are, and hiding your perfumed head under your cloak, you are not the man whom you feign to be: you are at least introduced full of terror, and your whole frame shakes through the struggles of two opposite passions. In fact, what advantage is it to you, whether you are cut to pieces with rods, or slaughtered with iron weapons?"

*Tu cum projectis insignibus, annuloque equitum Romanoque habitu, produs ex iudice Dama, Turpis, odoratum caput obscurante lacerna Non es quod simulas; metuens indecurr, atque*

*Altercans libidinibus tremis ossa pavore. Quid refert uti virga, ferroque necari?*

*Lib. II. Sat. 7.*

" The above uncontrouled power of inflicting punishments on their slaves, enjoyed by masters in Rome, was at last abused by them to the greatest degree. The smallest faults committed in their

their families by slaves, such as breaking glasses, seasoning dishes too much, or the like, exposed them to grievous punishments; and it even was no unusual thing for masters (as we may judge from the description of Trimalcion's entertainment in the Satire of Petronius) to order such of their slaves, as had been guilty of faults of the above kind, to be stripped, and whipped in the presence of their guests, when they happened to entertain any at their houses.

" Besides all the abovementioned instruments used for punishing slaves, and as if the terrible *flagellum* had not been of itself sufficiently severe, new contrivances were used to render the same a still more cruel weapon: the thongs with which that kind of scourge was made were frequently armed with nails, or small hard bones, and also with small leaden weights; these weights were shaped like those which were sometimes worn hanging about the shoes, and were called *astragali*, as mentioned by Hesychius; hence the name of *astragali* commonly given to such scourges as were armed with these kinds of leaden weights or knobs.

" These abuses which masters, in Rome, made of the power they possessed over their slaves, either by making them deliberately suffer death, or wantonly torturing them in numberless different ways, were at length carried to such a pitch, that, in the beginning of the reign of the Emperors, it was found necessary to restrain their licence.

" Under the reign of Claudius (for it is not clear whether any provision to that effect was made under Augustus) it was ordained, that masters, who forsook their slaves when sick, should lose all right over them in case they recovered; and that those who deliberately put them to death, should be banished from Rome.

" Under the Emperor Adrian, the cruelties exercised by Umbricia, a Roman lady, over her female slaves, caused new laws to be made on that subject, as well as the former ones to be put in force; and Umbricia was, by a *rescript* of the Emperor, banished for five years (*l. 1. in fin. Dig. L. 1. 6.*).

" New laws to the same ends were likewise made under the following Emperors, among which civilians make particular mention of *constitution* of Antoninus Pius (*De vi s. p. 1.*). In subsequent times, the church also employed

its authority to prevent the like excesses: in a canon which was framed in the council held at Elvira, the following provision was inserted, in order to check the severity of mistresses in regard to their female slaves. ' If a mistress, in a fit of anger and madness, shall lash her female slave; or cause her to be lashed, in such a manner that she shall expire before the third day, by reason of the torture she has undergone; whereas it is doubtful whether it has designedly happened, or by chance; if it has designedly happened, the mistress shall be excommunicated for seven years; if by chance, she shall be excommunicated for five years only; though, if she falls into sickness, she may receive the communion.'

" But the abuses made by masters of their power over their slaves, were a disorder of such a nature as was not to be cured so long as the custom itself of slavery was allowed to subsist; and these abuses have been at length remedied only by the thorough abolition of a custom which was a continual insult on humanity: an advantage this, for which we are indebted to the establishment of Christianity, whatever evils and calamities certain writers may reproach it with having occasioned."

The above facts and observations are extracted from the fourth chapter of Mr. De Lolme's *Memorials of Human Superstition*, in which they are introduced by way of a digression.

*Letters to the People of Great Britain, on the Cultivation of their National History.*

#### LETTER V.

AFTER having mentioned the period of our history which has been least illustrated, let us proceed to consider in what other parts the neglect chiefly consists. And, in the first place, as the British empire contains several distinct kingdoms, it will be proper to enquire if the history of any of these kingdoms be more neglected than that of another. In this point of view, it must occur that England, a country superior in wealth, population, and glory, to all the rest put together, must naturally have attracted the chief attention to her history, as in justice she ought. But, while even the history of England has been so much neglected, it is not matter of surprize that the history of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, should meet with very little attention. It is even suspected,

suspected, that the history of these countries has met with more disregard, both among their respective natives, and in England, than its disproportion deserves; and it is certain that the history of Bretagne, of Burgundy, and other ancient kingdoms now conjoined in the French monarchy, has attracted infinitely more notice in France than that of the above kingdoms has found in England. The five volumes folio of original documents, concerning the history of Bretagne alone lately published in France, may, among many other proofs, establish the truth of this assertion. It is, therefore, proposed to consider the Welch, Irish, Scotch history, each in a separate letter; as being provinces of British history much neglected. A native of the British empire, though he may laudably give more attention to that country of it where he was born, must yet be greatly interested in the history of every kingdom of the empire; at least, far more so than in any foreign history. And a British Antiquary ought to despise ancient enmities and prejudices, and to contribute with pleasure to serve any denomination of his fellow-subjects. It shall only be further premised, that the plan of these letters must necessarily confine them to a few hints, especially concerning the lesser kingdoms: for the neglect of English history is their most important province; and, if that began to be remedied, the other British kingdoms would follow the example of course.

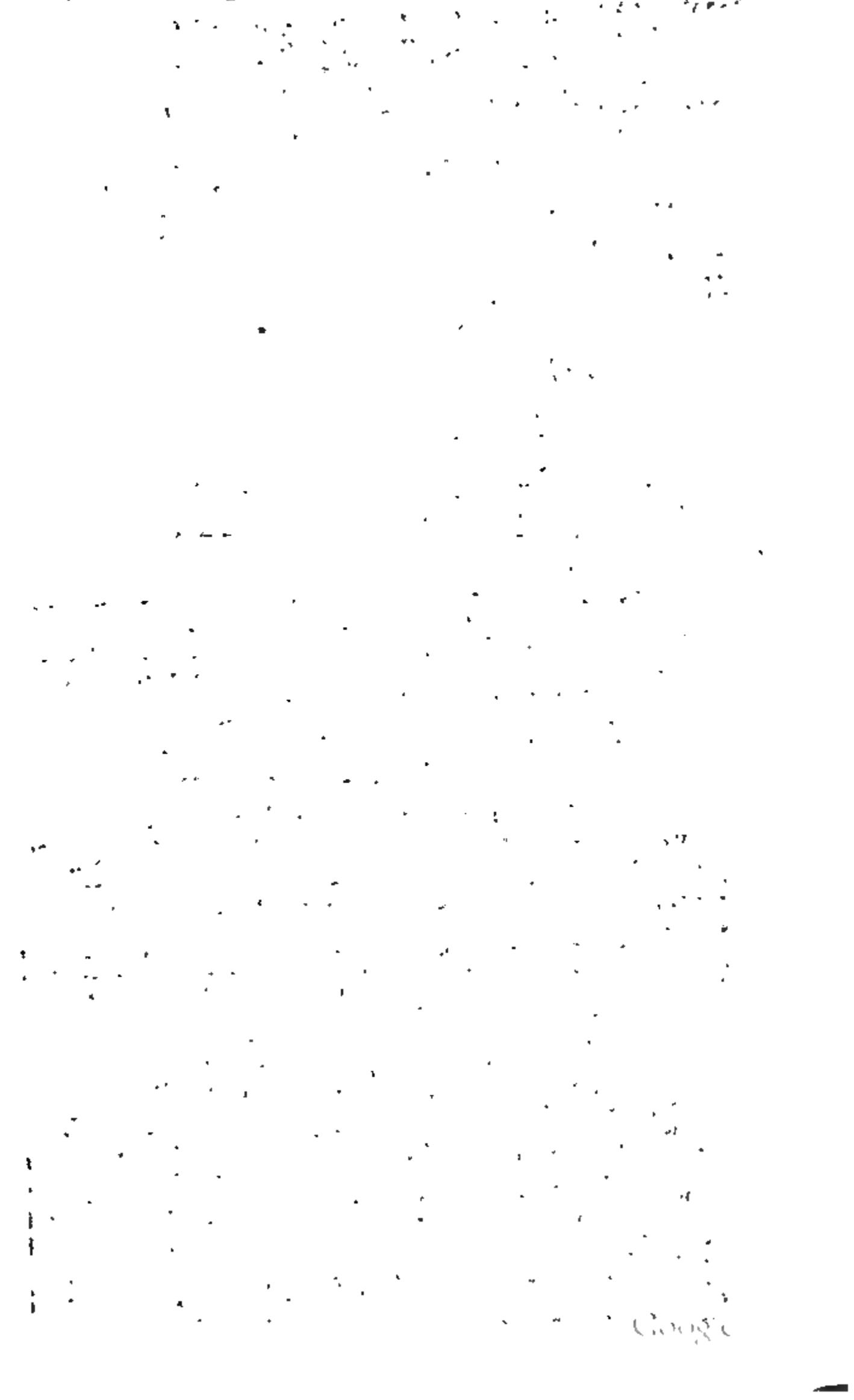
This letter shall offer a few remarks on the history of Wales. The ancient historical documents concerning Wales are very few; and it is matter of greater reproach that even these few have been neglected. When Nennius and Samuel wrote in conjunction, in the year 878, it is palpable, from their preface, that not one historian had arisen in Wales before them. The complaint of Gildas, who wrote in the year 560, contains very few historic hints. Gildas, Nennius, and Samuel, only go down to the arrival of the Saxons in the fifth century. From that period till 1130, when Geoffrey of Monmouth published his monstrous romance, transferred from a romance of Bretagne, which he mistook for a history, not a particle of Welch history can be found, except in Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, and Irish Annals. Geoffrey only goes down to the death of his pretended Arthur, about the year 543. But Gildas,

who lived at this very time, knew nothing of Arthur; and he is now perfectly understood to be a non-existence, a mere phantom of those romances which began to appear in the north of France in the time of the crusades.

If in the libraries in Wales any historic document whatever can be recovered, written before the twelfth century, it cannot be too highly valued. As it is, the whole history of Wales, from the beginning to the twelfth century, rests upon Caradoc of Llancarvan, who wrote about the year 1160; a valuable and judicious writer, but who cannot be greatly credited for events that happened many centuries before him, and of which, to the best of my knowledge, there is no other native record.

But the singularity is, that Caradoc, the only original historian of Wales, remains yet to be published! We have only translations of his work, grossly interpolated by a succession of absurd editors, so that it is impossible to say what parts are Caradoc's, what not. The original ought to be published from the oldest MSS. extant, with a verbal Latin translation. But those gentlemen who are skilled in the Welch language, rather chuse to sicken the publick with their dreams concerning the Welch language and antiquities, than to acquire great fame by publishing the original authors; a phrenzy also general in Ireland, but no where else to be found.

The *Æra Cambro-Britannica*, published by Williams at the end of Lloyd's *Commentariolum*, I cannot believe more ancient than the thirteenth century. And I wish to be informed if, excepting only the laws of Howel Dha in the tenth, there be any specimen of the Welch language preceding the twelfth century. The list of Welch MSS. given by Davis in his Welch Dictionary, and Llyud in his *Archæologia*, jumps at once from the sixth to the twelfth century. To the sixth century are ascribed certain bards, Taliesin, Merlin, Aneurim, &c. and after them we find no Welch writer till the twelfth century. Mr. Evans, who deserves the greatest praise for his labours, has published specimens of the poems ascribed to these bards. Unhappily they are all in rhyme; while we know from Gualdus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1160, that rhyme was totally unknown to the Welch poetry even of his





*Fig 1*  
*Genl May June 1779. P.L.*  
Puf Sin Pie Nicolar Nobis miset ut

his time, and that alliteration only was used. Nor will it require arguments to shew that rhyme, in its progress from the Italian monks of the sixth and seventh centuries, could not reach Wales till a late period. In Scandinavian poetry rhyme is quite unknown till the twelfth century; and all barbaric countries are very renacious of ancient customs. Nay, the rhymes of the mock *Taliesin*, &c. are exactly of the same form (not couplets, but continued strings of rhymes) with those of pieces which Mr. Evans ascribes to the fourteenth century! The mode of repeated rhymes is clearly artificial, and late; and any one, versed in the literature of the middle ages, must infer these pieces to be posterior to the twelfth century. Difference of dialect Mr. Evans takes for a proof of antiquity, while it may depend on their being written in North or South Wales, or in Cornwall. It was quite the fashion, in the middle ages, for the bards to assume the names and characters of renowned persons in their poems, and to this we must ascribe the mock *Osian*, without rhyme, and the ridiculous mock Welch bards of the sixth century, *with rhyme*!

PHILISTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Camden Street, Islington,*  
May 15.

ON the taking down the ancient priory and late parochial church of Saint James, Clerkenwell, which the labourers have been for some time past, and are at present, employed upon, I have been almost a daily attendant, in hopes, if any thing curious or worthy of remark should occur, it might not pass unnoticed. That part in which divine service was lately performed, *viz.* the pews, stone, brick, lead, iron, glass, &c. has been sold for about £251.; the other part, anciently called the Old Vestry, as the least decayed, is as decently fitted up as possible for prayer and preaching till the church is re-built. The bells were first removed, which, after some enquiry, I found were placed in a back-yard behind Mr. Blackorow's house, and, as I thought something remarkable might be on them, having belonged to so ancient a fabric, I applied, and had admission to the part where they were deposited; one of them only can be deemed of antiquity, and may be well thought, by the inscription on it (*see plate I fig. 1*), to have belonged to the nursery before its dissolution;

as much as I can make it, it is a kind of invocation to cholera. While taking the inventory I was informed, that in a cell in Mr. B's house the death for the decollation of K. Charles signed. Of this house, Weaver's "Funeral Monuments," p. 4 "within the close of this manor called Clerkenwell Close) is a fair house, built of late by Sir Chalonier, knight, deceased; same (supposed a son of the but without the title) is son: list of those who signed the will his execution. On Monday, I attended a gentleman of 12 observe the removing the monument of Sir William Weston, the last L. of St. John of Jerusalem, a great labour of the workmen in ing the carved stone ornaments and rubbish, the lead coffin covered, which was deposited few inches of the surface under on which was laid the emaciated as represented in the plate, A form of the coffin was as drawn and on the breast part was a cross in the lead, as represented. On the cover, the skeleton appeared without any appearance of it been wrapped in cerecloth, on his order, nor did it seem as even any embalment had been but, on a more careful inspection was found a quantity of a dark mucilaginous substance between the thighs and lower parts of the an unctuous feel, but quite as the bones were laid in the fact as when the corpse was deposited in lead coffin, which did not appear ever been inclosed in one of the fingers and toes were fallen off other parts retained their position, and some teeth remained jaw. On measuring the coffin was exactly six feet in length one inch. The broken fragments of the monument, with the figure moved to the quadrangle, on which is a part of the ancient which I sent you a drawing, appeared in your vol. LV. p.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW J.

Mr. URBAN,  
A WRITER, who styles  
Constant Reader, p. 41:  
observations on a Dissertation  
ing the authenticity of the Pri-

nicle, lately published, seems to dislike the scheme of detecting supposititious books, forged inscriptions, and pious frauds, merely because it has a tendency to "give us an unfavourable opinion of mankind;" that is, he would rather be imposed upon, than detect a cheat; he would sooner suffer a thousand culprits to escape, than bring them to a fair and open trial. This wonderful benevolence, if it is not weakness and folly, is an encouragement to knaves and impostors, who are always ready to take advantage of the lenity and credulity of mankind. It is absolutely necessary for the welfare of society, that frauds of every kind should be detected and exposed. To presume that the chronicle of the Arundelian marbles is a fraud, would be begging the question. But, if I am not deceived, the author of the Dissertation above-mentioned has proved that its origin is extremely suspicious.

It would be impossible, in a few pages of your Magazine, to exhibit a view of his arguments in their FULL FORCE; yet, I think, it may be agreeable to some of your learned readers to know upon what grounds the authenticity of this celebrated inscription is disputed.

Having given us a general account of the marbles, their arrival in England, and their present situation, the author of the Dissertation observes, that his DOUBTS, respecting the authenticity of the Chronicle, said to have been written 264 years before the Christian era, arise from the following considerations:

1. The characters have no certain or unequivocal marks of antiquity.—They are, he says, plain and simple in their form, and such as an ordinary stone-cutter of the present age would probably make, if he were employed to engrave a Greek inscription, according to the alphabet now in use. A fac simile is annexed.

2. It is not probable that the Chronicle was engraved for PRIVATE USE.—This point is attempted to be proved by shewing, that it is utterly improbable that any one would have engraved a system of chronology on stone at a time when the common mode of writing was on parchment, or paper made of the Egyptian papyrus.

3. It does not appear to have been engraved by PUBLIC AUTHORITY.—The author of the Chronicle, it is observed, speaks in the first person singu-

lar, and does not mention the least circumstance relative to the history of Paros.

4. The Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain that they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece.—This position is confirmed by the testimony of Julius Africanus, Justin Martyr, Plutarch, Josephus, Varro, Diodorus Siculus, and others.

5. The Chronicle is not once mentioned by any writer of antiquity.—This argument, as it is presented under different views by the author, and freed from all objections, is remarkably strong, if not decisive.

6. Some of the facts seem to have been taken from authors of a later date.—In several passages, we confess, there is an appearance of imitation, or a stronger resemblance than such as may be supposed to arise from accident.

7. Parachronisms appear in some of the epochs, which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer in the cxxixth Olympiad would be liable to commit.

8. The history of the discovery of the marbles is obscure and unsatisfactory.—The first ostensible possessor seems to have been knaves and cheats. And, as to the Chronicle itself, it is found—nobody can tell us WHEN or WHERE.

Lastly, The literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions; and therefore, says the author of the Dissertation, we should be extremely cautious with regard to what we receive under the venerable name of Antiquity.—This point is illustrated by a great variety of examples, and very properly exposes the forgeries which have disgraced the republic of letters in ancient and modern times.

Yours, &c. O. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, May 17.*  
THE following is copied from *Drewrey's Derby Newspaper*. As a well-wisher to the grand design of enlarging and beautifying our Cathedral (which is carrying on with amazing rapidity), I send Mr. Pegge's letter to your Magazine, in order that the noble intentions of our Dean and Chapter may be more universally known: your giving it a place in your next publication will oblige many of your readers, as well as your old correspondent,  
R. G.  
JW

*The Rev. Mr. S. PEOGE's Letter to the Rev. CHARLES HOPE, Minister of ALL SAINTS, Derby, relative to the Subscription now in agitation for the Reparation, &c. of the Cathedral Church of LICHFIELD.*

"DEAR SIR,

"AS the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* are at this time promoting a subscription throughout the diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, with the approbation and good wishes of the Honourable and Right Reverend the Bishop, for the purpose of making certain repairs, alterations, decorations, and improvements in the Cathedral of *Lichfield*, it may not be improper to inquire into the ground and foundation of such their application, and to shew, in few words, that it is a requisition neither unreasonable nor novel.

"The fabric of this Cathedral, Sir, is ancient and elegant, inferior to very few in this kingdom; but, by length of time, and through the inability of the Dean and Chapter, who have but a scanty fund for its support, is grown much out of order, and in some parts ruinous. One material inconvenience, to mention no others, nor the want of a general repair, attends it, which is, that the congregation, by reason of the smallness and incommodiousness of the choir, are obliged to remove, whenever there is a sermon, into the nave or body of the church; a circumstance very awkward, disagreeable, and troublesome.

"The Dean and Chapter, Sir, have no fund, as was observed, adequate even to the common and necessary reparation of their Cathedral, and much less competent for undertaking a work of such magnitude as that now intended, which, according to the estimate of Mr. James Wyatt, the Architect, amounts to the sum of 5950*l.* and upwards.

"Now, Sir, in regard to the step which the Dean and Chapter are taking, of soliciting donations from the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, for the purpose of gaining aid and assistance towards accomplishing the arduous and necessary and honourable enterprise, it may be observed, that at the foundation of this Cathedral in the middle of the seventh century, the Cathedral was esteemed to be the *Mother Church* of the whole Diocese, and that the Parochial Churches were altogether dependent upon it; that the Clergy, who then resided with the Bishop, issued from the Cathedral to serve and officiate at the several Churches in the Diocese, and that the Diocese for that reason was commonly called *Parochia*, as if the few Parish Churches existing in those times were to be considered as but so many *Chapels of Ease* to the Cathedral. Hence it came to pass, that, for many ages after, the country congregations made annual processions to the Cathedral as to their *Mother Church*, that the parochial Clergy fetched the *Christians* from thence, and that their parishion-

ers made a yearly payment to the Cathedral for the sustentation and maintenance thereof; this went under the name of *Pentecostals*, or *Whitsun Fees*; because usually paid at that season of the year; and, in the case of *Lichfield* in particular, was termed *Chad-Farthings*, or *Chad-Farthings*; the Cathedral there being dedicated to St. Chad, and put under his more immediate patronage and protection.

"Thus payment of *Pentecostals*, Sir, or *Chad-Farthings*, the Bishop, John Hacket, probably had in his eye, when, after the horrible havoc and devastation committed in the Cathedral of *Lichfield* by the *Obsequists*, he, at the Restoration, sent about his circular letters to the Clergy and Gentlemen of his Diocese, to beg money for the reparation, beautifying, and restoring of his Church to its pristine splendor. These letters succeeded admirably, and certainly are a fair precedent for the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* to follow in the present exigence, as it may serve to convince every one, that it is no novel or unreasonable mode of raising money which they are pursuing, but that they may have the example and sanction of former times, and consequently Gentlemen and others may be induced by it to contribute the more liberally. I am, Sir,

Your affectionate brother,  
And most obedient servant,  
*Whittington, May 10.* SAMUEL PEOGE.

MR. URBAN, JUNE 10.  
MR. Lindley, in his late work, intitled, "*Vindiciæ Priestlicianæ*," addressed to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge; alarmed at the very favourable reception of a pamphlet, signed the Undergraduate, and unanimously ascribed to Dr. Home, hath entered the lists in behalf of his friend Dr. Priestley, and attempted to expose the weakness and futility of his antagonist's arguments. With a zeal and energy worthy of a better cause, he invites the Students of those celebrated seminaries to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of custom and prejudice, to assume the privilege of thinking for themselves on the unspeakably momentous subject of religion. As he and his friends have the singular and exclusive talent of unlocking the sense of the sacred scriptures, and pushing their enquiries with success into the throne of God, they entreat them to drink deeply of the dregs of Socinianism, and to degrade their Saviour to a level of a sinful man. It is devoutly to be wished, that young men, destined to the ministry, will be cautious of adopting the wild chimeras and whimsical reveries of these modern reformers, who distort, mutilate, pervert the word of God, who from an

intrepid

intrepid spirit of novelty, and an intemperate thirst of fame, forget with what awful diffidence it becomes them to reason on the ways of an infinite being to his dependent creatures. If a writer, possessed of profound and well digested learning, accurately versed in those studies more immediately connected with theology, hath defended, with invincible strength of reasoning, the sublime doctrine of the redemption of man by the blood of Christ, he is assailed by Mr. Lindsey of being of a gloomy superstitious turn of mind, of having exhibited an harsh and deformed picture of human nature. The reader will be surprised when informed, that the Writer alluded to by this hardy champion of Socinianism, is the truly learned and pious Bishop Butler, who, in his immortal work of the Analogy of natural and revealed religion, hath shewn in the clearest manner, from a variety of texts, that Redemption is not a mere figure of speech in accommodation to Jewish notions, but the exact accomplishment of the prophecies concerning the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. The learned Prelate hath founded his arguments on the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Author of which hath declared, that the legal sacrifices were allusions to the great and final atonement to be made by the blood of Christ, and not that this was an allusion to those. This doctrine, the main pillar in the grand structure of Christianity, is defended in such striking colours by St. Paul, that Dr. Priestley, with the most daring effrontery, hath asserted, that the Apostle argues inconclusively. To such wretched expedients, unworthy of a Scholar and a Divine, is this adulterator of the Gospel reduced. Another reason why Mr. Lindsey is so much displeased at Bishop Butler is, that he has said that analogy leads us to expect mysteries in religion; mysteries! surely you were dreaming, good Bishop. These sharp-sighted critics know of no mysteries in religion; the Almighty hath revealed himself in a peculiar manner to them; they can comprehend the height, breadth, and depth of the divine mystery. A late ingenious Writer\*, who acknowledged that he had long entertained prejudices against Christianity, asserts, in the most unqualified language, that they who deny the vicarious atonement of Christ, might equally deny that Thucydides wrote the history of the

Peloponnesian war. He saw that doctrine enforced by the Apostles with a clearness and precision, which nothing but a blind deliberate obstinacy could resist. If Dr. Priestley had more maturely weighed the nature and design of Christianity, the press would not have laboured so often with his productions. Dr. Horsley, perfectly acquainted with the character and disposition of the man, and that he was possessed of an incurable itch of writing, proved, to the satisfaction of the learned world, that his opponent was a shallow dabbler in ecclesiastical antiquity, and superficially acquainted with the Greek language. It is a mortifying reflection to the Socinians, that Dr. Horsley owes his preferment to the unsolicited recommendation of a great Law officer. His admirable defence of the established religion against the feeble attacks of the Dissenters hath deservedly ranked him among the first scholars of the age. Let the students of Oxford and Cambridge esteem it their highest honour to be the disciples of a Butler, an Horsley, and a White, whose writings reflect a lustre on the present age, and will be transmitted with applause to the latest posterity. The cutes, which Priestley and his followers so anxiously desire, will continue among the established Ministers of the Gospel; whilst the Dissenters, though protected by the mildest government that ever existed, must bawl for conscience sake against every member of the Church of England.

Yours, &c. CLARICE.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

I Send you the extract from Leland's Collections, Vol. I. p. 233. edit. 1774, referred to by your correspondent, p. 395.

"Fulco (Fitzwarin) primus, had successors, Fulco, William, Garino, Philip, John, and Alan.

John, son to King Henry, and Fulco fell at variance at chesses, and John brake Fulco's head with the chess borde; and then Fulco gave him such a blow that had almost killed him."

John seems never to have forgiven this blow, as he deprived him of the title of Whittington, gave from him the government of the Marches, and endeavoured to have him killed, or get him into his power, but at last pardoned and employed him in Ireland, "where he did noble feats." Many more particulars are to be found in the volume above-mentioned, pp. 234-5, & seq. Yours, &c. W. H. Mr.



E. W. View of Long Town Castle, in - Monmouthshire.



MR. URBAN,

JUNE 4.

As the extensive circulation of your Magazine reaches northward beyond the Tweed, the following sketch of what is usually called "*the Short Tour of Scotland*," with the distances, and a few remarks, may not be unacceptable to your readers, especially at a season of the year when there are many whose curiosity leads them into those parts.

Yours, &c.

O. R.

|                             | English Miles. | Place * No. |                            | English Miles. | Place * No. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| EDINBURGH to                |                |             |                            |                |             |
| Barnbougle <sup>1</sup>     | 8              | 35          | Aberfeldie <sup>18</sup>   | 17             | 10          |
| Queen's Ferry               | 3              |             | Kenmore <sup>19</sup>      | 6              |             |
| Hopetoun House <sup>2</sup> | 3              |             | Hermitage <sup>13</sup>    | 2              |             |
| LINLITHGOW <sup>3</sup>     | 8              | 14          | Killin                     | 14             | 15          |
| Falkirk                     | 8              |             | Tyodrum <sup>14</sup>      | 20             |             |
| Carron Works <sup>4</sup>   | 2              |             | Dalmally Inn <sup>15</sup> | 12             |             |
| Camelon <sup>5</sup>        | 1              | 18          | INVERARY <sup>16</sup>     | 13             | 16          |
| STIRLING <sup>6</sup>       | 21             |             | Arrochar                   | 22             |             |
| Dunblain <sup>7</sup>       | 6              |             | Luss <sup>17</sup>         | 11             |             |
| Ardoch <sup>8</sup>         | 6              | 50          | DUMBARTON <sup>18</sup>    | 12             | 12          |
| Auchterarder                | 9              |             | GLASGOW <sup>19</sup>      | 14             |             |
| PERTH <sup>9</sup>          | 14             |             | Hamilton <sup>20</sup>     | 11             |             |
| Dunkeld <sup>10</sup>       | 25             | 21          | Lanark <sup>21</sup>       | 13             | 39          |
|                             |                |             | EDINBURGH <sup>22</sup>    | 32             | 47          |
|                             |                |             |                            |                | 9. 8        |

\* See Taylor and Skinner's *Roads of North Britain*, a most accurate and useful Work.

#### REMARKS.

<sup>1</sup> Lord Roseberry's, a handsome approach, well wooded, house indifferent.—<sup>2</sup> Lord Hopetoun's, a magnificent stone building with wings, the situation overlooking the Firth of Forth extremely fine.—<sup>3</sup> Royal palace built by James VI. in ruins.—<sup>4</sup> Great Iron-foundry, 1000 men constantly employed, country of course populous.—<sup>5</sup> The aqueduct bridge belonging to the canal across the island.—<sup>6</sup> Roman vallum, view from the castle remarkably fine.—<sup>7</sup> Cathedral in ruins.—<sup>8</sup> The most perfect Roman camp in Britain.—<sup>9</sup> Linen-manufacture, Salmon-fishery, Gowrie-house, bridge, Scoon Palace, Lord Stormont's.—<sup>10</sup> Duke of Athol's, pleasure-grounds, fall of the river Braan.—<sup>11</sup> Beautiful ride by the Tay, bridge built by government 1733, cascade at Moness.—<sup>12</sup> Taymouth Castle, Lord Braidalbans, pleasure-grounds, view from the fort.—<sup>13</sup> A fine cascade on the south side of Loch Tay.—<sup>14</sup> The highest point in Scotland, from Loch Abia the rivers run east and west.—<sup>15</sup> In the churchyard are some ancient tombstones from Icolmkill.—<sup>16</sup> Duke of Argyll's, the castle a princely residence.—<sup>17</sup> The best view of Loch Lomond from Luss.—<sup>18</sup> The castle.—<sup>19</sup> Cathedral, university, canal, manufactures of Glasgow and Paisley.—<sup>20</sup> Duke Hamilton's.—<sup>21</sup> Falls of the Clyde at Cory-bur, Stone-biers, and Boniton.—<sup>22</sup> The new town, castle, Holyrood-house, university, Calton-hill, &c. &c. &c.

MR. URBAN,

MAY 12.

LONGTOWN Castle\*, in Monmouthshire, on the S.W. edge of Herefordshire, on the Black Mountain, or Hatterel Hills, though little noticed by Antiquaries or Travellers, is a fine remain of baronial magnificence, on the frontiers of England and Wales. Being so near Wales, it was probably reckoned part of it, and on this account does not appear in Domesday Survey. It is a chapelry in the parish of St. Cluddock, in the diocese of St. David. Mr. Taylor's map, on what authority we know not, places here the Roman station BLESTIUM, which, in Antonine's 12th Itinerary from Isca (Caerleon) to Calleva (Silchester or Farnham), passes through Burrium (Usk), Blestium (Monmouth), according to Horsley,

p. 467. Mr. Camden (Brit. Hercfordsh.) had placed *Blestium* at Old Town, or Old Castle, at the foot of Hatterel Hills, called by the Britains *Castellan*, or the Old Castle, and situated not far to the southward of Longtown. Mr. Baxter was of the same opinion, correcting the Roman name *Belescium*. Mr. Horsley thought the distance from *Oldtown* to *Usk* too great for the Itinerary eleven miles.

For further particulars of *Longtown*, we must wait till some native Antiquary give us a history of the county of Hereford.

MR. URBAN,

MAY 14.

IN a medical MS. of the late Dr. Stukeley, I find the following sketches of portraits and arms, which you will perhaps think worth engraving.

Fig. 1, 2, 4, (Plate III) are the arms of *Badlesmere*, single and quartering . . . taken

\* See Plate II. annexed, from a drawing by Mr. Wachen, of Hereford.

taken May 24, 1744, from the west door of the steeple of *Uffington* church, which was built in 1330. Fig. 3, is over the door of the rectory-house.

Fig. 5, 6, 7, 8, were taken, the same day, from an extremely old semicircular arch, which forms the south door of *Tallington* church.

Fig. 9, 10, were taken, May 26, 1745, from the choir of *Barbolden* church. All these three churches are in Nasse hundred, in the county of Lincoln, not far from Stamford, where the Doctor practised physic.

Fig. 11, is an impression from a gold ring, found at *North Nibley*, in Gloucestershire, in a garden adjoining to the church-yard. Q. What is the figure? and what the allusion of the motto?

Fig. 12, 13, are faithfully copied from engraved silver medallions, of the size here represented, of James the First and his son Prince Henry, supposed to be *uniques*†. Yours, &c. M. GARR.

Mr. URBAN, *W. F. May 18, 1788.*

I Send you with this the drawing of a piece that has lately come into my possession, (Fig. 14.) What it has been, whether a badge or seal‡, I leave to the curious part of your readers to determine. It is of silver, weighs one ounce and an half, and the inscription may perhaps be easily made out; but that, as well as the order or place it belonged to, I leave also to the discussion of your readers. Yours, &c. N. T.

"To the will of God he paid an absolute submission, without endeavouring to discover the reasons of his unfortunate determinations, and thus he accounted the most inviolable duty of a Christian."

*Life of Dr. Boerhaave.*

Mr. URBAN, *Bloombury, June 1.*

THAT the Scriptures are of divine authority and origin, I firmly believe; yet I also acknowledge, without hesitation, the obscurity of some of the narrations and doctrines therein, notwithstanding the constant and numerous attempts to elucidate them (and for which your valuable *Miscellany* is so re-

\* It seems to represent Fortune on a winged globe. The motto, *Omnis a Deo*, q. d. Nevertheless the omen (or direction) is to be derived from heaven. EDIT.

† We have seen impressions of them from the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. EDIT.

‡ We apprehend it is a seal, the inscription S I GILLUM] *Ministri Fratrum Minorum St. Ludovici*, and that it belonged to the Friars Minors in France the fleur de lis

markably conspicuous). However, what I do know of Scripture is so very excellent, that I believe the same of the rest; and, no doubt, the harmony of the whole divine system will hereafter fully appear. In the mean time, and for every present purpose, on behalf of the bulk of mankind, and to remove all scruples and objections, permit me, through your favour, to recommend (in the spirit of the introduction) the following advice, in hopes it may be transcribed into the blank leaves of the Bibles of young persons, as I have seen it. H. B.

### A PARENT'S ADVICE.

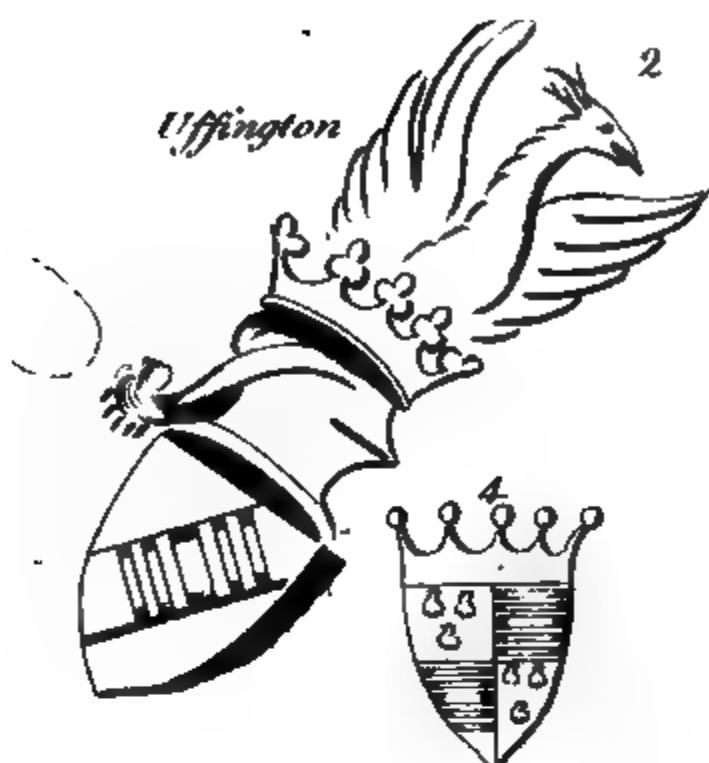
I particularly, my dear, desire you will (directed by reason, and influenced by conscience) constantly read the Holy Scriptures with studious attention, (especially the New Testament); "therein are contained the words of eternal life: They have God for their author, salvation for their end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for their matter," [Locke]. What you do not comprehend, pass over; what you do understand, embrace and follow; and let it EVER be the rule of your life and practice, as it is the most certain and undoubted guide God has given to man for his real happiness here and hereafter.

N. B. Be assured no person is an enemy to, or opposes the Christian religion, but whose practice is contrary to its precepts. "Its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace;" Prov. iii. 17.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampshire, June 5.*

YOUR wonted impartiality will, I trust, admit the following remarks on your Correspondent's *Review of the Letter to Arthur Young, by Thomas Day, Esq.*—"Those who are acquainted with the writings of Mr. Day cannot but rejoice, when an author of such approved merit uses his endeavours to avert the danger with which the rights and liberties of one part of the community are actually threatened." This, for one, I can fully subscribe to, though in the present case I think he has been misled, to exert his abilities in a cause unworthy of such an advocate. The sight in which he views the proposed regulations of wool, and the conduct of manufacturers, is easily accounted for. As he is the professed admirer of the *Annals of Agriculture* and as the above Writer's authority on subjects to which he is competent may give more weight to his

opinion



*Tallington*



Barholm





opinions on this question than they ought to have, I have something to say on behalf of those whom he has taken such pains to calumniate, and a commerce which he affects to despise.

That the manufacture of our staple commodity is of very serious importance to us, that every thing which affects it ought carefully to be watched over by the legislature, seems to have been generally understood by those acquainted with the politics of this country, till within these few years a discovery has been pretended, that our forefathers were a short-sighted race; that the landed interest ought to be jealous of a commerce which had heretofore been thought to create that internal circulation so necessary to the prosperity of the kingdom; that though the annual produce of our woollen manufactures have been (from the best accounts) from fourteen to eighteen millions sterling; that though above three millions of people (in this small island) find employment and subsistence, thereby including all the various descriptions of those that obtain a living by supplying them with the necessaries of life (not bringing the farmer and wool-grower into the account); I say, notwithstanding this commerce gives such strength and opulence to the community, pays an extensive revenue to the state, gives encouragement and vigour to the industry of the husbandman and farmer, by furnishing a market for all the produce of their land; and, lastly, though it forms so great a part of those exports, without which the nation would be soon drained of its property, the landed people are now entreated to promote their own imagined interest, at the hazard of ruining a manufacture hitherto considered as one of our highest and peculiar advantages. The keeping our unmanufactured wool at home from the hands of our rivals is deemed an alarming monopoly; impracticable combinations are supposed to be formed among the vast and disjointed body of manufacturers to reduce the price of wool, and to increase their own profits by oppressing the poor; yet we are not shewn how this is more possible than among other traders. When the demand is small, they must reduce the price of wages; when brisk, it is impossible from the competition in the trade to keep the wages low; and can any thing be more absurd than calling a market, including the whole nation of Great-Britain, a monopoly? and that the rivalry among such a multitude of

buyers, dispersed throughout the kingdom, impelled by the necessities of three millions of people, depending upon a regular uniform supply of wool for their employment and subsistence, can admit of a combination to lower the price of it, is incredible. Among those who are for pursuing the mistaking policies of suffering our wool to go abroad unmanufactured, Smith stands foremost, who published his *Memoirs* in 1748, whom Sir John Dalrymple follows: and, lastly, Arthur Young has taken up the question, and attacked a respectable and useful class of our countrymen with a violence of language highly indecent and undeserved; for this end he has published various communications on spinning and the price of wool, &c. but, not ingenuous enough to procure such information from those who were best able to give it him (one instance excepted), it is collected—from whom? some Parsons, some Farmers, and a Lieutenant Colonel. The difficulty of such people's comprehending the nature of manufactures appears by the manner in which their communications are expressed; and I could point out various palpable errors in the accounts of earnings, the value of different wools, &c. if the bulk of this letter would admit of it. As to *urging the impolicy of compelling France to cultivate the breed of sheep*, we apprehend it to be an incontestable fact, that even when English sheep have been exported alive, the breed has soon degenerated, and that the climate will not produce the long-flapied fleece so desirable for combing.

The evidence procured to prove the alarming exportation of our wool to France being so ample and far beyond the expectations even of the manufacturers, this champion of the mistaken wool-growers, having nothing wherewith to disprove such a mass of evidence, treats the examinations with all-timed ridicule. Though an official paper of Mons. Calonne has been brought to prove, that in the year 1782 the amount of English wool imported into France was only 13,650/ sterling in value, the answer to the difference in the quantity since proved to have gone thither is easy; 1782 was during the war, when the difficulty of getting wool from our coasts, and also introducing it to the ports of France, was greater than at present; besides, it may be left with Gentlemen conversant in parliamentary business to determine on the correctness of such returns as this of M. Calonne, especially when it is desirable

fireable to lessen the imports, and swell the exports in value; and it is further proved, that large quantities of our wool went to Ostend during the war, from whence it is probable much of it went to France. However, we have good authority to say, that in one single port more British wool is imported in time of peace than the above account states as the import of the whole kingdom.

The advocates for the exportation of our invaluable fleece grant that a duty thereon would be an object to the revenue: this proves that the wool is wanted in France; and that it is a *fine qua non* in some of their worsted goods is as certain. Yet what wise legislature, for even 50 per cent. duty, would give up a national gain of 500 per cent.? If we have corn enough and to spare, it may be good policy to send it abroad, and agriculture may be encouraged by it; but the allowance of a limited export of wool would not be likely to produce the same effect, as an increased demand for wool would not be a sufficient inducement to the grower to enlarge his flock of sheep, unless he had also an increased demand for the mutton. At present we have every reason to believe this country capable of manufacturing its whole produce of wool (besides what is imported from Spain); and when we consider, that for every pack sent away there is a loss of employment and consequent gain of about five times the natural value of the wool, this loss, calculated on *thirteen thousand packs annually*, comes to be a serious matter indeed, and the *parish rates* must feel the consequence; thus the evil ultimately falls upon the land, though the blow was aimed at the manufacturing interest. Let our wool be exported, and then the grazier may also seek a foreign market for his mutton, as thousands who now purchase it would be deprived of the means. It is an obvious truth, that our manufacturers and many of our merchants are not, like the land owners, immoveably fixed to this country, so as to be obliged to submit to all the vicissitudes of its situation, notwithstanding their attachment to it will induce them to bear all supportable inconveniences; yet, should they have cause to complain, that the governing policy of the nation has so far withdrawn its protection from them, as to repeal or alter those laws to which they believe they owe a possibility of obtaining a constant employment and subsistence in it, such a discontent might ensue as to cause too general a migration of our most skilful

and active people, of every class in the manufactory, to those states and countries which are holding out their arms for their encouragement and reception.

MERCATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

ON a showery day I find the propriety of your Miscellany's being called "a Library Book;" for it is in fact in itself a Library; and I know not a more pleasing literary lounge than turning over the leaves of an old volume. And as every one who has been amused has a right, if he have opportunity, to amuse others, I send two epitaphs, in consequence of having accidentally perused your vol. LII. p. 106, 306.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

EPITAPH in Christ-Church Cathedral, Oxford. On a small and new Marble-stone, on the Pavement, in the North aisle of the Nave,

THOMAS HUNT, D.D.

Fellow of the R and A. S. S.

Laudian Professor of Arabic,

Regius Professor of Hebrew,

and

Canon of Christ-Church,

Died Octob. 31, 1774;

Aged 78.

EPITAPH in the Church-yard of Bromley, Kent, on a flat stone in the South Part.

Hereunder lye the Remains of

Mrs AVIS HILDSELEY,

Widow of the late Rev.

MARK HILDSELEY, M. A.

formerly Rector of Murston,

and Vicar of Sittingbourn

in this County,

afterwards Rector of Wilton,

in the County of Huntingdon,

where he died in 1726.

She had 16 children,

born alive and baptized,

5 of them within

one year and 3 days.

She died at Bromley College

25 Nov. 1743;

in the 71st Year of her Age.

SOLAR ECLIPSE observed at HINGLEY by Mr. ROBINSON, June 4, 1788, in the Morning.

Apparent time H. ' "

The beginning and 30 0 0

Middle cloudy 30 0 0

The end clear, at 8 54 25

The morning was very unfavourable, but, at intervals, the solar disk presented itself with a great number of the maculae of various size and form, and some of them of considerable magnitude.

Mr.

Mr URBAN, June 11.  
THE account of an original picture of Richard II. found by Lord Lumley on the back of a door of a back room, and presented by him to Q. Elizabeth, who directed Thomas Knevet, keeper of her house and gallery at Westminster, to "put it in order with the ancestors and successors," as she told Wm. Lambard, 1601, is very curious (see Thorpe's Cust. Ross 91; Q. Eliz. Progresses, II. N. Y. 1601, p. 41). It may deserve at least the hazarding a conjecture, that it is the identical portrait still existing at Westminster, engraved, from a drawing of Grisoni, by Vertue, for the Society of Antiquaries; from a drawing by Mr. Talman; and since, by Mr. Carter, in his No. XIV. Lord Lumley was, as her Majesty calls him, "a lover of antiquities;" and, as he rummaged up all the monuments of his own family, he might stumble on the portraits of her Majesty's predecessors. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 13.  
PAGE 397, you spell the family name of the Bradshaws, long residing near Wigan, "Bradshaugh."—The mistake, I suppose, was owing to the pronunciation. I will farther rectify you, by mentioning the following information I lately received from a friend intimately connected with that family: "Sir John Bradshaw, knight, of Bradshaw, living at the time of the Conquest: his lineal descendant, William Bradshaw, a second son, in the reign of Edw. III. married *Mabel*, the daughter of Sir Hugh Norris, of Haigh, near Wigan: in consequence, the name was changed to Bradshaugh. The eldest branch has been long extinct."

He further gives me this information, which I refer to your authority to ascertain: "The family of Bradshawe, from which the famous Judge Bradshawe descended, was seated at Congleton, in Cheshire, at Townsend Hall; which was pulled down, and the materials sold, in the year 1767, by John Booth of Congleton." They were an entirely different family, from a different county." Yours, &c. BENEDICT.

Mr. URBAN, June 14.  
A LETTER of Mr. Hume's, p. 393, asserts, that the Chevalier de St. George was in England in 1753, and at the Coronation, and that he renounced Popery at a chapel in the Strand. The veracity of these facts I do not deny,

though he is mistaken about the chapel; it was not in the Strand, but in Gray's-inn Lane. But to the reflections of insincerity which he throws on his character, I cannot subscribe, as his behaviour confronts such an assertion. For, did not he read the prayers of the Church of England to his domesticks, when there was no clergyman present? But, had he been as loose in religion as Mr. Hume represents him, he would have been more like himself. For is not this gentleman an advocate for Atheism as well as Suicide? doth not he assert, that the world owes its existence to a fortuitous concourse of atoms? and doth not he speak of suicide in the ludicrous way of turning a few ounces of blood out of their natural channel? What reflections the Earl Marschal may make on his character are not to be regarded, as they come from so worthless a character. For did not he attend the Spanish councils as a friend? and was not he so base as to betray them to Mr. Pitt? This piece of treachery was discovered by Mr. Pitt, when his proposal of seizing the Spanish ships was opposed in the cabinet, which prevented his return to Spain. What is said about his cowardice can be refuted by a cloud of living witnesses; for, after his defeat at Culloden, when he was hunted from mountain to mountain, he discovered no dejection of spirits, but appeared more lively than any of his followers, and endeavoured to divert their grief by a song, &c. If you insert this, I shall send you a letter of the Duke of Berwick to the Duke of Fitz James, dated from Geta, August 7, 1734, which shews a courage, when he was 14, not often met with. ANGLICUS.

#### PICTURESQUE DESCRIPTION OF LEWISHAM.

THIS village is making a rapid increase of inhabitants, and consequently is improving fast in building and accommodation. Its agreeable distance from town, to such as keep carriages, may be assigned as one reason, among many others, why it is becoming a fashionable residence for gentlemen in a respectable line of public office, or who move in an extensive circle of mercantile connection.

Its beautiful situation in the first Kentish valley—the excellent roads which intersect it—the river Ravensborne which hastens to the Thames at its back, and the pleasing stream which runs



runs close to the doors of the inhabitants in front, added to a fine chalybeate which offers health to the invalid citizen, give it a distinguished superiority over every other situation at a like distance from the metropolis. The waters which were once suffered to stagnate upon the greens, connected with the old roads, gave it the appearance of dampness of situation, and rendered it disreputable, as subjecting the inhabitants to agues. But such have been the advantages resulting from drawing off the waters by a running stream, that an ague does not occur to the idea of the traveller, and is scarcely known in the neighbourhood.

The soil is a fine gravel under a thin stratum of black mould, and consequently is less liable to a moist atmosphere than those of a contrary quality. It is seen to the greatest advantage from the hills which inclose it, especially from that which is called Vicar's Hill. The prospects which attract the eye from this enchanting spot are interesting, extensive, and varied with almost every object that inspire the mind with pleasure. The church, distinguished for its beautiful neatness and simplicity, is the first object which meets the eye to the right. From thence it passes up the valley, and is relieved by the approximation of the Kent and Surrey hills embracing each other with a gentle undulation. Upon the summit of these the eye ranges at large, interrupted at agreeable intervals with the cheerful village and ascending spire.

Before you lies Blackheath, with its numerous noble seats and villas. At the distance of four miles Shooter's Hill rises abruptly. From hence we turn to the left over Woolwich and Charlton, and fix again on the charming foliage of Greenwich Park, where its Observatory aims with dignity towards the heaven which it unfolds. From this the eye falls on the superb colleges, those unequalled asylums for naval indigence and naval worth. A great part of this genteel and populous neighbourhood is seen extended on the banks of the Thames—fringed with the riches of the globe—importing the luxuries of the East and West—and bearing away to distant worlds the marks of British ingenuity and British opulence. Still more distant are the gradual eminences which form the boundaries of Rich, and affording another agreeable background to the pleasing landscape.

The Royal Yard at Deptford ap-

proaches more to the left, and furnishes the ear with the animating sound of numerous artists preserving the navy of England in its superlative point of distinction. And, to crown the whole, inclining a little further, the City itself rises with its majestic towers—and not only fills the eye, but furnishes the imagination with the most exalted ideas of the grandeur, the riches, and the glory of the British nation. M.

MR. URBAN, June 15.

**O**BSERVING in the Index Indicatus of last month some enquiry made after a person, once well known by the name of *Vulture Hopkins*, and being willing to contribute any thing in my power to the information and entertainment of your readers and the publick, how trifling soever it may be, I have made what enquiry I could about that *worthy character*, and now transmit you the following as the result of my researches:

John Hopkins was a merchant in London, an Englishman, and resided in Old Broad-street, nearly opposite to the spot where the Excise Office now stands; he got a vast fortune in the famous year 1710, and was so generally distinguished by the appellation of *Vulture Hopkins*, that several persons, of whom, from their knowledge of the world, I should not have expected it, were fully persuaded that it was his Christian name. He was living at the death of Sir Peter Delmé in 1718; for at that time he conceived himself to be the richest merchant in London, and, in order to satisfy himself upon the subject, sent his attorney, Mr. Snell, of Laurence Pountney Hill (one of the most respectable men that ever graced the profession of the law, father of the present William Snell, esq. of Clapham), to enquire of Sir Peter's executors what was the value of the property he had left behind him. Many of your readers will recollect Mr. Pope's sarcasm upon him in his third moral epistle, "Of the Use of Riches;" where, classing him with the Duke of Wharton, Colonel Charteris, Japhet Crook, &c. &c. he asks, speaking of riches,

What can they give? to dying Hopkins heirs?  
together with the history that is given of him in the marginal note, where he is described as "a citizen, whose rapacity obtained him the name of *Vulture Hopkins*. He lived worthies, but died

worth 300,000*l.* which he would give to no person living, but left it so as not to be inherited till after the second generation. His counsel representing to him how many years it must be before this could take effect, and that his money could only lie at interest all that time, he expressed great joy thereat, and said, "they would then be as long in spending as he had been in getting it." But the Chancery afterward set aside the will, and gave it to the heir at law." The will was contested by his heirs, and set aside, at least in part, by a decree of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who held the seals from Nov. 29, 1733, till his death in February, 1736-6; from whence it clearly appears, that Mr. Hopkins must have died some time before that noble Lord, but at what precise period I am unable to say\*. He left no issue, and the persons who obtained the principal part of his vast estate, I understand to have been the three following: 1. John Hopkins, who was, at the time of his relation's death, in the humble situation of a farmer's servant, but came into the possession of a revenue of several thousand pounds *per annum*, and resided at Brittons, near Dagenham, in Essex; he left a daughter† (who died 1787), the wife of Benjamin Bond, esq. a Turkey merchant, by whom she had issue one son and heir, of the same names, to which he has added that of Hopkins, and is now member of parliament for Ilchester, and proprietor of the estate of Pain's Hill, in Surrey; he has been twice married, and, if I mistake not, has only one daughter. 2. Sir Richard Hopkins, kn. alderman of Lime-street Ward from 1724, in which year he was sheriff of London, till 1735; he had a villa in Capworth-street, Low Layton, in the iron gate of which his arms still are, or lately were, to be seen. 3. A man of the name of Hopkins, who kept a silversmith's shop at the corner of Water-lane, Fleet-street, was employed by him as his agent or manager in his life-

time, and was one of the legatees under his will. I have thus given you a few trifling and imperfect hints upon the subject, wishing those who have more knowledge to furnish you with any additional information that will be acceptable. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

I HAVE lately stumbled on a singular—*brief*, shall I call it?—for the repair of one of our finest monuments of Gothic architecture, SALISBURY cathedral, in the first year of the reign of Hen. VI. 1443. Your learned readers will find the original in Rymer's *Foedera*, x. 267; wherefore I forbear giving you the king's writ at large, but shall state only the substance of it, which sets forth that, whereas the stone belfrey, standing almost in the center of Salisbury cathedral (*campanile petrosus stans quasi in medio ecclesie cathedralis Sarum*), of the foundation and patronage of the kings of England, was in such danger of ruin, that, if not speedily repaired, it would fall, and destroy the whole church, and do other mischief and damage; and whereas the revenues for repairing both church and steeple were only a small annual income, appropriated to that purpose by Richard Metford, the late bishop, and nothing more, from the first foundation of the church to the present time; the members of the church applied to the king for leave to augment the said income by donations of lands and tenements. The king grants to the dean and chapter leave to take and hold the same, with the advowsons of churches to the amount of 50*l.* *per annum*, as well for the purposes of repairs, as for anniversaries commemorating the donors, or to any other uses appointed by the donors, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

With this let us compare the following brief:

"Mar. 1, 1708. Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that the abbey or parochial church of St. Paul in *Malmesbury*, is a very beautiful, large, and ancient fabrick, being built about 1100 years since, and covers 60 perches of ground, and is adorned in various parts of it with curious work of different orders; that the church, at the dissolution of monasteries, in order to preserve so venerable a structure, was purchased by the aldermen of the said borough, and, notwithstanding the parishioners have, from time to time, expended several large sums of money in support of

\* Mr. Hopkins died April 25, 1732; his will may be seen in our second volume, p. 132. He obtained the name of *Vulture Hopkins*, from his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense fortune. Epit.

† Another of his daughters married the only son of the late Wm. Hallet, esq. of Cambs, whose daughter married the only son of Sir Wm. Dolben, bart. and, likewise a large proportion of this fortune, which was also shared between his other two daughters. A third daughter was wife to — Dickenson, esq.

the ſaid ſabrick, yet the ſame is now become very ruinous through length of time, particularly the South walls are greatly decayed and bulged, and ſeveral of the arches, together with the roof, are become very rotten, and in great danger of falling into the church; the North walls are alſo ſhattered with many cracks and flaws, and not without danger even in the foundation, and ſeveral pinnacles are already fallen in; that the pariſhioners have, by a former collection by virtue of his Maſteſty's letters-patent, collected the ſum of 470l. 25s. 11d. which ſum is veſted in the three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, until they have authority to collect a further ſum for the repair of the ſaid church; which, by the oath of James Darley, an able and experienced architect, who has viewed the church, and eſtimated the charge of taking down a part, and repairing the ſame, will amount to 2441l. 4s. excluſive of the foreſaid ſum and the old materials—A brief to collect from houſe to houſe. Trustees: Sir James Tilney Long, bart. Thomas Eſtcourt Creſwell, Charles Weſly Coxe, Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq. Rev. Thomas Pollock, LL.D. Edm. Wilkins, eſq. high-ſteward, the aldermen and capital burgeſſes, the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being. William Stevenſon and William Hilditch, gents. Feb. 16, 18 Geo. III."

Does it not give you pleaſure, Mr. Urban, to ſee the good management of the people of Malmſbury, and their zeal to repair their ancient and venerable church, which mourns the loſs of its munificent abbots? If Popery had no better views, at leaſt it adorned the kingdom with ſome of the fineſt temples, wherein, if God was not ſerved with all the ſimplicity and ſpirituality of Chriſtianity, or the Genevan ſtrictneſs of devotion, impreſſions were certainly made on the moſt unthinking and uninformed minds.

But, not to make the church of Malmſbury a party to religious diſtinctions, let us hope the zeal of its pariſhioners, who purſue the idea of the good aldermen at the diſſolution, in ſaving it from total deſtruction, though they were obliged to pull down all the Eaſt or choir part to ſave expence, will not paſs unrewarded, and that the ſurviving part, or nave, may yet be ſaved from the fate that has befallen the cathedral of Hereford, and the ſteeple of Eaſt Grinſted, and now threatens that of Sutton in Surrey, for which laſt a

brief is in circulation. The brief for Malmſbury is to be carried from houſe to houſe, a more effectual method of obtaining its end, than the formal mode of hurrying it over in the deſk\*.

As you, Mr. Urban, are a promoter of benevolent deſigns, I wiſh it was as much in your plan to take in ſubſcriptions for the repair of our ancient Gothic buildings, as for the relief of the diſtreſſed, or the reward of thoſe who devote their lives to plans of ſuch relief. I would aſſiſt you as far as words and deſcriptions could go, and wiſh I had all the flowers, invention, and apoſtrophes of modern oratory, to rekindle the fervor of our forefathers to preſerve and perpetuate religious ſtructures in defiance of falſe taſte and penurious bounty, which takes every method to let them ſink, if not precipitate them, into decay. I would urge the piety of the founder Maſdulf in the 7th century; the eminent ſcholars his foundation has produced†; the goodneſs of heart of Mr Stumpe the clothier, who bought the abbey and church of Henry VIII. and filled the former with woollen manufacturers, while the pariſh church was pulled down or deſecrated; and I would deſcant how, as the center ſpire of the abbey-church fell dangerously in the memory of man in Leland's time, ſo the Weſt tower, and part of the nave contiguous to it, is now down, and little more than two-thirds of the nave of this noble pile are now ſtanding. But I muſt content myſelf with referring your readers to the view of it by Meſſrs. Bucks, 1733, the three by Capt. Groſe, 1785, and the two beautiful ones, on a larger ſcale, by Meſſrs. Hearne and Byrne, 1786.

Mr. URBAN, JAN 17.  
MAY I be permitted to give a hiſt (to the worthy Tradeſman who has ſet apart his profits for ſome charitable purpoſe), or rather to adopt one of a pathetic writer, in one of your late numbers, in favour of thoſe unfortunate

\* I could tell you an inſtance where the officiating miniſter, not the rector or vicar, reſuſes to read briefs, as uſed to be read in churches, and leaves them to the clerk, who, to his credit, reads them very well. Strange inconfiſtence in a high-churchman! as if any thing *relative to the church* was improper to be read in it. But ſo unguardedly do bigots reaſon!

† Aldhelm, Dunſ Scotus, William of Malmſbury. The burial place of K. Aethelſtan was here.

Wise beings, doomed to ignorance, stultices, and the consequent diseases of body and mind, the Chimney-sweepers? The sum he has deposited will be a happy and liberal beginning. I think I can answer for my sex; they will not be backward on the occasion: and surely

ly Howard and Lettson, so benevolent of their talents as well as purses, would form the plan. At least a Sunday-school in London may be appropriated to these, who cannot share the benefits of our numerous institutions.

Yours, &c. EUSEBIA.

## SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, SESS. V.

*Debates in the Fifth Session of Parliament.  
(Continued from p. 420.)*

*Thursday, February 14.*

**MR. FOX**, after the Commons had returned from Westminster-hall, informed the House, that he had then in his hand a pamphlet, which contained gross libels, not merely upon individual members, but upon the whole legislative body collectively; it interfered particularly in the proceedings of the House in a trial actually pending; and ought not, in justice to the individual who was the subject of that trial, to the House, and to the Legislature, to be passed over unnoticed. As this libel embraced so many objects, he would adopt the precedent laid down last week, of sending it to the Attorney General, with instructions to prosecute the printer or publisher: but, first, he read several passages from the pamphlet, and moved, that it was the opinion of that House, that they were false and infamous libels upon the House and upon Parliament; and this motion, he said, he would follow up with another, for the Attorney General to prosecute.

**Mr. Pitt** said, that, from what he had heard the Right Hon. Gent. read, he did not doubt but the majority of the House would agree that the pamphlet was libellous; but, as it was a very recent publication, which few of the members had yet had an opportunity of seeing, he thought it would be best to let it lie upon the table, that they might have time to consider of it; and, on a future day, the House might take it into consideration.

**Mr. Fox** agreed to this; but observed, that, as the pamphlet might be read in half an hour, it did not require much time for a gentleman to determine whether it was libellous or not; he would therefore move, that it should lie upon the table this day, and be taken into consideration to-morrow. It was ordered accordingly.

**GENL. MAG. Jan., 1788.**

The pamphlet is intitled, "A View of the Charges exhibited against Warren Hastings, Esq."

The House, in a committee, heard **Mr. Farrer** respecting the charges against **Sir E. Impey**. The Hon. Gent. proceeded with slight interruptions, occasioned by conversations on the admissibility of a few papers which he offered as a part of his evidence, until he came to the sentence passed upon Naudcomar, and the refusal of petitions to respite the judgement. On the closing of his narrative, it was moved, that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which being agreed to, and the House resumed, the chairman reported progress, and the committee was ordered to sit again on Monday. Adjourned.

*Friday, February 15.*

This day **Mr. Fox** resumed the subject of the complaint he had made yesterday of the libellous pamphlet, previously to his making a motion, that the following paragraph of the pamphlet might be read:

"That no abulion, however great; no situation, however exalted; no services, however beneficial and meritorious; not even the smiles of the Sovereign, and the approbation of the people; could screen a British subject from impeachment."

**Mr. Fox** then moved, "that the pamphlet contained a libel, highly reflecting on his Majesty, and upon the proceedings of this House, and is an indecent interference with respect to the prosecution now depending on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq."

**Mr. Pitt** admitted very readily that the pamphlet contained gross libels upon individual members of the House, and upon the House itself; but he could not discover any thing in the paragraph that had been just now read, which, by fair interpretation, could be construed into a libel upon his Majesty. He therefore moved, that the words in the motion,

which charged the pamphlet editing on the king, should be. There was no doubt that every House would stand forward to conviction and punishment on who should libel his Majesty did not appear in this case such libel was intended or intended it would, therefore, be imbruing in the King's name when not the least occasion for it. The rest of the motion, he could only object to it.

Mr. contended, that the words "of the sovereign" certainly, by their natural construction, per influence on the part of the

He did not say the fact was the House was not now enquiring, but the tendency of the. What could the words "smiles sovereign cannot protect from imputation" mean? what will plain in explanation? That the influence the Crown had been exerted, effect, to protect a delinquent attachment. What interpretation be given to the "cannot?" Would it be known that influence "protect delinquency, if such had not been at trial? Mr. and several other arguments in the original motion, and begged to be clearly understood, that it was not then trying the fact of Majesty having exerted influence of Mr. Hastings. That was own to be false; the tendency of libel in question was the only before them.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Adam coincided in opinion with Mr. Fox, and Mr. Das agreed with Mr. Pitt. The General, through delicacy, desisting any opinion, because the might hereafter come under his scrutiny in an official and professional.

House at last divided on Mr. amendment, which was carried by a majority of 66.

Ayes 132. Noes 66.

The motion, thus amended, was then carried without a division; as was also made by Mr. Fox, for an address to his Majesty, that he would order the Attorney General to prosecute the author, printer, and publisher, of the pamphlet alluded to. The House adjourned.

Saturday, February 16.

Proceedings in Westminster-hall

closed this day at three quarters of an hour after two o'clock, when the Commons went to their house, and passed a private bill, which was ordered to the Lords, after which they adjourned.

Monday, February 18.

The proceedings in Westminster-hall ended this day at three o'clock, and the Commons being returned to their house,

Lord *Courtmore* reported, that his Majesty had been waited upon with an address from that House, and, in compliance therewith, had given orders to his Attorney and Solicitor General to prosecute the author, printer, and publisher of the pamphlet, to which the address alluded.

Petitions against the slave trade were presented from Worcester and Warwick; read, and ordered to lie on the table.

After notice given of bills to be moved for on particular days, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 19.

The Commons being come from Westminster-hall, at half past five o'clock, some private bills were read, after which,

Sir *M. W. Ridley* moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the loading of vessels at Newcastle. Leave was given, and Sir *M. W. Ridley*, Mr. *Brandling*, and Mr. *Grey*, were ordered to prepare and bring it in.

Mr. *Bastard*, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the fatigue the House had undergone, postponed his motion, relative to the late promotion of flag-officers, until Thursday. Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 20.

Petitions for the regulation of the slave trade were received from Hertford and Bristol.

Ald. *Sawbridge* moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House an account of all the vessels purchased by order of the Board of Ordnance, from the 1st of January, 1787, to the 1st of January, 1788. Ordered.

The bill, for rendering permanent the regulations at present subsisting respecting the intercourse between our West-India islands and America, was read a second time, and afterwards passed, without alterations, through a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Burgess* gave notice of his intention to postpone his proposed motion, upon the subject of the laws now existing

ing between debtor and creditor, on Thursday, the 6th of March.

Mr. *Wauchope* moved for leave to bring in a bill for restraining stage-coaches from travelling on Sundays, during the hours of divine service. For the ascertaining of this period, he meant to fix the limitation to the hours of from ten to five; but if gentlemen thought this too long, or too short, they might regulate it as they thought proper. This motion was opposed by several gentlemen, on the ground of inconvenience to travellers at large; and, on a division, it was rejected by a majority of *six*. Ayes 31. Noes 31.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the members to constitute the court for the trial of East India delinquents, according to the forms of Mr. Pitt's India bill.—This ballot takes place annually.

They next went into a committee of supply, and, without any debate, voted the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy, amounting to 1,300,000*l*.

The House, being resumed, proceeded to the consideration of the charges against Sir Elijah Impey. Mr. Farier's examination being finished, Mr. *Ross*, another member, gave an account of what he knew relative to the prosecution of Nundcomar. Mr. *Telfrey*, who had been under-sheriff at Calcutta when Nundcomar was executed, was then called to the bar, and underwent an examination, which lasted till past eleven o'clock, when the House adjourned.

*Thursday, February 21.*

The Worcester road bill was reported, read a third time, and passed.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better lighting, paving, and cleansing the town of Liverpool.

Mr. *Duncombe* presented a bill for regulating the coal trade at Newcastle and Sunderland; which was read the first and second time.

The Brighthelmstone theatre bill was read the third time, and passed.

Petitions from the university of Glasgow, the town of Devizes, and the Bailiffs of Bridport, against the slave trade, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

In consequence of a message from the House of Lords, the Speaker, attended by several members, went thither; and being returned, reported, that the equalizing duty bill on Scotch spirits, with several other bills, had received the royal assent by commission.

Mr. *Balfour* then rose, and observed, that when members of that House attempted to procure redress of wrongs done to individuals, they were generally influenced rather by friendship, than a regard for the public good; but, in the motion which he was about to make, he acted entirely from the impulse of the latter, as, except Mr. La Forey, he had not the honour of being acquainted with any one gentleman who had been overlooked in the late promotion of flag-officers, nor did he know that Mr. La Forey had any intention to assert his right to a flag. He said, that the partial distribution of naval and military honours was a sure way to extinguish that spirit of enterprise which had led, and he hoped would still lead, our fleets and armies to glory. To a strict attention to the fair and just distribution of those honours, Rome owed her greatness; to the neglect of them, her fall. To the spirit of enterprise which such a distribution kindled and kept alive, we were indebted for the achievements of the gallant Hawke; but, should it be discovered that the executive government departed from this principle, the consequences, he feared, would be fatal to the service. A young officer, instead of courting occasions to signalise himself, might be led to think, that cringing to, and fawning upon, a great man in office, was a more certain road to preferment and wealth, than the most heroic actions in his profession. The thanks of that House, too, would be considered as empty unmeaning words, since those who had received them were not deemed worthy of promotion by the First Lord of the Admiralty: better would it have been for those brave men to have fallen gloriously on the 14th of April, than to enjoy life under such mortifying neglect. Their grateful country would, at least, have raised monuments to their memory, though they were now refused an increase of pay, and the honour of a flag. Mr. *Balfour* concluded by observing, that though he might, in justice, have included in his motion every officer who had been omitted in the late promotion, yet, in order to remove all cavil, he would name only two. He then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly praying, that he would be graciously pleased to bestow some mark of his royal favour upon Captains Balfour and Thompson, for their past services.

Mr. *Edwards* seconded the motion, and condemned, in very pointed terms, as equally impolitic and unjust, the partial distribution of military honours.

Mr. *Beaufoy* said, that charges of so serious a nature against the executive government ought to be very carefully examined, especially when the charges were directed against a First Lord of the Admiralty, to whom the country owed so much as it did to Lord Howe; a man, at once the pride and ornament of his profession. But these charges did not deserve consideration merely as they affected that noble Lord, but as they affected the Government of the country. Much was left, and properly left, to men high in office, in the administration of those affairs that belong to their department; but, should the House deprive them of that discretion, and take upon itself, without any information on the subject, to point out to the throne who should be made admirals; then our officers, instead of seeking honour in the scene of action, would content themselves with conciliating the favour of the members of that House; and he should not be surprised if, hereafter, on every promotion in the army and navy, gentlemen should be instructed by their respective constituents to vote that such and such men should be made generals and admirals. He foresaw that such an interference on the part of the House would be attended with alarming consequences, and therefore hoped the Hon. Member would withdraw his motion.

Sir *James Johnston* said, the motion was suggested by a love of justice and humanity; it should, therefore, have his support; and he hoped that the hon. gent. who introduced it might receive an honourable reward for his speech of this day; he wished that, at least, he might be soon enabled to call him a brother baronet.

Lord *Aspley* observed, that there was nothing new or unprecedented attending the late promotion. In the year 1718, two officers, whom, on account of their abilities, the Board were desirous of employing as admirals, were advanced to flags over the heads of 27 senior captains. In 1747, took place the regulation of superannuating those who, from age or infirmities, were thought unfit for active service; and those who were upon the superannuated list were not to be considered as neglected or undervalued;

the very words of the order by which they were put upon it shewed that they were not stigmatised, but receiving the reward of past services.

Sir *James Collier* supported the motion: he said, that the superannuated list, or the yellow flag, as it was called, might not be dishonourable to those who, from bodily infirmities, were really not fit for actual service; but it was certainly disgraceful to officers who were still able and willing to serve their country in active stations, to be put upon that list.

Capt. *McBride* said, he would support the motion with the greater readiness, because, in doing so, he considered himself as pleading the cause of his gallant brother tars. He admitted that the superannuated list was an honourable retreat to officers worn out and exhausted in the service; but he looked upon it as a degradation to any officer to be placed upon it in the vigour of health. He begged it might not be understood, that, while he censured the late promotion, he meant to call in question the merit of the officers who had received the honourable rewards of their services; but he must say, that as able and as gallant officers had been overlooked as any that had been promoted, or any that ever existed. He had heard, without doors, some reasons for the omissions he complained of; but they were so contradictory and absurd, that he was almost ashamed to mention them. One gentleman had been passed over because he was a commissioner; and yet another was promoted, though he was also a commissioner. Another gentleman was left out, because his health was so much impaired that he was no longer able to serve, and yet it is notorious that, notwithstanding his debility of constitution, he *bruts* regularly twice a week; while another officer was made an admiral, who, probably, will never be able to leave his house, certainly never to mount the side of a ship. This latter circumstance he mentioned with regret, because he was an officer of great gallantry and ability, whose loss his country would have cause to deplore; but he noticed it for its singularity, and to shew the sort of the reasons which had been assigned. Capt. Gray was overlooked because, as was said, he had not served according to order in the last war. The fact, however, was, that this officer had made an offer to Government to raise, by his influence in his native country,



6000 men; his offer was accepted, and he and his men embarked according to orders in tenders for that purpose. Was not this serving? And were services such as these to be rewarded by neglect? Capt. *McBride* feared that he himself should never be able to obtain the dearest object of his wishes—a flag, while such frivolous objections as he had stated might mar his hopes: for he had no other pretension to the honour than his endeavours to deserve it: but, were his efforts to deserve it successful, he might be laid aside for being too fat or too lean, too short or too tall. He concluded with expressing a hearty wish, that something might be done in favour of the gallant men whose merits had been overlooked in the late promotions.

Mr. *Pitt* readily admitted and maintained the indisputable right of that House to controul all the branches of the executive Government; and it ought in duty to interpose its controuling authority, whenever any partiality, or unjust or capricious exercise of power, appeared in the conduct of any of the executive departments of the state. The question, therefore, was not, whether the House had a right to interfere, for that no man would deny; but on what occasions it ought to interfere. Did gentlemen mean, that the House of Commons should, on all occasions, assume the right of telling the Minister, whom his Majesty had placed at the head of the Admiralty, “we are better judges than you are, and know better who ought, and who ought not, to be promoted?” Was it better for that House, which could not be called to account by any power, to attempt to exercise their judgement, without having proper grounds for forming that judgement, than to trust to one who was responsible for every measure he adopted? The measure that was now made a subject of complaint was not without precedents; for, in the promotions of 139 admirals, since the year 1718, 244 captains had been overlooked, and yet the navy had not murmured. He was sorry to find that the regulation made by Lord Anson, in 1747, which was intended as an honourable retreat for captains worn out by age and long service, was this day perverted into a mark of disgrace, than which nothing could be more remote from the design of the institution.

Nothing could be fairly argued from the vote of thanks passed by the House against the omissions of the late promo-

tion; the thanks were general to the admirals, officers, and seamen; so that, if the captains, included in that vote, expected from it to be made admirals, the masters and commanders might as reasonably expect to be made captains; the lieutenants to be made masters and commanders; and the seamen, lieutenants.

Lord *Melgrave* said, he would give no opinion on the late promotion; but he wished very much that a plan might be adopted, by virtue of which a captain in the navy, of 20 years standing, should be at liberty to demand his retreat, and that there should be a fixed income allowed him for the remainder of his life; the retreat would then be voluntary, and consequently honourable, because he would not be driven to it by any marked disrespect, or any neglect whatever on the part of the Admiralty.

Mr. *Bassard* at length consented to withdraw his motion; but declared, at the same time, that he would bring the business forward again, on some future day, in another shape.

*Friday, February 22.*

The order of the day being read, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the charges against Sir *Elijah Impey*;

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* moved, that the said order be deferred to Monday next, and that the witnesses do then attend. Agreed to.

Mr. *Burke* rose, and observed, that, in opening the charges against Warren Hastings, in the high court of Parliament, he had taken a general historical view of India; and, noticing the revolution in 1760, he had used certain expressions which had given offence to some gentlemen, who conceived that their characters had been injured by an unfair statement of circumstances. Wishing to give every gentleman ample satisfaction, he was ready to enter into an explanation of what had fallen from him on that occasion. If he had erroneously stated any particular, he was willing to retract; but if, on explanation, he found no mis-statement, he would adhere to his former assertions. He would, however, defer his explanation until persons of greater weight than he could pretend to be, were in the House (alluding to Mr. *Pitt*, &c. &c.), from whom he might receive instructions respecting the best mode of entering into such explanation. Adjourned.

*Monday,*

*Monday, February 25.*

The order of the day being read, the House went into a committee of the whole House, on the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States of America and the island of Newfoundland, the Marquis of Graham in the chair.

Mr. Grenville said, that, in opening this business, he had fully explained the whole operation of the bill. There was one clause, however, which had been since suggested to him, relative to the importation of provisions from America. From authentic information, he believed that the province of Canada alone would be able to supply Newfoundland with provisions. He had, therefore, introduced a clause to that effect, reserving a power to the King in council, on any failure of the crop in Canada, to issue such order as the exigency of the case might require.—The bill was read, and the blanks filled up.

Mr. Pitt said, he had a motion to make, upon a subject of some importance, to which he begged gentlemen would give their attention. It had been the unanimous opinion both of the Board of Control, and of the Court of Directors, in October last, that the situation of affairs in India required a re-inforcement of troops from Europe for the Company's service. Accordingly, with the full approbation of both bodies, four regiments were raised for that service; but now, when they were ready to embark, the Court of Directors, under pretence that the troops were no longer necessary, refused to receive them on board their ships. Upon this point it might be asked, has the Crown a right to send troops to the British possessions in India, if necessary for their protection, without the consent of the Company? This right is so obviously possessed, that he would not attempt to prove it. Another question might be asked, upon a point much more doubtful. Had the Crown a right to send troops to India at the expence of the Company? By an act passed in 1781, the Company might refuse to pay any troops that were not employed in India at their own requisition; but it did not prevent the Crown from sending troops at its own expence. By the act of 1784, the authority and power of the Court of Directors, in great political matters, and in the management of the Company's revenues, were transferred to the Board of Control, which might, in his opinion, direct the appro-

priation of those revenues in the manner that should appear to them the most conducive to the public advantage. But upon this it appeared there were different legal opinions. To ascertain this matter, therefore, he should move, "that leave be given to bring in a bill, for removing any doubt respecting the power of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, to direct the expence of raising, transporting, and maintaining, such troops as may be judged necessary for the security of the British territories and possessions in the East Indies, to be defrayed out of the revenues arising from the said territories and possessions."

Mr. Baring said, that, if the bill passed, it would effectually annihilate the Company, as not a vestige of power would remain with them. The late alteration in public affairs had superseded the necessity of sending out the new regiments; which, if they went to India, would, like the other royal regiments there, dwindle into skeletons.

The Secretary at War said, that those regiments, so far from being skeletons, did not, by the last returns, want more than 220 men.

Mr. Baring asserted, that their deficiencies amounted to 2400.

Mr. Far accounted for this difference of opinion, by saying, that Government deducted from the actual deficiencies the number of troops on their way to India, without making any allowance for the probable diminutions occasioned by the climate. He spoke at some length, and with much energy and effect, against the motion.

Mr. Dundas maintained, that the Board of Control had a right, by the act of 1784, to manage the revenues of the Company; but were, at the same time, responsible for their conduct. It was undoubtedly, he said, the duty of the executive Government to defend the territorial possessions of India, which were of such national importance; and it was equally the duty of the Company to defray the expence.

Col. Barré considered the whole as a mere question of patronage; the contest was, who should have the nomination of the officers in those regiments—the Crown or the Company. He spoke of the King's new officers superseding the old officers of the Company, and said, it would be a source of endless disputes.

Mr. Pitt spoke in reply; after which his motion was carried without a division; and the House adjourned.

*(To be continued.)*

**PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.**

140. *Honorary Premiums for Drawings.* For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of poets or peeresses of Great-Britain or Ireland; to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1789; the gold medal.

141. For the second in merit; the silver medal.

142, 143. The same premiums will be given to daughters, or grand-daughters, of poets or peeresses of Great-Britain or Ireland.

144. *Honorary Premiums for Drawings.* For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1789; the gold medal.

145. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

146, 147. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

148. *Sculpture.* For the model of the bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as large as the life; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1788.

149. *Portrait.* For a copy in oil colours of a portrait of the late John Stock of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1788.

150. *Drawings of Outline.* For an outline after a group or cast in plaster of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1788; the greater silver pallet.

**PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.**

162. *Silk.* For five pounds of Silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1788; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

163. For two pounds; the silver medal.

164. *Machine for carding Silk.* For a machine for carding waste Silk; to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1788; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

165. *Wadding Fishing Nets.* For the best specimen of netting, for fishing nets, twenty

152. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

152. *Drawings of Machinery.* For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of a crane by Mr. Bunce, in the Society's Repository; the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1788.

153. *Drawings of Landscapes.* For the best drawing after nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1788; the greater silver pallet.

154. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

155. *Historical Drawings.* For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures; to be produced on the third Tuesday in November, 1788; the gold pallet.

156. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

157. *Engraving in the Line Manner.* For the best engraved plate in the line manner, twenty inches by sixteen, containing three human figures; the gold pallet and twenty-five guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

159. *Survey of Counties.* For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June 1787, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

160. *Natural History.* To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1789.

yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine; to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1789; twenty guineas.

166. *Clash from Hop-stalks, or Binds.* For not less than twenty-five yards, made in England, the gold medal, or twenty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1788.

169. *Paper from raw Vegetables.* For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; ten guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1788.

**PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.**

171. *Transit Instrument.* For a cheap and portable transit instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places; the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1789.

172. *Gun Harpoon.* For every whale taken by the gun harpoon; to the person who first strikes such fish therewith; two guineas.

Certificates of the taking such whales in the year 1788; to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1788.

173. *Gun for throwing Harpoons.* To the person who shall produce the best gun for throwing Harpoons; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

174. *Harpoon to be thrown by a Gun.* To the person who shall produce the best harpoon to be thrown by a gun; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

175. *Cross-bow for throwing Harpoons.* To the person who shall produce the best cross-bow for throwing harpoons; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1788.

176. *Cross-bow Harpoon.* For every whale taken by a harpoon shot from a cross-bow, to the person who first strikes such fish therewith; two guineas.

*Certificates* of the taking such whales in the year 1788, to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1788.

177. *Driving Bolts into Ships.* For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any in use; twenty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February 1789.

178. *Improvement of the Hand Ventilator.* For a portable ventilator to be worked by hand, better than any now in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1789.

179. *Crape for Wharfs.* For a model of a Crape for Wharfs, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

180. *Metal rope or chain.* For a metal rope or chain to work over pulleys, and answer the purpose of a hempen rope, of at least two inches diameter; fifty pounds.

*Certificates* of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

**PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.**

187. *Nutmegs.* For five pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1789.

189, 190. *Bread-Fruit Tree.* For the greatest number of plants of one or both species of the bread-fruit tree, in a growing state, not less than three of either species; the gold medal.

To be produced before the fifteenth of August, 1788.

191. *Bread Fruit Tree.* For conveying, in the year 1789, from the islands in the South Sea to the islands in the West Indies, six plants of one or both species of the bread-fruit tree in a growing state; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in October, 1790.

193. *Oil from Cotton Seed.* For one ton of oil and five hundred weight of cake from the seed; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced, with two gallons of oil and two dozen of cakes, on the last Tuesday in November, 1788.

\* \* It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

day in November, 1789.

181. *Horizontal Windmill.* To the person who shall produce a model of a horizontal windmill on a scale not less than one inch to a foot, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

182. *Handmill.* For the best-constructed Handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1788.

183. *Machines for raising Ore.* To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising Ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1789.

184. *Machine for raising Water.* For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; thirty guineas.

*Certificates* and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

185. *Machines for clearing Rivers.* For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; ten guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1789.

186. *Securing Buildings from Fire.* For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; twenty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1788.

194. For half a ton of oil and two hundred weight of cakes; the silver medal.

197. *Spirit from the Pulp of the Coffee Berry.* For distilling thirty gallons of spirit, from the pulp of the coffee berry, and producing to the Society one gallon of the spirit; the gold medal.

198. For fifteen gallons; the silver medal. *Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1789.

199. *Senna.* For two hundred weight, imported in 1788, the growth of any of the British islands in the West Indies; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February 1789.

201. *Kali for Barilla.* For cultivating five acres of land with Spanish Kali for making Barilla; the gold medal.

202. For three acres, the silver medal. *Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1789.

204. *Caslow gum.* For importing into London, in the year 1789, half a ton of the gum; the gold medal or thirty guineas.

Twenty pounds to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1790.

203. *The London Medical Journal*. Vol. IX.  
For the Year 1788. Part I. 8vo.

ARTICLE I. *An Account of some Experiments with Opium in the Cure of the Venereal Disease. Extracted from the Correspondence of the Military Hospitals of France; and communicated to Dr. Simmons by J. F. Coite, M.D. first Physician to the French Army.*

The paper communicated by Dr. Coite relates to some experiments made, in the year 1785, in the Military Hospital at Lille in Flanders. The number of patients set apart for these trials was thirty; and they were selected by a committee, appointed for the purpose, from a much larger number of venereal patients among the troops in garrison at Lille. An accurate register of each case was kept by the committee, who visited the patients daily during the cure. The heads of each case are given by Dr. Coite, together with an account of the general result of the experiments; but for these we must refer our readers to the work itself.

ART. II. *An Account of the Insect found in the Itch. From a Work lately published, in German, on the Etiology of that Disease, by J. E. Wichmann, M.D. Physician to His Majesty at Hanover, and Member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, &c.*

As this subject will probably appear curious to the generality of our readers, we shall give the account of it in the words of the Editor, viz

"That the itch is simply a local affection of the skin, occasioned by animalcula, has been a pretty general opinion in this country, since the description given by the late Dr. Mead<sup>1</sup> of the insect found in this disease by Bonomo. But, of those who have adopted this idea, very few, probably, have had an opportunity of convincing themselves, by their own observation, how far it is founded in truth; and it is certain there are many who still doubt, and even deny, the existence of the insect in question. It was the difference of opinion that prevails on this head, and the doubts he himself had concerning it, that induced the author of the work now before us to direct his attention to this subject.

"The first account he met with of these insects was by Mousier, whose description of

the *Syrus*, in his *Theatrum Insectorum*, p. 266, he supposes to be applicable to the itch insect. Of the *Syro Mousier* says, 'Animalculum est omnium minutissimum, solum innasce cales, & cerni inveterato, & cuti item humanæ. . . . Anglice miris, in cales, foliis, ligno arido, atque cera; sed in homine ubi vermes dicuntur, & Germanice Syrus. Ita sub cute habet, ut acies cuniculi pruricum maximum loco ingeneret, pruripos manibus, vel alius partibus affectus & igni admotis. Extractus acu, & super unguis positus, movet se, si solus etiam calore adjuvetur. . . . Hoc obiter est observandum, Syrones istos non in ipsis pustulis, sed prope habitare. Illorum quippe proprium est non longe residere ab humore aqueo in vesicula vel pustula collecto: quo absumpto, vel exiccato, brevi omnes intereunt. Neque Syrones isti sunt de pediculi generis; nam illi extra cutem vivunt, hi vero non.'

"In the same work also he found the following quotation, relative to the Syrones, from the writings of an Arabian physician, who flourished in the twelfth century: 'Syrones (inquit Abinzoar), *Affat* & *Affat* dicti, sunt pediculi subter manuum crurumque & pedum cutem serpentes, & pustulas ibidem excitantes aqua plenas: tam parva animalcula, ut vix visu perspicaci discerni valeant.'

"As Mousier, whose work was published in 1634, mentions the name those insects go by among the Germans, our author's curiosity led him to examine the German writers on insects before that period, but without being able to find any thing on this subject. In a work<sup>2</sup>, however, by Hauptmanns, a physician at Dresden, published twenty years after Mousier's, he unexpectedly met with something relative to this matter. This writer mentions the animalcula he had found in the itch, and which, he says, are called *Axari*, or *Cyreni*, and by the Germans *Ris-lasv*. He observes, that, so far as he had examined them with a microscope, they seemed to agree with the insects which are found in cheese. Our author supposes this writer to have been the first who has given a figure of the itch insect; but this figure is inaccurate, and the description, like the preceding accounts of it, obscure; so that the existence of the insect can hardly be said to have been clearly and satisfactorily ascertained till the time of Bonomo.

"The Italian original of the letter<sup>3</sup> from Bonomo to Redi on this subject, printed at Florence in 1683, is now extremely scarce;

<sup>1</sup> "Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXIII. for the year 1704, p. 1296."

<sup>2</sup> "Theatrum Insectorum, p. 266."

<sup>3</sup> "Uhraltan Wolkenssteinischen Warman Bad und Wasser schenke. 8vo. Dresden, 1654."

<sup>4</sup> "Osservazioni intorno a Pedicelli del Corpo umano dal G. Cos. Bonomo, e da lui con altre Osservazioni scritte in una Lettera al Fr. Redi."

but a Latin translation of it, by Lanzoni, may be found in the *Miscell. Natur. Curios.* <sup>1</sup>— This discovery, however, did not seem to excite much attention till Dr. Mead <sup>2</sup> gave an account of it in the *"Philosophical Transactions,"* and even since that time many of the writers who have described this insect have contented themselves with copying the observations of Bonomo, without examining the matter themselves. Our author particularly mentions Bonanni <sup>3</sup>, Schwabe <sup>4</sup>, and Baker <sup>5</sup>, whose descriptions are all taken from this source. Even some of those, our author remarks, who have acquired reputation in the present century by microscopical discoveries, as Læwenhoeck, Reaumur, and Swammerdam, have either not thought it worth their while to examine this matter, or, like many learned men now living, were perhaps unable, for want of the necessary dexterity, to find these insects. It is certain, he adds, that Læwenhoeck <sup>6</sup>, although he has accurately described the acari of meal, has totally omitted those found in the itch.

"At length the attention of physicians and

naturalists was directed afresh to this subject by the celebrated Linnæus <sup>7</sup>; and the itch insect was almost generally admitted even by those who had not seen the insect, but who relied on the authority of that great naturalist for its existence.

"After giving an account of the discovery of these insects, our author proceeds to consider more particularly their natural history. The genus (*Acarus*) to which they belong is, he observes, very numerous, and its different species have not all of them been accurately determined. He confines his enquiries, however, to the two species which are found in meal and in the itch.

"That there should be confusion in determining these species, he thinks, will not be wondered at, when we are told, that even at the present day naturalists differ concerning their figure, and dispute whether what we see on the head of these minute animals is to be considered as antennæ or feet. Thus, of many naturalists, to name only a few of rank Linnæus <sup>8</sup> has only *scutellatus*; Schaffer <sup>9</sup> has *acarus pediformis articulat*; while Baron de Geor <sup>10</sup> expressly says they have

<sup>1</sup> "Observationes circa humani Corporis Teredines, a Cl. Joh. Cosmo Bonomo, prædico insignissimo Læurni, una cum alijs Epistolicis hæc in Exercitatione ad Eodem perit Helperich. famigeratissimum illustr. Franciscum Redum, Italici Sermone Anno 1687 conscriptis & Florentiæ typis impressis, nunc vernâ Latinitate donatæ a Josepho Lanzoni, Acad. Cur.—Vol. Append. ad Annum Decimum Decimus. Ephora. Med. Phys. Nat. Cur. 4to. Norimbergæ. 1691."

<sup>2</sup> "Dr. Wichmann has inserted in his work the whole of Dr. Mead's paper on this subject; but to reprint it here would be superfluous, as it may be found not only in the *Philosophical Transactions*, but also in Dr. Mead's Works, and in Nibbles's Medical Essays.—It may not be improper, however, to observe, that Dr. Mead, by omitting the beginning of Bonomo's letter to Redi, has not fully stated the circumstances that led to the discovery of the insect in question: and has given to Bonomo the credit of observations for which we find Bonomo acknowledging himself indebted to one of his friends, whom he names. At the passage relative to this matter, in Bonomo's letter, is curious, we shall transcribe it from the Latin translation by Lanzoni. It is as follows: "Calu fortunato se mihi legendum obtulit in celebri *Psychologia* d. i. *Admodum illa Crux* ab hujus compilatoribus affecti Teredines, quæ ut plurimum scabie et insectorum cutis scabiet, in peragunt, ac minutulus animalculis consistere; ecce ipsissima Vocabularii verba: *Pedicellæ: in pedicellâ Bacillæ, et quæ si genere a Regens in pedicellâ cingens ut acutissimæ præcipere. Idem fortasse postmodum observavit Joseph. Laurentium in sua Amalthea, deinde scripsit: Acarus. Teredo. Vermiculus exiguus subcutaneus vident. Pedicellæ. et Lib. T. Teredo. Vermis in ugar nascens: Larvæ Item acari videntur carere suis cutis; Primordia. His itaque sic lectæ, iterata, sedulaque experientia scrutandi peragunt tactu sum, an dictæ Teredines animalcula verè sint, satiorque consilio rursus Hyacinthum Collumini, ejus in experiendo probatæ sedulitatis; quæ multo antè tibi vir cl. uocavit. Multoties ergo observatio mihi constanter asseveravit, mulierculas propriis a scabie filis acutissimæ extremitate nescio quid educere, quod in larvæ manus pollicis uogit, altera manu pollicis ungue compressum, in ipsa compressione aliquem parvum sonum facere videtur, hoc autem educi a minutioribus tuberculis scabiosis, perfecta nuncum saue scabietibus, vel ut vocant immaturis; multa quod itidem charitate inter rumpes, & manipulis Balnei J. obmensus, si scabies infestaret, fieri adnotavit. Inde subinde non sibi tamen. verum constare, ad Teredines e vermiculorum censu forent, promptè tamen de eo certiore se reddendi occasione daturum, multas experientias in scabioso quoniam, quo autopsia infestabili metamorphosin, vel negativam partem deducendum decerneret." 1691."*

<sup>3</sup> "Observ. circa var. it. Romæ, 1690."

<sup>4</sup> "Dissert. de Pruritu Exanthematico ab Acari. Lipsiæ, 1722."

<sup>5</sup> "Microscope made easy. 8vo. London, 1763."

<sup>6</sup> "Arcana Naturæ detect. 4to. 1753. Epist. 77. p. 356."

<sup>7</sup> "Exanthematâ vera. 4to. Upsal, 1757."

<sup>8</sup> "System. Natur. Edit. XII."

<sup>9</sup> "Elementa Entomologie. 4to. 1766."

<sup>10</sup> "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes: 1778. Tom. VII. p. 85."



no antennæ, but two arms, with joints, which resemble those of spiders, who have likewise no antennæ.

"Another source of confusion in the arrangement of these insects has arisen, our author thinks, from the ambiguity of the general character, which depends on the number of eight feet, whereas many have observed only six. Barrow & Geer, however, has explained this by shewing, that in the young acari farinæ the eighth pair is wanting. This observation, however, Dr. Wichmann remarks, is not new, having been made long ago by Leeuwenhoeck<sup>15</sup>. He himself, he tells us, as well as Mr. Goetze<sup>16</sup>, in examining the acari of meal, has frequently found some with six, and others with eight, feet; but in those of cheese he has uniformly found eight.

"Linnaeus, our author observes, in his dissertation already quoted, intitled, *De morbo*, asserts, that nurses, when they sprinkle children under the axillæ, &c. with flour that contains acari, give them the itch; and from this infers, that the acarus of meal and that of the itch are of the same species<sup>17</sup>. But Dr. Wichmann contends, and we believe very justly, that the eruption which is sometimes excited in children by this means is very different from the true itch, and that it soon disappears, without any assistance from medicine. He observes also, that in the *Favus Sarcæ*, p. 48, Lin. *mus*, although he has there accurately described the insect found in the itch, has confounded it with the acarus of meal; and that still more lately, in the twelfth and last edition of his *Systema Naturæ*, he had so little altered his opinion, that, after describing the *Acarus Sero*, he expressed, *adde, 1. serones farinæ, Scabiei*..

"....vix etiamnum reperit aliam differentiam, quam a loco potest<sup>18</sup>."

"The German translator and commentator on Linnaeus, Professor Müller, has taken occasion<sup>19</sup> to observe, however, that a difference exists between the acari of cheese and those of meal, as well as between the latter and those of the itch; but several medical writers, our author remarks, (and particularly Rosenbaum, in his "Treatise on the Diseases of Children,") relying on the authority of Linnaeus, that the same animalcules are found in meal as in the itch, have asserted that flour, in which there are acari, is capable of communicating the disease. To this confusion of species our author attributes an allusion by Professor Murray<sup>20</sup>, in his, in other respects, judicious account of the itch, viz. that, previous to any appearance of pustules, there is always a foulness of the juices, and that when this foulness has got to a certain height, the acari of cheese or meal are induced to seek a nidus in the skin; and of course he must suppose these to be of the same species as those of the itch.

"Professor Pallas also, Dr. Wichmann observes, has failed to distinguish these insects properly, as he says, '*Acarus scabiei, acarus farinæ est consanguineus*<sup>21</sup>.' But Barrow & Geer, he acknowledges, has very accurately discriminated these species, and shewn that the *acarus demissi*us, (or that species which is found in cheese, &c.) the *acarus farinæ*, and the *acarus scabiei*, are all very different from each other. Of the second of these species he says, '*Acarus (farinæ) oblongus albus, capite rufescente, pedibus conicis crassioribus aequalibus*;' and of the last, or itch insect, '*Acarus (scabiei) subrotundus albus, pedibus rufescentibus brevibus; pedibus*

<sup>15</sup> "Acan. Natur. 4to. 1733. p. 356."

<sup>16</sup> "Abhandl. aus der Insectologie, p. 333."

<sup>17</sup> "Casum vel farinam, diu de loco non motam, multa horum millia alere, non raro observamus; hinc evenit, ut, quæ nurrices loco Pollinis Lycopodii, Fluvium Zueri, &c. infantes intertrigine laborantes farinæ flamenti conspergant, lingua & axillæ, eodem adjutis, in scabiem efflorescant; quod malum, sæpius curatum, identidem redit, quoties farinæ adpersio iterata fuerit, alioque insectis infuset. Hinc Farinæ & Scabiei Acarus unum constituere eundemque speciem concludimus."

<sup>18</sup> "We think it right to observe here, that the seeming confusion on this subject, in the writings of Linnaeus, appears to have arisen from an opinion he had adopted, of the existence of more than one species of itch; for, besides the itch which he imagined might be excited by the *Acarus Sero*, or that species which is found in meal, he supposed that in another and more inveterate kind of itch, the *Scabiei farina*, the disease is occasioned by a different species of *Acarus*, the *Acarus exulcerans*, which he has described with his usual accuracy, and which is indisputably the true itch insect. This he no where confounds with the *A. Sero*, but expressly says it is a distinct species. Thus, in the dissertation (*Exortomata viti*) just now quoted, we find him observing, that '*In scabie terius acari agrius invenimus; exortomata vero, aliam esse speciem (acarus exulcerans) & pedibus quatuor posticis, corpore duplo longioribus, distinctus*.' And again, in his *System. Natur.* immediately after the *Acarus Sero*, he places the '*Acarus exulcerans, pedibus longissimis setaceis, anticis duobus brevibus*;' and adds, '*habitat in scabie farina*.' A similar division of the itch, into a mild species and one more virulent, was made by the ancients. Thus Celsus (de Medicin. lib. V. cap. 28), in treating of the itch (*scabies*), observes, that '*Qui asperior est, quæque prurire magis, eo difficilius tollitur*. Itaque eam, quæ talis est, . . . Græci appellant, et est *farina*.' *Lib. 3. c. 2.*"

<sup>19</sup> "Linnæi, Natur. System. Nürnberg, 1775. Part V. p. 1000."

<sup>20</sup> "De Vermibus in Lepre obvia 4. G. Goetii" 1764 p. 4."

<sup>21</sup> "Diff. de Infestis vivensibus. 4to. 1762 p. 11."



\* quatuor feta longissima, plantis quatuor articulis fistulatis capitulo terminatis<sup>22</sup>."

"In speaking of the manner of finding these insects in the itch, our author observes, that the failure of many who have sought for them has been owing to their having expected to meet with them in the larger vesicles that contain a yellowish fluid, like pus; in these, however, he tells us, he has never found them, but in those pustules only which are recent, and contain only a watery fluid. We must therefore, he observes, not expect to find them in the same proportionate number in patients who, for many months, have been afflicted with the disease, as in those in whom its appearance is recent, and where it is confined to the fingers or wrists. The cause of this difference with respect to the pustules, he conjectures, may be owing to the death of the insect after it has deposited its eggs.

"A small transparent vesicle being found, a very minute, white point, distinct from the surrounding fluid, may be discovered, and very often even without the assistance of a glass; thus is the insect, which may be easily taken out on the point of a needle or pen-knife, and when placed on a green cloth may be seen much more distinctly, and observed to move<sup>23</sup>.

"The author remarks, that even before such a transparent vesicle is formed, we may often discover traces of the insect on the fingers or hands, in a reddish streak or furrow, which is occasioned by the acarus; and he adds, that it is even more usual to find it in these furrows than in the pustules themselves. He tells us, that a friend of his at Hanover (who had the itch in a slight degree, and to whose accurate inquiries with an excellent microscope he acknowledges himself much indebted,) found several insects in such furrows. Two of the longest of the furrows were about an inch in extent. They seemed to be thoroughly dry, but exhibited here and there very minute shining and transparent spots. These spots, however, were not at all elevated above the surface of the skin; and although several of them were opened and examined, no insect was found in them. These furrows he has observed only on the hands and fingers, having in vain sought for them on the legs, and other parts of the

body, in his children, who had the itch in a high degree."

The appearance of these insects, when viewed through a microscope, will be best understood by the figures of them given in the Journal. The first of these figures represents the *acarus farinæ*, the second and the third are representations of the itch insect as it appeared through Dr. Wichmann's microscope; and the fourth is a figure of the same insect as given by Bonomo.

From these figures, the body of the *acarus farinæ* appears to be more oblong than that of the itch insect; and the feet of the latter, it is observed, are placed much nearer the head than in most other species of acari, and are shorter and thicker.

(To be continued.)

104. *Method of Chemical Nomenclature, proposed by Messieurs de Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and De Fourcroy. To which is added, A new System of Chemical Characters, adapted to the Nomenclature, by Messieurs Hassenfratz and Adel, translated from the French, and the New Chemical Nomenclature adapted to the English Language. By James St. John, M. D.*

IT is with much pleasure that we announce this translation of the *Memoirs of Messieurs De Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet, and De Fourcroy, on a new Method of Chemical Nomenclature*. Nothing was more arbitrary, or more absurd, than the greatest part of the ancient chemical appellations. The most extravagant whimsies and fancies were indulged. A ridiculous mystery was adopted, with the express purpose of rendering the science as little intelligible as possible, at least to the bulk of mankind. As philosophical investigation advances, and true science gains ground, the various absurdities and mysterious follies of the alchemists vanish. The gentlemen who have undertaken the present arduous task, which bids fair

<sup>22</sup> "Mem. pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes. Tom. VII. p. 94."

<sup>23</sup> "Fabricius (Faun. Groenland. p. 221) has mentioned the dexterity of the Groenlanders in extracting this insect. 'Habitat,' says he, 'in vesicula scabiei Groenlandorum, qui illum acu eximere scientes, mihi miranti, ut vivum animal incedentem ostenderunt.'—Linnæus, in describing it (Faun. Suecic. 1794), says, 'Habitat sub cute hominis scabiem causans, ubi vesiculam excitavit, parum recedit, corporis ruzas secutus, quæsit iterum & titillationem excitat; nuda oculis sub cuticula delucentes observatur ab adfecto, acu facile eximitur, inquit impositus vix movetur, si vero oris calido halitu afficitur, agilis in virgus curritat,' and Baron de Geer (Mem. pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes, tom. VII.) observes, that the insects he has had occasion to extract from itchy sores were extremely minute, not larger than a grain of common sand. 'At first,' says he, 'when they are taken from under the epidermis, they seem to be without motion; but by degrees they begin to move their feet, and to crawl, though slowly.' *Editor.*"

to accomplish so desirable a purpose, stood high in the opinion of the chemical world, and we will venture to assert, that this specimen of their labours will not lessen the esteem in which they are held.

Our neighbours have lately made a rapid progress in the science of chemistry, and this work becomes almost absolutely necessary for those who wish to keep pace with them. There can be very little doubt but that this new method of chemical nomenclature will generally prevail on the Continent; and unless it does the same here, in a few years we shall be at a loss to understand their commonest writings on the subject. And therefore, however unpleasantly or inelegantly many of the terminations may sound to a British ear, such as Carbonat, Sulphat, Muriat, Nitrite, Tartrite, Fluat, Oxalat, Arseniat, Borat, Nitrat, Acetat, Formiat, Phosphat, Carburets, Sebats, Luctats, Litticats, Tunstatts, Mulybdats, Suecholats, &c. &c. yet we do not see how they could have been better rendered into English: and when once they are familiarised, they are sufficiently expressive. Perhaps it might have been more consonant to the English language, and more agreeable to an English ear, had the various compounds been called Muriotic, Carbonatic, Formiatic, &c. Salts of the respective substances.

Our Vitriolic Acid is by them termed Sulphuric Acid; perhaps for good reasons; and its combinations with other substances become so many different Sulphats. We thought it a considerable improvement in the language of chemistry when the various synonymous appellations of this Acid become, as of late years, included in that of the Vitriolic Acid; which formerly had many more names, such as Oleum Vitrioli, Spiritus Vitrioli, Acidum Sulphuris, Spiritus Sulphuris, P. Campanam, Spiritus Aluminis, Acidum Calcanthe, Acidum Primogenium, Acidum Catholicum, Universale, Vagum Fossile, &c.

We cannot give our chemical readers a better idea of the utility of this work than by selecting a few of the ancient arbitrary appellations, and contrasting them with the modern. They will thus in a moment observe that the ancient names, though at present generally well known, have yet very little, if any, relation to the substances to which they have been applied; and that in fact they are, in many instances, only words sent by rote which have nothing in

themselves expressive of the different combinations, resting entirely on the memory; whereas the modern, in a multiplicity of instances, would almost answer the purpose of a direction for compounding\*.

#### Old Names.

Aqua Regia  
Aquila Alba  
Calomel  
Green Copperas  
Roman Vitriol, or  
Blue Stone  
Butter of Antimony  
Bitter Purging Salt  
Glauber's Salt  
Salt of Seignette, or  
Rochelle Salts  
Sedative Salt  
Selenite  
Spirit of Minderverus  
Corrosive Sublimatum  
Vinegar of Lead  
Sugar of Lead

#### Modern Names.

Nitro-muriatic Acid  
Mild sublimated Mar-  
curial Muriat  
Ditto levigated  
Sulphat of Iron  
Sulphas Cupri, or  
Sulphat of Copper  
Sublimated Murat of  
Antimony  
Sulphat of Magnesia  
Sulphat of Soda  
Tartrite of Soda  
Boracic Acid  
Sulphat of Lime  
Ammoniacal Acetate  
Corrosive Muriat of  
Mercury  
Acetate of Lead  
Acetate of Lead †.

In perusing this work we are further struck with the indefatigable zeal and industry of the foreign chemists, who have produced almost every possible combination of different substances with Acids. Thus, under the article of Acetate, or salts formed by the union of the acetic or radical vinegar with different bases, we have no less than 24. And of the Acetites, or salts formed by the union of the acetic acid or distilled vinegar with different bases, we have also 24: and the same number under the article of Benzoates, or salts formed by the union of the benzoic acid with different bases: and so of the Bombats, or acid of the silk worm, &c. To these may be added the Borats, Camphorats, Carbonats, or salts formed with carbonic acid (our fixed or mephitic air) and different bases; Citrats, with acid of lemons; Fluats of spar; Formiats of Ants; Luthiats of acid of human calculus; Malats of apples; Muriats of muriatic acid; Nitrats of nitrous; Oxalats of sorrel; Phosphats; Saccolats, or those with the saccholactic acid; Sebats, or those with the acid of fat.

\* We are, however, surprised to see the name of Potash in the new Nomenclature, which runs through a number of compounds, and is certainly as arbitrary as any of the old chemical appellations.

† This last should have had the additional epithet of *Ceruleus*, to distinguish it from the former.

We cannot help, however, observing that, in the enumeration of their different compounds it might have been a considerable improvement, had they been arranged agreeable to the laws of elective attractions, rather than to an alphabetical arrangement. If the different acids had been arranged alphabetically, their various compounds under each head might have been so placed that the first mentioned substance might have been known to have the power of decomposing all those below it; and so on respectively.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into the new theoretical opinions respecting the formation of the Sulphuric Acid, or the ideas respecting Hydrogen Caloric, &c. &c.: for these we must refer our readers to the work itself, premising, that we do not apprehend the chemists on this side of the water will implicitly adopt all the opinions even of a Lavoisier or a Fourcroy.

There is much ingenuity displayed in the new system of chemical characters by Messieurs Hallenfratz and Adel, which puts us very much in mind of the elegant neatness and simplicity of the late Dr. Byrom's Stenography. We cannot help subscribing to their utility, because, by the use of these characters, we think it possible for chemists of different countries, strangers to each other's language, to communicate chemical ideas, and even reciprocally to make themselves masters of each other's problems and combinations.

Dr. St John, in a well-written Preface to the work before us, takes notice of a very curious phenomenon respecting the putrefaction of human bodies; which we think sufficiently important to communicate to our readers in a future number, as we imagine the knowledge of it cannot be too generally conveyed, some very singular and melancholy accidents from dissection having lately happened in this country, provably from a similar cause. \* \* \*

105. *Sermons by Mr. Symmons; (revised in a Letter from a Correspondent.)*

"Ubi FLORA nitent in carnibus, non ego  
"PAUCIS offendar maculis." Hen.

TO encourage rising merit, and to call forth latent excellence to the observation of the publick, is unquestionably the more agreeable and the more noble part of the duty of a critic. He who is truly entitled to that respectable name will naturally be more inclined to dwell

upon numerous and evident excellencies, though attended with some imperfections, than to point the severity of his censures against inconsiderable defects. This golden rule in Criticism seems to have been overlooked by the author of a critique on Mr. Symmons's Sermons in a late Review\*. The merit which the Sermons cannot be denied to possess he attempts to "damn with faint praise," and the faults which they may be thought to have he exaggerates and dwells upon, and censures with a very disproportioned severity. The Sermons and the Criticism are before the publick; and whoever, of ability and judgement, will take the trouble to compare them, will find abundant proofs of my assertions.

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, in your impartial pages, to supply the omission, by giving a juster character of the merits of these Sermons. Their merits are, indeed, great. The professional Critic allows, that the author possesses "abilities and learning; that the Sermons contain just remarks, clear and pointed explanations of different passages of the Scriptures, with a manly and rational piety: and that in many of them the divisions are peculiarly happy." I add, that the Sermons discover a vigour and comprehension of understanding, a clearness and precision of ideas and language, and a happy selection of the leading and distinguishing thoughts and circumstances belonging to the subject, which always mark and discriminate the man of genius. *These*, with a warm, but in general well-governed, imagination, and a style every where nervous and dignified,—at times, animated and figurative in a high degree, and, excepting in a very few instances, correctly just, are the excellencies of these discourses. They do honour to the author, and deserve high praise.

It were easy to give extracts, which would fully justify the above character; but at this time I must confine myself within more moderate bounds. Give me leave only to refer the attention of the learned to the eighth and ninth sermons, as decisive specimens of the character given.

In them will be found the excellencies of composition and style, which I have attributed to the author. Let the Sermons be read and examined. Let the

author be followed with attention in the extensive view he has taken of the Jewish dispensation, in the remarks he has advanced on the wisdom of its plan, its suitability to the state of ideas and manners prevalent in that early and unimproved age, and its farther introductory subserviency to a more perfect dispensation; and the judicious reader will not hesitate to pronounce, that the selection and arrangement of the objects, as well as the extent of the views, do honour to the author's understanding.

Let him proceed to the historical picture, which is given in the beginning of the ninth discourse, of the state of the enlightened part of the heathen world, in its arts and sciences, in its morals and religion; and he will evidently perceive the hand of a master, both in justness of the resemblance and in the vividness of the colours. Let him then attend the author in his comparative view of the two dispensations, with respect to their spirituality, their mildness and holiness. Let him hear the objections of infidels, of Hume and Gibbon, produced in their full force; and let him weigh the judicious and spirited answers of the preacher, full of good sense and discriminating knowledge; and he will be highly pleased with so able an advocate for Christianity. Let him, finally, follow him to the conclusion, and read that divine allegory under which he has represented true religion, from the beginning to its present state, with the animated and very pathetic address to Christians, to vindicate the honour of Christianity by a pure life and conversation; and, as before he has admired the vigorous understanding, the comprehensive mind, and nervous, animated style of the writer, he will now be apt, if he has any piety, to feel the fire of his devotion kindling in his heart, and the earnestness of his exhortation animating his practice.

If the reader of judgement should proceed, with equal care, to the perusal of the others, he will, in the conclusion, allow and maintain with me, that these sermons are justly entitled to high rank among the pulpit compositions of the present age.

Being afraid, Mr Urban, that I have trespassed too much on your patience, I shall conclude with entreating one favour of your readers: that if, on the perusal of the present letter, they should be apt to suspect that the writer has carried his praises too high, let them have

recourse to the volume, and they will find, on the whole, that *LESS*, in *JUSTICE*, could not have been said.

#### AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

106. *Observations on a Design for improving the Navigation of the River Severn, in the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester.* 8vo.

THE writer sets out with higher encomiums on the improvements of turnpike roads and navigable canals in this kingdom than we think ourselves warranted to bestow, reflecting, as we do, that these supposed improvements, instead of introducing plenty, cheapness, &c. &c. have conducted to draw the provisions and the people from their distant retreats, the haunts of simplicity and innocence, to an overgrown capital, into whose debaucheries and miseries they are plunged.

The uniting Trent and Mersey, and both with the Severn, had been planned every since 1766, but only the first junction completely carried into execution; for though an intercourse has been opened between Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, the latter is still imperfect. A bill brought into parliament for that purpose, in 1786, was thrown out; a second, since framed, has been warmly opposed at Gloucester and Shrewsbury. To the arguments of the latter town this pamphlet is intended as an answer.

107. *The Question of Wool truly stated; in which the P.B. are examined for and against the Bill now depending in Parliament.*

IN this case of the wool-growers *versus* the wool-manufacturers, the author of this tract appears in the former character, to vindicate his brethren against the exportation of our wool to France, by a statement of facts. On this head, see our v. l. LII. p. 127.

108. *A Speech on the West Bill, which might have been spoken in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 1, 1788, on the Question of adjourning the Consideration to that Day Three Months.*

THIS orator takes the other side of the question, and opposes the bill for prohibiting exportation with bold assertions.

The bill has passed both Houses, in favour of this side, viz. the wool-manufacturers, who are supposed to be essential to the support of the wool-growers.

109. *Observations upon the Bill presented to Parliament for preventing the Exportation of Wool.*

A proposal to employ 10 riding officers within 15 miles of the sea,—to cir-

culate concise abstracts of the law, and offer encouragement to informers. He proposes an additional tax on the oil used in manufacturing the wool, to answer the expence of their salaries, which he estimates at 6000*l*. This may do in the closet of a speculator; but placemen are too much out of fashion at present.

220. *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, 1787. 4*to*.

MANY and various have been the attempts to form a literary society in Ireland. Mr. Wm. Molyneux, the friend and correspondent of Mr. Locke, established, in 1683, a philosophical society, on the plan of the Royal Society of London, which ended in the confusions of 1688. It appears, from the Spalding Society's Minutes, that such an one subsisted in 1707. Their plan seems to have been resumed, without success, in the beginning of the present century, when the Earl of Pembroke, then lord-lieutenant, presided over a philosophical society in Dublin College. Under the guidance and patronage of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. a physico-historical society was formed in 1740, to collect materials for the History of Ireland, on the plan of Camden's *Britannia*; of which the Histories of several Counties were published as specimens. This society, who appointed an antiquarian committee in 1772, ceased about 14 or 15 years ago, for want of matter for their inquiries. Mr. Conyngham collected about seven persons afterwards into another society, whom he wished to illustrate the drawings he was then making at a great expence; but this also was dissolved after publishing four five volumes of "Collectanea Hibernica." In 1783 the Royal Irish Academy was instituted, whose Transactions are now published with all that caution which characterises the sister Society of London: for at the head of the volume "the Academy desire it to be understood, that, as a body, they are not answerable for any opinion, representation of facts, or train of reasoning, which may appear in the following papers. The authors of the several essays are alone responsible for their contents."—This Academy professes to unite, in one plan, the three compartments of Science, Poetical Literature, and Antiquities. It has been instituted at a time when it

"can enjoy the protection of a Monarch whose patronage of the liberal arts has made his reign an illustrious era in the annals of literature; at a time when two of the sciences have had advantages, hitherto unknown in this country, held out to them in the establishment of a medical school, and the foundation of an observatory for astronomical purposes; and at a time when every qualification, natural and acquired, occurred in pointing out a president, whose zeal for the interests of Ireland could only be equalled by his zeal for the interests of learning. Animated by such encouragement, the Irish nation are called on to exert themselves. The Academy, in this volume, with most respectful deference, presents the first fruits of its labours to the publick: whether the beginning now made shall be relinquished with disgrace, or this Society be taught to aspire to hopes of vigour and continuance, is a question which those who have abilities to promote the advancement of literature should be informed is left, with all its important consequences, for their exertions to determine.—To embolden their diffidence, the nature of their publications holds out all the advantages of mutual example; while the great national benefit to be derived from this institution must stamp their indolence a crime of no less magnitude than treason against the welfare of Ireland. They are called on by every tie which can have a laudible influence on the heart of man, by the hopes of success, and the infamy of defeat; by the solicitations of a natural instinct, which will not suffer their faculties to rest without exertion; and by the authoritative voice of Reason and Experience, which pronounce such exertions salutary, by emulation; by philanthropy; by honest pride; by a glorious view of the dignity of their country, and the dignity of human nature. To such a call, Irishmen cannot be inattentive; the God of Truth will look propitious on their labours; and a ray from Heaven will light them to success."

*Preface, by the Rev. Robert Barrow, A.M. fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and M. R. I. A.*

Under the head of Science we have, I. An Account of the Observatory belonging to Trinity College, Dublin. By the Rev. H. Usher, D.D. Senior Fellow,

Fellow, &c.;—with plan and elevation designed and drawn by him, engraved by J. Ford.

II. Account of Parhelia seen Sept. 24, 1783, at Cook's town. By the Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D.D.

III. Observations on the Lunar Eclipse, March 18, 1783, communicated by Dr. Usher.

IV. A synthetical Demonstration of the Rule for the Quadrature of simple Curves, per *Aequalitas terminorum Numeri* &c. By the Rev. Dr. Young, Fellow of Trinity College.

V. Description of a new portable Barometer. By the Rev. A. McGuire.

VI. Observations on Pemphigus. By Stephen M.D.

VII. On the Extraction of Cubic and other Roots; communicated by Dr. Young.

VIII. History of an Ovarium wherein were found Teeth, Hair, and Bones. By Dr. Cleghorn. Drawn by J. Ballard; engraved by J. Mannin and M. Wall.

The article of Polite Literature consists of,

I. An Essay on Sublimity of Writing. By the Rev. Dr. Richard Stalk, Fellow of Trinity College (A Supplement to Longinus and Mr. Burke.)

II. III. Essay on the Style of Dr. Samuel Johnson. By the Rev. Mr. Burrowes.

IV. Thoughts on Lyric Poetry. By William Preston. To which is subjoined, an "Irregular Ode to the Moon." By the same.

In the class of Antiquities we have,

I. An Account of an ancient Inscription, in Ogham Characters, on the Sepulchral Monument of an Irish Chief; discovered by Mr. Theophilus O'Flanagan, Student of Trinity College.

This famous inscription was first discovered by this antiquary in 1784, who presented a memorial on it to Mr. Valancey, 1784, and shewed it to Mr. E. Burton, who described it to the Right Hon. Wm. Burton Cunningham, in 1785. It is engraved in the XIVth number of the *Colleganea Hibernica*, and in this volume. Mr. O'F. has an appointment of 200l. per annum, out of the revenues of the Academy, for translating ancient Irish MSS. and other antiquarian discoveries.

II. The Antiquity of the Woollen Manufactures in Ireland proved from a Passage of an ancient Florentine Poet.

GENT. MAG. June, 1786.

By the Earl of Charlemont, President R. I. A.

The poem is called *Diamondi* (a corruption for *DiSa Munti*), by Fazio della Uberti, a Florentine nobleman, nearly contemporary with Dante. The author, after travelling over England and Scotland, comes to Ireland, which he describes as eminent for its *serges*, or *says*:

*Similmente passamo in Irlanda*

*La qual fra noi è degna di fama*

*Per le nobili saie che ci manda;*

and the "*Dizionario della Crusca*" quotes an old Florentine account book for a piece of Irish *say* for Andrew's wife. Irish friezes, cloth, and woollen also occur in Madox and Rymer, in the time of Henry III. and Richard II.; proofs of a prior antiquity to the English woollen manufacture.

III. An Inquiry concerning the Original of the Scots in Britain. By the Bishop of Killaloe.

His Lordship supposes the Northern parts of Ireland originally peopled from the adjacent parts of Caledonia, as the Scottish antiquaries assert; and that the Irish might have been the *children*, rather than the parents, of the ancient Caledonians, before the invasion and settlement of the Milesian dynasty; but that an Irish colony, under Riuda, called *Dalriadans*, and by Bede, *Dalrheidini*, migrated into Scotland about the year 150, and were completely established there about the year 396; soon after which they chose, for their independent monarch, Feigus II. second son of Earca, by Muirdeach, King of Ireland, who gave him the famous *Liab fail*, or stone of destiny, now in Westminster Abbey.

IV. Ancient Gaelic Poems respecting the race of the Franks, collected in the Highlands of Scotland. By Dr. Young.

These are the fragments which Mr. M'Pherson and Mr. M'Arthur, minister of Mull, call *strange Irish* or *Erse* songs; from which the former raised his fanciful superstructure on so narrow a bottom, not distinguishing the *Erse* from the *Irish*.

V. Account of a Greek MS. of St. Matthew's Gospel, in Trinity College Library. By the Rev. Mr. Barret, Fellow of that College.

This MS. is written over three others, viz. St. Chrysostom on the priesthood, two fragments of Isaiah, and some orations of Gregory Nazianzen. It takes

up

up 64 pages, of which 59 contain parts wanting in the Alexandrian. The characters are equal in size to those in Montfaucon's specimen of the old Cæsarean Genesis, and bear a great resemblance to the Alexandrian, which it resembles in orthography, and in the placing the chapters both in the margin and top of the page, and in other particulars, and is judged to precede the end of the 4th century. A specimen of it is engraved.

VI. An Account of a Number of small Silver Coins found in an Urn in Queen's County, near Ballylinam, 1786. By Mr. Beauclerk.

Mr. B. refers them to some of the kings and chiefs of Ireland, between the years 862 and 870, the work of a Danish artist, and inscribed with Latin letters of the middle ages, Runic characters, and those called by the Irish *Ogham Craobh*; with a plate of 12 coins and an alphabet.

VII. An ancient Urn dug up in a cell of flag stones, in Wicklow, 1785. By Thomas Green, Esq.

A List of the Society is subjoined.

111. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. I. 4to.*

HOW far two Societies in this kingdom, incorporated by royal charter for similar purposes, may promote the interests of science and of literature, time only can discover; but it can hardly be questioned, that the Royal Society of Edinburgh owes its origin to that national partiality for which, if the Scotch have been sometimes praised, they have been more frequently, and perhaps more justly, blamed.

During the course of the present century there has arisen, on the other side of the Tweed, a number of writers deservedly famed in the republic of letters; and sister Peg, who, in the last age had, among her literary domestics, only a few fanatical divines and a few perplexed lawyers, can now boast of her historians, her poets, her critics, her philosophers, and, above all, of her physicians. Of late years, indeed, she has even presumed to represent the learned men in her family as superior, both in number and in merit, to those in the family of her brother, *John Bull*; and the renown, which John derives from that society which has so long held its meetings within the manor of *Buckley's Hatch*, appears to have been a distinction which

Peg could no longer brook. The spirit which made her apply to the common guardian of their fortunes to remove this distinction, and to put her upon the same footing with her brother, is a spirit which we cannot condemn, and which perhaps we feel ourselves inclined to applaud; but why has it not exerted itself with uniformity? The Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, though undoubtedly published for the honour of Scotland, appear to be the property of an English bookseller. The volume bears, indeed, on its title-page, to have been printed for the *Bookseller to the Royal Society*. But we cannot help believing, that his name has been made use of, merely to lull the angry passions of the Caledonian patriots; and that Mr. Cadell, by whom, we are informed, the book is sold in London, is really its proprietor and publisher.

Of Mr. \*\*\*\* we do not remember to have heard before; and when we enquired about him at some of our brother reviewers, natives of the city of Edinburgh, we were told that, although he is a very good man, it was by no means surprising that he had not attracted our notice, as he never gave, and boasts that he never gave, a single shilling for literary property, that his name is to be found on the title-page of but one book, a Collection of Hymns, published, some years ago, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and that to every Scotchman it appeared very strange, that he should have been employed, rather than ELLIOT or CREECH, or some other obdetric practitioner of name, to usher into the world this child of Caledonia. Similar reflections occurred to ourselves. The name of Mr. Creech stands here enrolled with the other names of the Scottish literati; and Mr. Elliot has, of late years, been almost the sole publisher of the works of Scottish authors, which he has, no doubt, purchased at their full value. The national spirit must, therefore, have been greatly depressed, we had almost said, sunk into meanness, when it was resolved that the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh should not be disposed of to one of these booksellers, rather than given to a bookseller of London. If the interests of science, or the honour of the kingdom, required a society to be incorporated by royal charter in Scotland,

why



why were not its Transactions published by a Scotchman?

We have indeed heard it whispered, somewhere in Fleet Street, that a treaty was commenced with an eminent bookseller in Edinburgh; but that, when almost finished, it was suddenly broken off, through the influence of a leading member of the Society, who insisted that the publisher of the works of Dr. STUART and Mr. WHITAKER, with whom that bookseller happens to be intimately connected, should have no share of the profit arising from the publication of the *Edinburgh Philosophical and Literary Transactions*. If this be really true, which we are unwilling to believe, we may venture to predict, that the Royal Society of Edinburgh will not long continue to produce any thing *worthy* of publication; for it is universally acknowledged, that letters can flourish only under a republican government; and that a literary *despot*, although adorned with the erudition of WARBURTON, and the eloquence of ROBERTSON, is a monster, whose baleful breath extinguishes the fires of Genius, and whom the friends of Science should tumble from his throne.

The Transactions, however, are published; and we, who dare not boast, more than others, of being entirely free from national partiality, are not sorry to find that the Scotch philosophers could not send the fruits of their united labours into the world without the aid of a London bookseller. It now remains that we examine the merits of their book.

The first thing in the volume, which arrests our attention, is the Dedication to the King, signed by the Duke of Buccleugh, president of the Society. The patriotic virtues of his Grace are so conspicuous, his charity so extensive and universally acknowledged, and his rank in the state so high, that it cannot be supposed he rests any portion of his fame upon a thing of so little value as dignity of style. It would therefore be useless to remark, that this Dedication is flat. We shall only ask, What had become of the eloquent and courtly pen of the Historian of America?

After the Dedication, follows a History of the Society; from which, among other *important* matters, we learn, that associations of learned men, who have united their labours for the cultivation of science, are of ancient date in the European kingdoms; that Great Britain

has the honour of having set the first example of a society, incorporated for this purpose, by a charter from the Sovereign; and that the institution of the Royal Society of London was soon followed by the establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and afterwards by the establishment of other philosophical academies in the several polished nations of Europe. These are great discoveries! But from this History we learn, farther, that in Scotland similar associations have, even *without* the benefit of royal patronage, and with no other support than the *abilities* of their *members*, attained to no common degree of reputation; that, however, under such disadvantages, they had their intervals of languor, as well as their periods of brilliancy and activity; and that, as a remedy for all defects, a scheme was, about the end of the year 1782, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh, for the establishment of a new society, upon a more extended plan, and after the model of some of the foreign academies, which have for their object the cultivation of every branch of science, erudition, and taste.

It appeared an expedient measure, as being likely, no doubt, to banish *languor* from the philosophers, to solicit the royal patronage to an institution of this nature, which promised to be of national importance, and to request an establishment by charter from the crown. The plan was approved and adopted; the charter was solicited and obtained; and the Royal Society of Edinburgh will be no longer under the necessity of trusting its fame to the abilities of its members.

The charter, which was granted to the Duke of Buccleugh, and several other gentlemen eminent for literature or for their rank in society, confers ample privileges upon them and their successors. It authorises them to elect a president, to appoint officers, to purchase land, to enact laws for the regulation of their affairs, *ordinandi canones, ad quos res societatis sint administrande*, and to sue or be sued, as a corporation, in the courts of justice. But we are sorry to find in it no clause which bestows vigour of intellect or activity of diligence upon the members of the Society, or which tends *directly* to remove that *languor* which had so grievously oppressed all former associations of the literati in Scotland. Perhaps this im-  
portant

privilege may be comprehended  
*scilicet quam habebant privatas  
leges ad ejus administrationem*  
et in ALIIS REBUS PROCE-  
AGENDI, et FACIENDI.

first general meeting of the  
Society of Edinburgh, was held,  
of the above-mentioned charter,  
day, the 23d day of June, 1783;  
the members proceeded to effa-  
c form or constitution of the So-  
und to frame a set of regulations  
future proceedings. These im-  
affairs, however, were not final-  
ised till the second meeting, held  
4th of August in the same year;  
h meeting the mode of electing  
tes was settled; and it was like-  
etermined, that the Society should  
of ordinary and honorary mem-  
and that the honorary places  
be restricted to persons residing  
Great Britain.

election of new members is ap-  
to be made at two stated general  
which are to be held on the fourth  
of January and the fourth Monday

A candidate for the place of an or-  
member must signify, by a letter ad-  
ressed to one of the members, his wish to  
be admitted into the Society. He must then  
be proposed at least a month before  
the election. If the proposal be se-  
conded by two of the members present, his  
name is to be inserted in the list of candi-  
dates hung up in the ordinary place of

The election is made by ballot,  
termined in favour of the candidate,  
all have the votes of two-thirds of  
the members present, in a meeting consisting of not  
less than twenty-one members. The gene-  
ral business of the Society is managed by a  
committee, consisting of a president,  
two vice-presidents, with a coun-  
sellor, a general secretary, and a trea-  
surer. These officers are chosen by ballot,  
on the last Monday of November.  
It was thought that the members  
would be a greater inducement to punctual  
attendance on the meetings of the Society, if  
some general intimation of the na-  
ture of the subjects which were to be con-  
sidered, made the topics of conversation, it  
was resolved to divide the Society  
into three classes, which should meet and  
transact business separately. The one of these classes  
was designated the PHYSICAL CLASS, and  
was to be the department of the sciences of Mathe-  
matics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Me-  
dical History, and whatever re-  
lated to the improvement of art and manu-  
factures.

The other is designated the LI-  
TERARY CLASS, and has for its department  
Literature, Philology, History, Antiquities,  
and Natural Philosophy. Each of these

classes has four presidents and two secreta-  
ries, who officiate by turns.

"Every member is desired, at his admis-  
sion, to intimate which of those classes he  
wishes to be more particularly associated  
with; but he is, at the same time, desired  
to attend the meetings of the other class, and  
to take part in all its proceedings. At these  
meetings, the written essays and observations  
of the members of the Society, or their cor-  
respondents, are read *publicly* [we should  
have been in no danger of supposing that  
they are read *privately*], and become the sub-  
jects of conversation. At the same meetings  
are exhibited such specimens of natural or  
artificial curiosities, such remains of antiq-  
uity, and such experiments, as are thought  
worthy of the attention of the Society."

In the remaining part of this history  
we have the titles of all the papers read  
in the Society, from its first foundation  
down to the third day of December,  
1785; and short sketches of such as are  
reserved for subsequent publication, as  
well as of those which their authors  
wholly withdrew. Our examination of  
the articles which are published, we  
shall reserve for some future Magazine,  
and at present give such an account as  
the limits of our Review will permit,  
and as our historian has enabled us to  
give, of the most valuable of those pa-  
pers which have been either withdrawn  
by their authors, or rejected by the  
committee for publication.

At a meeting of the physical class,  
December 8, 1783, Mr. James Ruffel,  
surgeon, read an account of some expe-  
riments made by him on antimony.  
The object of these experiments was,  
to find an easy and a cheap method of  
obtaining a solution of regulus of anti-  
mony in the muriatic acid, with a view  
to the preparation of tartar emetic, ac-  
cording to the directions in the last edi-  
tion of the Dispensatory of the Royal  
College of Physicians in Edinburgh;  
the use of butter of antimony, as then  
directed, implying a very tedious, com-  
plicated, and expensive process. Mr.  
Ruffel's experiments proved successful -  
he obtained, with much more ease, and  
at less than a tenth part of the expence  
incurred by the process which it was his  
aim to improve, a solution which had  
all the properties of butter of antimony,  
and from which some tartar emetic was  
prepared, which appeared, as to all its  
medical properties, to be without fault.

Jan. 4, 1784. Dr. Roebuck read some  
Observations on the ripening of Corn,  
of which the tendency was, to show that  
fartm

farmers should be cautious of cutting down their unripe corn, on the supposition that, in a cold autumn, it could fill no more.

Feb. 2, Dr. Walker read a paper communicated by the Earl of Dundonald, containing an Account of a new method, invented by his Lordship, for purifying Sea-salt. The substance of that account has been already given to the world in various publications.

March 15, Mr. Professor Dugald Stewart read an Essay on the Idea of Cause and Effect, and on the Object of Natural Philosophy. This Essay the author afterwards withdrew, on account of its connection with other papers, which he did not chuse at present to publish. Of the abilities of this, comparatively, young philosopher, an high opinion is entertained by those who know him, and who are most capable of judging of intellectual merit. We therefore hope, that he will not long detain from the publick the instruction which may be expected from such talents, employed on subjects of such importance.

On the same day, Mr. Professor Dalziel, one of the secretaries of the literary class, read a short Biographical Account of the deceased Dr. William Lothian, the first member whom the Society had the misfortune to lose. Dr. Lothian was a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, pious and diligent in the duties of his vocation; but he was not distinguished by superior excellence of any kind, and in his life there were not vicissitudes sufficient to enliven or diversify a narrative. Mr. Dalziel, indeed, seems not to possess the requisite talents of a biographer. This short sketch of the life of his friend, which is published in the Appendix to the historical part of these Transactions, is a dull, uninteresting performance. It exhibits no discrimination of character, it can hardly lay claim even to the slender merit of panegyric. What is said of Dr. Lothian, and it is not much, might be said of any other good man, and by any other writer.

April 19, Dr. James Anderson read Observations on a Peculiarity in the English Language, usually called a Genitive Case. He is of opinion, that "the English noun admits of no inflexion by cases, and therefore that the term genitive is improper." He contends, that "the addition of the letter *s*, with an apostrophe, to a noun,

"as *John's staff*, is not an inflexion of the noun, and therefore cannot be termed a case." He affirms, that "when a noun undergoes a change of this sort, it ceases to be itself a noun, and becomes immediately a definitive." If this be not perfectly absurd, it has much the appearance of absurdity, and we would advise Dr. Anderson, before he ventures again to read any thing in the Society about nouns *ceasing to be nouns*, and becoming *definitives*, to peruse with attention *The Diversions of Purley*, or to submit his paper of observations to the inspection of his friend Mr. Hunter, of St. Andrew's, who, as a grammarian, makes, in this volume, a distinguished appearance indeed among the Scotch literati.

June 21, Mr. John Clark, junior, of Eldin, advocate, read a short Biographical Account of Sir George Clark Maxwell, of Pennycuik, Baronet, late president of the physical class of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This account is printed in the Appendix to the historical part of this volume, and deserves to be read.

Aug. 2, Dr. James Anderson read a paper on some economical uses to which cast iron may be applied. He observed, that, "in several mechanic arts, masses of great weight, size, and strength, are required for bruising or grinding various substances; that it is often difficult to procure stones of sufficient size and strength for these purposes; that cast iron, though proper in point of strength, and easily made of almost any shape, is sometimes inconvenient from its weight, and is, for many purposes, too expensive." He proposed, therefore, that "instead of pure iron, the moulds, in which such masses are to be cast, should be nearly filled with stones or bricks, a proper space being left for an axle where needed, and an interspace between the outermost of them and the mould; that then melted iron should be poured in to fill up every chink, which, cooling and consolidating, would cement the stones firmly together, and cover them with an uniform surface of metal."

There was likewise read, by Dr. Andrew Duncan, an account of a case of obstinate *angustia*, in which the best effects had been produced by the use of a mixture, containing a dram of *acidum vitriolicum tenuis*, united with four ounces of mint-water, of which a table spoonful was to be taken every half-hour.

hour. The first dose put a stop to the *angulus*.

Dec. 6. Mr. John Robinson, general secretary, laid before the Society an account of some curious speculations on the solar system by Mr. Patrick Wilson, Assistant Professor of Astronomy in the university of Glasgow. The sum of that account, as given here, is not very perspicuous; but it appears that, by various methods of observation, Mr. Wilson discovered, many years ago, that the center of the solar system is in motion. If this be indeed true, and we have no desire to question its truth, it is perhaps not improbable that there is some *one* center, about which all the systems in the universe revolve, in a manner similar to the revolutions of the planets and their satellites round the sun, the center of *one* system.

Jan. 23, 1785. Dr. Gregory read a paper communicated by Dr. Blane, giving an account of the hurricane at Barbadoes, on the 10th of October, 1780. —At 8 o'clock it began to make impression on the houses, by tearing off the roofs, and overthrowing some of the walls. The hurricane was thought to be at its greatest height at midnight, but did not abate considerably till 8 o'clock next morning. The inhabitants, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, were driven from their houses, and obliged to pass the night in the fields, exposed to the impetuous wind, to the cold, which was very remarkable, considering the climate, to incessant torrents of rain, and to the terrors of thunder and lightning, which were violent, and almost constant. All the fruits of the earth then standing were destroyed, most of the trees on the island were torn up by the roots, and many of them were stripped of their bark. The influence of the hurricane on people's health was very remarkable. Instead of producing sickness, it seemed to have the very opposite effect. Most of those who were sick at the time of it were benefited by it, except the very old and delicate, who suffered either from mechanical violence, or the subsequent want of shelter. It had a visible good effect on the diseases of the climate, fevers and fluxes. Chronic diarrhoeas, the consequence of dysenteries, were also cured by it. But the disease on which it operated most visibly and sensibly, were pulmonary complaints. Some recent cases of phthisis, and even the acute state of pleurisy,

were cured by it. It was a general observation, that people had remarkably keen appetites for some days after the hurricane; and many, who used to be thin and fallow, Dr. Blane saw looking fresh and plump a few weeks after it, though the unhealthy rainy season was then hardly over.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Society, July 9, Mr. Commissioner Smith informed the members, that he had received a letter from the Count de WINDISCHGRATZ, dated Brussels, May 8, 1785, on the subject of a problem proposed by that nobleman to the learned men of all nations, which has for its object the diminution of the number of law-suits by some required method, which, at the same time, shall impose no new restraints on natural liberty. The problem, as announced in a printed *programma*, which accompanied the Count's letter to Mr. Smith, is as follows:

"Pro omni possibili instrumentorum specie, quibus quis se obstringere, suumve dominium in alterum, quibuscunque ex motivis, et quibuscunque sub conditionibus transferre potest, formulas tales invenire, quæ omnibus casibus individuæ convenient, atque in quovis casu singulis duntaxat terminis, usque per vulgatis expleri opus habeant, qui termini, æque ac ipse formularum expressiones ejusmodi sint, ut quemadmodum in mathefi, nullum dubium, nullum litigium locum habeat."

A prize of a thousand ducats is offered to any person who shall furnish a complete solution of this problem. Should there be no complete solution, a prize of five hundred ducats is offered to the author of that scheme which shall be judged to approach the nearest to a solution. And the Count proposes, that all writings, which shall be offered in the competition for these prizes, shall be judged of by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and one of the academies of Germany or Switzerland, which he shall afterwards name. Although Mr. Smith gave it as his opinion, in which we heartily concur, that this problem admits not of any complete solution, the Royal Society of Edinburgh has agreed to co-operate with the other two academies, in deciding on the merit of all essays and dissertations which shall appear in the competition for the prizes proposed.

Dec. 5, Mr. William Smellie read

an Essay on Infinité. As this Essay makes part of a larger work, which the author is preparing to lay before the publick, he did not wish it should appear at full length among the dissertations printed in this volume. An abstract, however, is here given of its principal contents, from which we infer, that, when it shall appear at full length, it will give much satisfaction on a subject highly interesting, though perhaps little understood; and if the whole of the work, of which it is intended to make a part, have equal merit with this specimen, we shall be glad to see it speedily laid before the publick, as it must afford, to every reflecting mind, much entertainment and much instruction.

In the Appendix to the historical part of this volume there is a well-written Life of Dr. Matthew Stewart, late Professor of Mathematics in the university of Edinburgh. It was read, April 3, 1786, by Mr. John Playfair, and must prove highly acceptable to every lover of ancient geometry. The life of Dr. Stewart was passed in retirement, and in the cultivation of science; an account of it can, therefore, contain little more than a history of his discoveries; but of these the biographer has made the most. In conducting the Professor from his early years to his discovery of the *General Theorem*, his *Solution of Kepler's Problem*, and his *Determination of the Sun's disturbing Force*, he exhibits him not only as a great, but also as an amiable and a good man; and with that impartiality, without which biography is worse than useless, he mentions Dr. Stewart's mistakes and prejudices, at the same time that he bestows upon him due praise for the vigour of his mind, and the value of his discoveries.

(To be continued.)

112. *Tabula Nomina Medicamentorum Pharmacopœia Londinensis, Anno 1746<sup>o</sup> editæ, aliisque pharmacopœiis, quæ ejusdem Editionis Anno 1783<sup>o</sup>, sive Nominebus novis insignita, retineantur vel accipiantur; Et, vice versa, Nomina Medicamentorum Pharmacopœiæ Londinensis Anno 1788<sup>o</sup> editæ, quæ ejusdem Editionis Anno 1746<sup>o</sup>, aliisque, aliter dicta sunt, indicantur.*

THIS appears to us a proper sheet of paper to be hung up in the shop of every pharmacopœist in the three kingdoms. If it is not so, it ought to be properly exposed to shame by Sir Geo. Baker.

113. *Extrait des Registres de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, du 12 Mars, 1783. Troisième Rapport des Commissaires Chargés, par l'Académie, des Projets relatifs à l'Établissement des Quatre Hôpitaux. Imprimé par Ordre du Roi. 4to. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1783.*

THIS, as the title of the work expresses, is the third Report of the French Academy of Sciences, relative to the four new hospitals intended to be erected at Paris. In the first of those Reports they pointed out the many inconveniences and abuses of the present Hotel Dieu, and the necessity of erecting four hospitals in different quarters of the metropolis, as the best means of extending relief to its poor inhabitants; in the second, they suggested the situations the best suited for such buildings; and in this third and last Report they describe the plan they think the best calculated for the construction of such receptacles. The commissioners, whose names are subscribed to the Report, are, Messieurs Laffone, Daubenton, Tillet, Tenon, Bailly, Lavoisier, La Place, Coulomb, and D'Arcet.

The Report is divided into two parts. In the first they give the result of the observations made by Messieurs Tenon and Coulomb, two of the commissioners who were deputed hither\* for that purpose, on the hospitals of England; and in the second they give the plan of the intended new buildings, illustrated by an engraving. For this description we must refer our readers to the work itself; but the following passage is so liberal, and at the same time so honourable to this country, that we are persuaded our readers will be glad to see it preserved here entire:

"Such," say the Commissioners, "is the result of the inquiry made by our brethren, relative to the English hospitals; the reflections which that inquiry has suggested; and the imitations we venture to propose. It is our duty to neglect nothing that may assist in perfecting the great and useful project of the four hospitals, of which we have announced the general arrangements in our two former Reports to the Academy, and to which the King has given his sanction, as is expressed in the decrees of his Council. Human knowledge is, at the present day, the produce of the efforts of all the nations of Europe; the great work of our hospitals will be the result of that general mass of information, which it is the duty of every country to interchange, one with the other, without any kind of pretension on the part of the

\* See vol. LVII. p. 591.

nation that gives, as of jealousy on that of the nation which receives. We consider it as our duty, in finishing this part of our Report, to return thanks to the English Nation and Government, to the Royal Society of London, to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Society, to Doctor Blagden, Doctor Simmons, Mr. Greville, brother of Lord Warwick, to all the heads of hospitals, and in general to all the English to whom our colleagues were addressed, and to Mr. Barthelmy, the French minister plenipotentiary at the Court of London, for the zeal with which the Commissioners of the Academy were received, and the services that were rendered to them. All the hospitals were open to them; every thing was shewn and explained to them; and not only the plans and descriptions of all these different institutions were communicated to them, but even the registers of attempts. They have placed, in the library of the Academy, the works, the memoirs, and the plans, on this subject, they procured during their journey; and this valuable collection, relative to the hospitals of England, is a proof of the reception they experienced."

214. *Observations on the War with the Turks.*  
Translated from the French of M. de Volney.

THE author, whose Travels in Egypt and Syria we have recommended in our last vol. pp. 806, 905, has here thrown out some sensible observations on the probable consequences of the present war carried on against the Turks by the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Germany, on motives and interests which render a bloody contest inevitable. He pronounces the Ottoman empire to have been declining ever since the conclusion of the last century, from the total change in the principles both of the governors and people, the effect of indolence, wealth, and luxury, without resources, and disheartened by prophecies, which foretell the approaching period when their accidents lose them conquests, return to Asia, and settle at Konica; and that Baron Tott has delineated it in its true colours, however the French ministry affect a conduct towards the Porte so contrary to its behaviour to their nation, and have even named for their ambassador M. de Choiseul, who, in a work well known in Europe (his *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*) has made public the faults of their administration, and expressed a wish for the subversion of their empire. Russia, which, not quite a century ago, was almost unknown by name to the rest of Europe, and at the beginning of this century

without a military establishment, has, since the battle of Pultowa, 1709, and in the Prussian war of 1756, acquired the reputation of being the second troops in Europe, and are now possessed of a numerous and powerful navy, of every rate, in all their seas. Admitting the Russians to be barbarians, they are fittest for the conquest of Turkey. Such have been all preceding conquerors. The balance preponderates in favour of Russia against any opposition from the powers of Europe to her invasion of the Turkish dominions, which has only France to interest itself in the fate of that empire, on account of her commercial and political connections. These Mr. V. shows to be imaginary. It has been said, that France might join in a partition of that empire, and take Egypt for her share; but to this Mr. V. states weighty objections. The Emperor is certainly the arbiter in the present contest; and here, unfortunately for the Turks, he is a party against them. France, notwithstanding the insults she perpetually receives from them, cannot break her ancient alliance with the Porte, however injudiciously entered into, when she ought to have preferred Russia and a Greek church to Turkey and Mahometan infidels. "When our politicians," says he, "declare it is for our interest that Turkey should subsist as it is, do they reflect this is saying a great nation should persist in ignorance and barbarism, which destroy the moral and physical faculties; that numerous countries should remain subject to a government inimical to the human race; that 25 or 30 millions of men should continue to endure torments from 300 robbers, that call themselves their masters, and that the finest soil in the world continue barren, or produce not one-tenth of what it is capable of." Mr. V. argues for agriculture in preference to commerce; and affirms, that both the Emperor and the Empress will encourage agriculture in preference to arts and commerce, as the source of both; so that the true interests of the new powers, so far from militating against commerce, are highly favourable to it. It is therefore the true interest of France to sit still during this contest. Judging from appearances, the crisis is not far distant. It is even very possible that a campaign or two will decide the principal event, it not being unreasonable to suppose that the allies may march to Constantinople,

Constantinople, which, in all probability, they will find deserted and in ashes. Should the power that occupies Constantinople but know how to use its fortune rightly, by universal toleration and proper legislation, the good effects of this invasion will cause the evils attending it to be forgotten.—From our observation of the present conduct of the war, by both the European powers, we cannot help thinking the Observer too sanguine.

We cannot help regretting that our best publishers do not employ better translators. The first half of this pamphlet is pretty clear of errors; but the second abounds with words untranslated, or mis-translated. *Demarches*, p. 41; *melange, charlatans*, p. 67; *bruit*, p. 71; "it has been observed with much force," p. 72; *invidious* for *envious*, p. 94. This affectation, unpardonable in authors (see LVII. 990), is intolerable in translators. When Mr. V. says, England regards with envy the increase of any other state, we find a note, "*C'est un Français qui parle.*" If these are Mr. V's words, why leave them untranslated? if the translator's, why write them in French?

115. *A Catalogue of Five Hundred celebrated Authors of Great Britain, now living. The whole arranged in Alphabetical Order, and including a complete List of their Publications, with occasional Structures, and Anecdotes of their Lives.* 2vo.

THERE cannot be a more invidious office than writing the lives of living men. Panegyric is construed into Partiality, and Censure into Jealousy. All that ought, therefore, to be expected is a faithful record of facts. A writer or compiler of such history, or such biography, has little more to do than he who puts together the Red Book, or Court Calendar; and it is hard if he is not sufficiently versed in his profession to put down what passes under his own eye, or but a little before he began his work. For, if he cannot register thus faithfully, how can he put together the history of the world, or nations, or of individuals who have long since quitted the stage?

The writer under consideration, poor man! has not the humble talents above required. He knows not the Christian names of his contemporaries, whose works ought to be before him: or, if he is a bookseller's apprentice, or jour-

neyman, he might have found them in every Catalogue; for his work required no more talents than such beings in general, or perhaps more than half their masters, possess. His apology, p. vi of his Preface, bears testimony against him; his pages teem with blunders. The Catalogue is made the vehicle of scandal; and the man of retirement, and he whose means of information are few, will not be much wiser than he was before. See Addington, Anderson W. Ayscough, Badcock, Balguy, Banks, Burke, Miss Burney, Cardonnel, Cordner, Dimsdale, Fletcher John, Gilbert, Grose, Henley, Hewlet, Hurd, Lettsom, De Lolme, Luckombe, Macklin, Mulso, Murry, Owen, Paley, Parsons, Patterson S. Pennant, Percy, Phipps, Playfair James, Pownall, Raspe, Steevens, Sullivan, Vallancey, Wodhull, Woide. The list of authors is very far from being either complete or correct. Omitted: Blackford, Bicknell, W. Hutchinson, Jebb, Loft, R. P. Jodrell, J. Johnstone; *aliasque quampluribus*.—The list of blunders is too great to be set down. Mr. Abercrombie is a *gardener*, and his tracts are not named. This is the case of many more.—Qu. is Mr. Bryant in orders?—The Forsters, father and son, are called *brothers*.—Mr. Harmer, a dissenting clergyman, has written a performance of *theological reputation*.—Qu. is Junius Mackenzie author of *The Lounger or Mirror*?—John Ward was the Gresham professor, and has long been dead.—King's *Morsels* set down as *oysters*, instead of *quarto*; a species of blunder that runs through the whole performance.

If Reviewers may be permitted to offer advice to their High Mightinesses—the Booksellers, we would recommend it to them to be more attentive to their own reputation in accepting the books offered to their patronage, and, if they have not time to look the copy over themselves, at least to engage some able assistant to do it for them.

116. *Gleanings, or Fugitive Pieces, in Two Vols. consisting of, 1. Miscellaneous Effays; 2. Moral Sentences; 3. Sayings, Proverbs, Hints; 4. Poems on various Subjects.* By the Rev. J. Moir, A. M. Author of "The Tutor," and other literary Performances. 2mo.

"Mr. John Moir, a native of Scotland, published a volume of sermons, 1775, another in 1780, and was



"the reputed author of a 'History of the Life and public Services of Mr. Fox,' and of 'Transactions in Ireland from 1760 to the present Time,' each in one 8vo volume, and is supposed to be concerned with some of the news-papers." (Catalogue of 500 celebrated Authors now living).—We forbear to insert the invidious reflection of the Catalogist on Mr. M's style, as Mr. M. himself assures us, in his preface to these Gleanings, that he has "long been accustomed, with many of his betters, under all his necessities, to have recourse to his wits," and gratefully embraces this opportunity of making the sincerest acknowledgements to all his subscribers. And all who consider his situation, without fortune or preferment, in the midst of a numerous family solely dependent on him, may probably excuse his earnestly soliciting their interest in still procuring for his book what names they can, as he proposes keeping the subscription open till the whole impression is sold. Mr. M's whole dependance is on the lectureship of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, and his publications, for the support of a sickly wife and numerous increasing family, who are all with him in the house inhabited by the late Dr S. Johnson in Bolt-court, which Mr. M. took with the hope of letting it out in lodgings.

117. *A short Account of the Doctrines and Practices of the Church of Rome, drawn up of Consequence, and humbly recommended to the Perusal of all good Catholics as well as Protestants.* Dublin, 8vo.

A plain account of some of the principal tenets and practices of the church of Rome, without any further comment than may be necessary to explain and exhibit them in their true light, the learned author, the rev. Mr. Daniel Beaufort, now in his 38th year, apprehends may be of equal service to Protestants and Papists; the former being little acquainted with Popery, and the greatest part of the latter knowing their own religion but very imperfectly. With this intention he has written this small tract of 80 pages, not doubting but that, if he is wrong, Mr. O'Leary, a gentleman of great learning and known moderation, will set him right.

See a statement of Popish doctrines in the reign of Charles II. by Candidus, in our vol. LVII. Jan. Feb. March; and the last and present month, pp. 412,

484. We recommend Mr. B's tract to general perusal, and wish to have it reprinted for the benefit of our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain.

118. *The Contrast, or the opposite Consequences of good and evil Habits, exhibited in the lowest Ranks of Rural Life, for the Benefit of intelligent Servants, and the best Proficients in Sunday Schools.*

"The first and last attempt of the sort, by two of those humble beings whom nobody knows, as residing constantly in a retired village, remote from the capital, desirous to second the good intentions of their rector in behalf of the children of poor cottagers, for whose benefit he established a Sunday school about two years ago, and revised this book for the press." As they wrote the Contrast, they (J. S. D.) sketched 15 plates for it, which were etched by J. Cook. If the work does not come up to Mrs. Teachum, or to Sandford and Merton, and several other fashionable good books for young folks, it may be more extensively circulated, as adapted to more general use and general capacity.

119. *Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade.* By the Rev. T. Clarkson, M.A. 8°.

IN a former essay on the "Commerce of the Human Species" Mr. C. enlarged on the injustice and inhumanity of the African branch of trade. He now undertakes to shew that it is impolitic. Wood, drugs, spices, rice, tobacco, indigo, are staple commodities of the African trade; all of them preferable to that of slaves, a trade in whom is here shewn to be hazardous, and attended with great loss. According to Mr. C. the crews of the slaving ships are treated little better than slaves. But why fear to disclose names when important facts are to be ascertained? A muster-roll for the ship ——— is no muster-roll at all. Will not parliamentary enquiry protect an evidence? No court will be influenced by general evidence; neither will the great legislative body, before whom the question now is. Mr. C. applies the same rule to the Africans.

120. *Examination of the Rev. Mr. Harris's Scriptural Researches in the Leviticus of the Slave Trade.* By the Rev. Mr. Harris. 8vo.

SCRIPTURE should not, in our judgement, be made a party to political discussions. For it is, how shall we get over the curse denounced by Noah

on his unnatural son Ham, and all his descendants, who were to be servants of servants to their brethren,—perhaps in as absolute a sense as the Jews were to be rejected and dispersed all over the world?

121. *Anecdotes of Henry IV. of France; showing the great Encouragement he gave to Literature, with several of his Letters never before published. Translated from the French.* 1787. 12mo.

THE character of this great prince cannot be set in many points of view. So far from supposing he thought lightly of literature, we should wonder, in the distractions of his reign, he could turn a single thought to it. These entertaining anecdotes prove he was a warm patron of it in all its branches. The translation is by a lady who has already figured in that walk, without incurring the censure bestowed, in p. 537, on Mr. Volney's translator.

122. *A Sermon preached at Leather Lane, February 24, 1788, occasioned by the Death of the late Rev. Michael Pope, who departed this Life February 10, 1788, in the 79th Year of his Age. With an Address delivered at his Interment, February 20, 1788, by Thomas Jarvis.* 8vo.

A plain, practical discourse, from 2 Tim. iv. 6, 7, 8; in which are interspersed the following memoirs of Mr. Pope.

He was born at Bristol, 1709, where several of his family were considerable; and his father, Michael, several years pastor of the dissenting congregation at Lewensmead, died 1718, aged 44; educated under Mr. Grove, of Taunton;

came to London to assist Mr. Bayes, four years; and afterwards succeeded him as pastor, to which charge he was ordained 1746, and continued in a capacity of public service till the Sunday preceding that on which he died, after an illness of only four days.

123. *Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway, Esq. &c. &c. By John Pugh. The Second Edition.* 12mo.

WE are glad to find Mr. P. has met with encouragement for a second edition of his Memoirs of a respectable and worthy man, which he has dedicated to the Countess-dowager Spencer, the joint patroness of Mr. Hanway and Mr. Pugh. Of the first edition see vol. LVII. 248.

124. *Miscellanies, moral and instructive, in Prose and Verse, collected from various Authors, for the Use of Schools, and Improvement of young Persons of both Sexes.* Philadelphia, printed 1787. 12mo.

A compilation by a female hand, recommended by Dr. Franklin, as "containing many well-chosen sentiments" and excellent instructions for children, "and highly useful to the rising generation." Need we go out of England for such compilations?

125. *A full and accurate Report of the Trial between ——— Stephens; Trustee to the Countess of Strathmore, and Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, Esq. her second Husband, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Loughborough, May 19, 1782, on an Issue directed out of the High Court of Chancery. Taken in Short Hand.* 4to.

ENOUGH, and perhaps too much, to prove the insult offered to the sacred names of marriage and conjugal affection.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS; and see p. 480.

In answer to our querist HILLINGDON-EMER, a correspondent writes, "The rev. J. B. Pike, who advertises Proposals for a History and Map of Middlesex, was, it we mistake not, a member of the University of Cambridge; but, renouncing the shackles of the Establishment for a more liberal system, opened a meeting-house at the Quakers' tavern in the Savoy, and printed a costly Liturgy. Not succeeding, he opened an academy at Edmonton, and was admitted occasionally into the pulpits of the Dissenters in his neighbourhood. After a short interval, he appeared again in his present situation at Pender's End, in the parish of Enfield; where, after some time, a long board was fixed on the top of one side of the house, setting forth, that Mrs. Pike had opened a boarding-school for young ladies. Mr. Pike proposes, if he should be so fortunate as to

obtain 300 subscribers to his History and Map of Middlesex, to go through as many counties of this kingdom as possible, on the same plan, to render his work as superb and complete as he can. What information can be expected from such an undertaking, let the letrated compilers of County histories judge, and the munificent patrons of knowledge say, if they will give a guinea for a history, and another for a map, of every county in England."

The remittance from SPRENNELL is applied as directed; and, we can assure our benevolent correspondent, it is judiciously bestowed on indigent merit.

Sorry we are, not to be able to insert this month the memoirs of Mr. BADCOCK. We have no room even for apologies for the other articles we are obliged to omit.

ODE ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

*Written by Mr. T. WARTON;  
And set to Music by Mr. PARSONS.*

I.  
**W**HAT native Genius taught the Britons bold

To guard their sea-girt cliffs of old?  
'Twas Liberty: she taught disdain  
Of death, of Rome's imperial chain.  
She had the Druid harp to battle sound,  
In tones prophetic, thro' the gloom profound  
Of forests huar, with holy foliage hung;  
From grove to grove the pealing prelude rung;  
Belinus call'd his painted tribes around,  
And, rough with many a veteran scar,  
Swept the pale Legions with the scythed car,  
While baffled Cæsar fled, to gain  
An easier triumph on Pharsalia's plain;  
And left the stubborn Nile to stand elate [state!  
Amidst a conquer'd world, in lone majestic

II.  
A kindred spirit soon to Britain's shore  
The sons of Saxon Elva bore;  
Fraught with th' unconquerable soul,  
Who died, to drain the warrior-bow!  
In that bright Hall, where Odin's Gothic  
throne [thous;  
With the broad blaze of brandish'd falchions  
Where the long roofs rebounded to the din  
Of Spectre chiefs, who feasted far within:  
Yet, not intent on deathful deeds alone,  
They felt the fires of social zeal,  
The peaceful wisdom of the public weal;  
Though nurs'd in arms and hardy strife,  
They knew to frame the plans of temper'd  
life; [found  
The king's, the peo, le's, balanc'd claims to  
On one eternal base, indissolubly bound.

III.  
Sudden, to shake the Saxon's mild domain,  
Rush'd in rude swarms the robber Dane,  
From frozen wastes, and caverns wild,  
To gashen England's scenes beguil'd:  
And in his clamorous van exulting came  
The Demons front of Famine and of Plague:  
Witness the sheep-cled summits, roughly  
crow'd  
With many a howling loss, and airy mountain,  
Which yet his desultory march proclaim'd—  
Nor ceas'd the tide of gore to flow,  
Till Alfred's laws allur'd th' intestine foe;  
And Harold calm'd his headlong rage  
To brave achievement, and to counsel sage;  
For oft in savage breast the buried seeds  
Of brooding virtue live, and freedom's  
farest deeds!

IV.  
But see, triumphant o'er the southern wave,  
The Norman sweeps\*—Tho' first he gave  
New grace to Britain's naked plain,  
With Arts and Manners in his train;  
And many a Fane he rear'd, that still sub-  
lime [time;  
In massy pomp has mock'd the strength of  
And Cattle fair, that, strip'd of half its towers,

From some broad steep in shatter'd glory  
lours;  
Yet brought he slavery from a softer clime  
Each eve, the corseu's note severe  
(That now but soothes the musing poet's ear)  
At the new tyrant's stern command,  
Warn'd to unwelcome rest a wakeful band;  
While proud Oppression o'er the ravish'd field  
High rais'd his armed hand, and shook the  
feudal shield.

V.  
Stoop'd then that Freedom to despotic sway,  
For which, in many a fierce affray,  
The Britons bold, the Saxons bled,  
His Danish javelins Læswin led [yoke  
O'er Hastings' plain, to stay the Norman  
She felt, but to resist, the sudden stroke:  
The tyrant-baron grasp'd the patriot's steel,  
And taught the tyrant-king its force to feel;  
And quick revenge the regal bondage broke.  
And still, unchang'd and uncontrol'd,  
Its rescued rights shall the dead empire hold:  
For lo, revering Britain's cause,  
A King new lustre lends to native laws!  
The sacred Sovereign of this festal day [ray  
On Albion's old renown reflects a hundred

WINELOVE'S COMPLAINT.  
A PARODY OF COLLINS FROM ROWE.

W. who lukes a cheerful glass, hired a But-  
ler from a family, where the bottle never  
remained long upon the table after dinner.  
W. stepping out of the room on some bu-  
siness, the new But'er entered, cleared the  
table, locked up the wine, attended the  
carnage with his mistress to a tea visit, and  
left the disconsolate W. with no compa-  
nions but his spaniel, and no amusement,  
but a gaze into his park.

**D**ESPAIRING a table beside,  
Squire Winlove forsaken was seen;  
In verse thus he 'gan for to chide,  
And thus he gave vent to his spleen,  
While \* Popsy and Fancy \* and Daff \*,  
To his sighs with their snores did reply,  
And the deer, while he look'd through the  
fash,

Mov'd mournfully murmuring by.  
Thy fate, silly wretch, how support I  
Thus lull, complaining, he cried,  
To quit a good bottle of port,  
'T were better by far I had died.  
Its blood as a ruby was bright,  
When it flow'd, 'twas a pleasure too great.  
I toasted and cried all the night.  
Not nectar itself was so sweet.

How foolish was I then to think,  
When I went unmolested 'twould be,  
Or that a good soul would not drink  
Of its juices with pleasure and glee?  
What made me suppose that my wine  
Untouch'd in my parlour would rest;  
That no taste would approve it but mine,  
And drink it with relish and zest!

What tho' I my tube can apply,  
And light it whene'er I desire;  
And see its smoke pleasant mount high,  
Virginia still finding the fire.  
Ah, Winelove, these words are in vain,  
Thy pipe and tobacco give o'er;  
No drops on the table remain,  
Now PINCHAY\* has lock'd up the door.

And you my companions so dear,  
Who sorrow to see me betray'd,  
Depriv'd of my bottle and cheer,  
So spiritless, sad, and dismay'd.  
Tho' through the wide world I should range,  
'Tis in vain from my fortune to fly,  
'Twas Pinchey effected this change,  
'Tis mine to be thirsty and dry.

If while my hard fate I deplore,  
From his breast all pity's not fled,  
Once again let him ope the vault door,  
And give me one bumper of red.  
The last humble boon that I crave,  
Is thus kindly to moisten my clay;  
And when he looks down on my grave,  
A few tears of old port let him pay.

Then to a new place let him go,  
The tea-cups arrange in array,  
And please all the women with show,  
A footman full gallant and gay;  
While Winelove, forgotten and gone,  
No longer shall top off his glass,  
Unless when beneath the pale moon,  
His ghost through the cellar shall pass.

E M O L A.

*Primo convulso, non deficiit alter  
Aurum, et simul frangit virgo metallo.*

I who of late, with silent step and flow,  
Trod the lone path of unavailing woe,  
With sprightlier notes, and more enliven'd lay,  
Do now retrace green Pleasure's flowery way.  
The storm is hush'd, the tempest is no more,  
And scowling Winter flies Britannia's shore,  
With Spring the Virgin's beating bosom glows,  
And blushes on her cheek Love's crimson rose.  
The Youth enamour'd eyes the melting Fair,  
With fond desire, and pleasing, anxious care.  
Yet the lost Parent, to his dubious sight,  
Gleams gently thro' the curtain of the night.  
As the rude blast oft chills the vernal day,  
And mingles winter with the lively May;  
So the sad image wakes a sudden tear,  
And checks the promise of his jocund year.  
Yet, hence each gloomy thought, each pensive  
sigh!

The † Reverend Saint looks downward from  
So far above, he wings his high career,  
An angel now, and fills a brighter sphere.

\* A name in honour of this event, and his  
emblem figure, the enraged Winelove gave his  
poor butler.

† This alludes to the liberal, the brilliant  
panegyric on the late Archdeacon of Corn-  
wall, by the present, in his visitatorial  
charge.

Well pleas'd to find a successor on earth,  
Equal in learning, piety, and worth.  
Whether he figure in life's private scene,  
Domestically happy and serene;  
Or, with the pious preacher's fervent zeal,  
The sacred precepts of his Lord reveal;  
Or to his reverend brethren declare  
The solemn duties of the pastoral care;  
In each department, with peculiar grace  
And dignity, he fills proper his place.  
See his † Assessor, venerably gay, [play-  
Good-humour'd mirth, and hearty joy dis-  
Tho' round his temples hoary locks are  
spread,  
And ‡ racking pain confines him to his bed;  
He lifts his placid head, as if at ease,  
And smiles amid the torments of disease.  
Thankful, that equal Heaven has assign'd  
To a sick body, a sound, healthful mind.

Cornwall, May 1, 1788.

C. B.

## ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

A \$ the wide bay extends from shore to  
shore, [roar;  
And the mount spurns the sea's impetuous  
So thy firm soul, unknowing how to yield,  
Mid Britain's chiefs, ‡ St. Aubyn takes the  
field.

With irresistible and generous pride,  
She boldly stems corruption's whelming tide.  
Beneath her feet the servile victim treads,  
And, just in vengeance, lops his hydra heads.  
Hereditary spirit fires the brave:  
Reviving valour springs from glory's grave.

C. B.

## HORACE, Book III. Ode XXIII.

TRANSLATED BY

H. F. CARY.

I F thou to heaven dost lift thy hands supine,  
O rustic maid, when does her horns re-  
pair

The pallid moon, and pay the Lares' care  
With incense, fruits, and a voracious wine;  
Then nor the deadly south-west shall thy  
vine,

Nor sterile mildew blast thy harvest fair. Fair;  
Thy flocks shall 'scape the autumn's tainted  
For, doom'd to stain the pontiff's knife living,  
On Algalus' hoar top, or th' Alban plain,

The victim feeds, it ne'er belongs to thee  
To tempt with blood of kids the house-  
hold train,

With sprigs of myrtle deck'd and rosemary.

No gifts so soon as pious rites will gain

The Lares, when the hand from guilt is  
free.

Sutton Coldfield, June 3.

\* Mr. P. the official.

† The goat.

‡ Sir John St. Aubyn, the proprietor of  
the Mount.

VERSES

## V E R S E S

PRINTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE  
YEARLY BILL OF MORTALITY  
Of the Town of Northampton, Dec. 21. 1787.

Supposed to be written by the worthy and ingenious Author of the TASK and other Poems.

*Pallida Mors æque pulsat pede pauperum tabernas  
Regumque turres.*

Pale Death with equal foot strikes wide the door  
Of Royal halls, and hovels of the poor.

**W**HILE thirteen moons saw smoothly  
run

The *Nem's* barge-laden wave,  
All *this*, life's rambling journey done,  
Have found their home—the grave.

Was man (frail always) made more frail  
Than in foregoing years?  
Did famine, or did plague prevail,  
That so much death appears?

No; these were vigorous as their fires,  
Nor plague nor famine came;  
This annual tribute Death requires,  
And never waves his claim.

Like crowded forest-trees we stand,  
And some are mark'd to fall;  
The axe will smite at God's command,  
And soon shall smite us all.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,  
With its new foliage on,  
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen;  
I pass'd—and they were gone.

Read, ye that run, the awful truth  
With which I charge my page;  
A worm is in the bud of youth,  
And at the root of age.

No present health can health insure,  
For yet an hour to come;  
No medicine, though it often cures,  
Can always balk the tomb.

And oh! that (humble as my lot,  
And scorn'd as is my strain\*)  
These truths, though known, too much forgot,  
I may not teach in vain.

So prays your Clerk, with all his heart;  
And, ere he quits the pen,  
Begs you at once to take his part,  
And answer all—AMEN!

ON THE BEAUTIFUL FEATHER-HANG-  
INGS, DESIGNED BY MRS. MONTAGU,  
AT HER HOUSE IN PORTMAN SQUARE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE TASK.

**T**HE Birds put off their ev'ry hue,  
To dress a room for MONTAGU.

The Peacock sends his heav'nly dyes,  
His *Rainbow*: and his *Starry* eyes;  
The Pheasant, plumes which round unfold  
His mantling neck with downy gold;  
The cock his arch'd tails' azure show,  
And river-blanch'd the swan his snow.

\* John Cox, Parish Clerk of Northampton.

All tribes beside of Indian name  
That glossy shine or vivid flame,  
Where rises, and where sets the day,  
Whate'er they boast of rich or gay  
Contribute to the gorgeous plan,  
Proud to advance it all they can.

This plumage, neither dashing snow'r,  
Nor blasts that shake the dripping bow'r,  
Shall drench again or discompose,  
But, screen'd from ev'ry storm that blows,  
It wears a splendour ever new,  
Safe with protecting Montagu.

To the same Patroness resort  
(Secure of favour at her court)  
Strong Genius, from whose forge of thought  
Forms rise, to quick perfection wrought,  
Which, though new-born, with vigour move,  
Like Pallas springing arm'd from Jove—

Imagination, scatt'ring round  
Wild roses over furrow'd ground  
While labour of his frowns beguile,  
And teach Philosophy a smile—

Wit, flashing on Religion's side,  
Whose fires to sacred Truth applied  
The gem though luminous before  
Commend to human notice more,  
Like sun-beams on the golden height  
Of some tall temple playing bright—

Well-tutor'd Learning, from his books  
Dismiss'd with grave, nor haughty looks,  
Their order on his shelves exact,  
Nor more harmonious or compact  
Than that to which he keeps confid'  
The various treasures of his mind—  
All these to MONTAGU's repair  
Ambitious of a shelter there.

There, Genius, Learning, Fancy, Wit,  
Their ruffled plumage, calm, resist,  
(For stormy troubles loudest roar)  
Around their flight who highest soar)  
And in her eye and by her aid  
Shine safe, without a fear to fade.

She thus maintains divided sway  
With you bright Regent of the Day.  
The plume and poet both, we know,  
Their lustre to his influence owe,  
And she, the work of Phoebus aiding,  
Both Poet saves and Plume from fading.

## THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

A FRAGMENT.

*Facit indignatio versum  
Qualemque potest.*

**W**OULD I describe a preacher, such  
as Paul, [own,  
Were he on earth, would hear, approve and  
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace  
His masterstrokes, and draw from his de-  
sign.  
I would express him simple, grave, sincere,  
In doctrine uncorrupt, in language plain,  
And plain in manners: decent, solemn,  
chaste;  
And natural in gesture: much impress'd  
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,  
And anxious mainly that the flock he feed  
M<sup>y</sup> feel it too. Affectionate in look,

And

\* And tender in address, as well becomes  
 † A Messenger of Grace to guilty men.  
 "Behold the picture—is it like?—like whom?"

COWPER'S *Task*.

—Like many—Pillars of our holy Church—  
 Like *Mears*, whom merit raised to the throne  
 Archbishop—like *Marham*—*Hurd*—  
 Like *Porter*, justly favour'd by our Queen,  
 And well deserving to succeed a *Lewis*—  
 Like *Hersley*, who so nobly has stood forth  
 The learn'd avenger of his SAVIOUR's wrongs.  
 From end to end the rev'rend Bench survey,  
 And point the seat not fill'd with genuine  
 worth,

Tho' *Lewis* and gentle *Sackler* are no more \*.  
 Nor boast we prelates only—we will boast  
 The London clergy, who so well have stem'd  
 The tide of Superstition—Rome abash'd  
 Retires—Reason, and Faith, and Truth prevail,  
 From jargon freed, and methodistic rant.

Survey the country—See where *Stewart*  
 shines,

A pattern fair to every parish priest,  
 A bright example to the world at large—  
*Berford* the learned—*Berwick* the benign—  
 Liberal his soul as is his fortune fair.  
 Forgive the Muse, ye num'rous rev'rend band,  
 (Equal in merit, tho' to fame unknown,  
 Beyond the bounds your village circles reach),  
 If general praise be all the Muse can give.  
 As now, so ever may our island boast,  
 No other land can lay so fair a claim  
 To modern learning, or to ancient lore,  
 To doctrine sound, nor yet to morals pure,  
 As in our priesthood yet univ'rsally shine.  
 Then think not, tho' a new-born babe of  
 Grace,

Such as inspired teachers oft bring forth †,  
 Think not to question this without reply:  
 With dear companion of thy frequent walk ‡,  
 To pick up here and there a rusted staff,  
 Gall-dip their points, and trim their wings  
 anew, [built chart,  
 Then hurl them venom'd 'gainst that rock—  
 'Gainst which the gates of Hell shall ne'er  
 prevail;

In hopes to wound her thro' the sides of those  
 Whom the Church honours as her best defence.  
 Firmly the Phalanx stands, nor fears thy bolts—  
 Say, there are some young clerks, too spruce

or gay, [road,  
 Who careless straggling from the appointed  
 Nor always keep their ranks, nor bear the  
 shield

Well pois'd; nor wield as yet with steady hand  
 The sword of Faith—yet even such perchance  
 By time may be improv'd—Even the sprig,  
 Who starts on spur-gall'd hack from college  
 gate,

Ogden or Blair to preach at neighb'ring spire,  
 By such good models may amend himself—

\* ——— Altho' the sight be rare,  
 We sometimes see a *Lewis* and *Beger* there.

TYROCINIUM.

† I was a stricken deer, &c. *TASK.*

‡ And witness dear companion of my  
 walks. *TASK.*

But few of Galen's sons are *Heberdens*,  
 And *Mansfield* is the wonder of an age;  
 Nor does a *Jayne* every annual grace.  
 Men will be men—not all alike can shine—  
 Expect not then perfection—nor abuse  
 A general body, 'cause some few are frail.

With decent candour, and with due respect,  
 Point out those faults, all own and all de-  
 plore—

But yet confess the truth, nor let thy Muse,  
 With wanton rancour soil thy finish'd page,  
 Nor scatter darts and firebrands in sport.  
 "In colleges and halls in" modern "days"  
 Owe "Learning, Virtue, Piety, and Truth,"  
 "Are precious, and inculcated with care \*,"  
 Or tell us whence the sounding boards reflect †  
 The sounds of Gospel truths, from error purg'd,  
 From whence a *Theban*—and from whence a  
*Puff*

Whether from private or from public hive,  
 Or from th' instructive parent's tender care,  
 The youth to college hies—in each we find  
 The well-sown seed produces ample fruit.  
 But if the regal schools, as plac'd too near  
 The centers of the gay and courtly world,  
 Delight not thee—Mark well where Rugby  
 stands,

Sequester'd from the manners of the times;  
 Save when a parent's fond indulgence thwarts  
 The careful master's prudent, virtuous plan ‡;  
 There *Lettice* § well has track'd the felon  
 home ||;

'Tis false indulgence—want of due restraint  
 At home—that makes full many an aching  
 heart;

'Tis this, that ruins many a forward youth,  
 Who but a school-boy—

THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS PASQUINADE  
 IS JUST RECEIVED FROM ROME.

I L Turco vil, des suggiacer a tutto.  
 La Russia altera gia minaccia tutto.  
 Cesare, ben o mal, reforma tutto.  
 La Germania schiava s'affligge a tutto.  
 La Prussia è accorta e preparata a tutto.  
 L' Olanda brigata, ma paga tutto.  
 L' Inghilterra bel bello perde tutto.  
 La Francia a dover riduce tutto.  
 La Spagna in van vuol trionfar di tutto.  
 Portogallo in disparte è incerto a tutto.  
 L' Italia in general ha perso tutto.  
 Roma due mani benedice tutto.

Se Dio pietoso non rimedia a tutto,  
 Il Diavolo, perdio, porta via tutto.

\* Vide *Task*.

† "Since palpits fail, and sounding boards  
 reflect

"Most part an empty intellectual sound."

*TASK.*

‡ The Author was not of Rugby-school,  
 but has been told, the master wished to re-  
 gulate the boys' expences; but his plan was  
 frustrated by friends and parents supplying  
 them with money.

§ *Lettice's* two sermons.

|| There have we track'd the felon home,  
 and found

His birth-place and his Den. *TASK.*

MR. URBAN,

May 30.

A copy of the *Maid of Orleans*, of Monsi-  
*de Voltaire*, falling accidentally into my hands,  
 I have been induced to attempt an imitation,  
 rather than a translation, of the First Canto.  
 "He war" (says a Critic, whose words I re-  
 member, but whose name I forget) "a wri-  
 ter over whose memory Modesty must  
 blush, Religion sigh, and Charity drop a  
 tear." That decency is too often sacrificed  
 to merriment, and that the noblest faculties  
 of the mind have been prostituted to im-  
 piety and lewdness, has been frequently but  
 vainly lamented: if I have, in the present  
 instance, endeavoured to render this hitherto  
 forbidden guest admissible into good com-  
 pany; if I have tried to separate wit and  
 fine sentiment from irreligion and indecency;  
 the design will, I hope, in some degree, ex-  
 cuse the deficiency of the execution. I shall  
 only add, that as the subject of the poem  
 takes place during the most brilliant æra of  
 British history, a sentiment of Patriotism  
 guided my pen, and attached me still stronger  
 to the subject.

*Fortis Falso Patria.*

I.

**F**AIN would I celebrate the Saints of old;  
 My voice is weak, unequal to the fame:  
 Yet will I try to sing of Joan so bold,  
 Who gain'd in war a more than mortal name.

II.

The pow'rs of France, by England trodden  
 down,  
 Were to new conquests by this Virgin lad:  
 She sav'd the honor of the Gallic crown,  
 And win'd fresh laurels round her Sovereign's  
 head.

III.

Her's was the task to rouse the tardy King,  
 To wake her Monarch from his am'rous  
 trances,  
 To burst the silken chains which pleasures  
 bring,  
 And make him quit the goblet for the lance.

IV.

She, 'neath a female form and coarse attire,  
 Had heart like heroes, sung in ancient song;  
 Many may softness, gentleness admire;  
 But Joan was stout, and as a lion strong.

V.

All must with wonder hear what I assert,  
 Read with surprize the tale I sing of here,  
 How she, 'midst magic, war, and love, unhurt,  
 Did keep unloos'd her virgin zone a year.

VI.

Good Charles the Seventh, in his youthful days,  
 At Tours beheld a Damsel passing fair:  
 This Prince delighted much in dance and plays,  
 And Agnes Soriel was his partner there.

VII.

Sure ne'er was form'd a maid in beauty's mold,  
 More apt the force of female charms to prove!  
 Who could those eyes, that snowy neck, behold,  
 Nor feel the melting ecstasy of love?

VIII.

The bliss of Harmony inspir'd her songs;  
 The youth of Flora heighten'd ev'ry grace;  
 The justest symmetry to her belongs;  
 And peachy softness in her blooming face.

IX.

Kings, heroes, sages, gloried in her chains;  
 To see and love her was their only pride;  
 The speechless sigh, the pleasure mix'd with  
 pains,  
 Each look discover'd what it strove to hide.

X.

The loyal Agnes to her monarch kind,  
 That tedious court which cruel maids approve,  
 Relax'd, nor Charles in long suspense repin'd;  
 Princes and Kings make rapid strides in love.

XI.

Trusty Bonneau th' enraptur'd lovers bore,  
 Safe from keen Scandal's penetrating eyes,  
 To a fair castle on the banks of Loire,  
 Whose rural scenes resembled Paradise.

XII.

At court Bonneau was held in high repute,  
 To the King's pleasure an obedient imp;  
 Mysterious, trusty, silent as a mute;  
 Plain country folks would call the rogue a  
 pimp.

XIII.

Imagine, lovers! ye who know the bliss  
 Of keen desires, which many a tedious hour  
 Has deeply stung, the pointed rapt'rous kiss,  
 The eye that speaks, the tongue without the  
 pow'r.

XIV.

Alternate struggles heave her lab'ring breast,  
 Love and her virgin pride alternate beat,  
 'Till pride, by warmth of passion closely prest,  
 Gives to great Love a victory complex.

XV.

On poignant viands feast the youthful pair,  
 Whilst varied tones the voice and string afford,  
 To sing of heroes, who to beauties rare  
 Resign'd their crown, their glory, and their  
 sword.

XVI.

Rich sparkling wine was mingled with the  
 Wine fills the head and heart with vivid glee;  
 And thence exhaling thro' the nimble tongue,  
 Bursts forth in wit and brilliant repartee.

[To be continued in our next; when Mr. W.  
 HAMILTON REIN'S Ode to Reflection,  
 with many other Poetical Fancies, shall be  
 inserted.]

EPIGRAM OF POSIDIPPUS TRANSLATED.

**A** Splay'd a youth upon the margin green,  
 Whose flow'ry side a chrysal riv'let  
 laves,  
 Pleas'd with th' illusion of the glassy scene,  
 The heedless dreamer sunk amid the waves.  
 When from the stream the son the mother  
 drew,  
 And clasp'd the dying favorite to her breast;  
 The languid boy his downy pillow knew,  
 And clos'd his eyes to everlasting rest.



THE following Report of the Committee of Pennsylvania Assembly (If Government should think proper to attempt the abolition of the Slave Trade) may assist in framing a bill for that purpose; for an act loosely worded will only encourage evasion, perjury, and all kinds of roguery, without answering in any respect the benevolent purpose of the founders.

THE Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the prople called Quakers, in favour of the distressed Africans and their descendants, and also that from divers inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia on the same subject,

Report,—That, having paid all the attention to the subject-matter of the said petitions which its importance seemed to require, it appears to your Committee, that although the Act, entitled “An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery,” has been attended with very salutary effects, it is not sufficiently calculated to answer all the benevolent purposes which the legislature had in view, and which justice and humanity call for.

The subject, important as it is, was in the science of legislation in some degree new and unexplored; and experience evinces, that in such cases the utmost stretch of human wisdom is inadequate to the arduous task of guarding against all the mischiefs and subtle evasions which artful and unprincipled men are too apt to embrace. Hence it is, that persons of this description, unmindful of that rule which commands, that “whosoever we would that men should do unto us, we should do even so to them,” have, as your Committee are credibly informed, in a variety of instances, and in contravention of the resolution of Congress of the 30th of October, 1783, by which that august body did, for themselves and their constituents, firmly agree, and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of their country, “that they would neither import, nor purchase, any Slave imported after the first day of December then next, but would wholly discontinue the Slave Trade, and would neither be concerned in it themselves, or hire their vessels, or sell their commodities or manufactures to those who should be concerned in it,” equipped and fitted out from the Port of Philadelphia, vessels provided with hand-cuffs, and military implements, in order to stir up and arm the Princes of Africa to wage war against each other, for the encouragement and support of an unrighteous traffick in human flesh, a traffick by which husbands torn from their wives, and wives from their husbands, parents from their children, and children from their parents, are sold as Captive Slaves, into a long and cruel bondage.

That if the declaration contained in our Bill of Rights, “That all men are born equally free and independent,” or that in the Act of Independence, “that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable

rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” is founded in truth; and more especially, if the whole race of men are created by one God for the same noble purposes; and if he will, as we are taught to believe, “avenge the injuries of his people;” it appears to your Committee, that the petitioners speak but the Divine Will, in requesting that this evil be done away from the land.

That to your Committee it also appears, that the said act is defective, and requires amendments in the following particulars:

1st, It does not prohibit the owners of Slaves from selling them from their wives, or their husbands, their parents, or their children, into distant parts, and even into foreign countries,

2d, It ordains no punishment for those men stealers, who, by fraud or violence, seize and carry into distant countries; and perpetual bondage, Free Negroes and Mulattoes,

3d, It provides, that Negroes or Mulattoes, who should be born of Slaves, after the passing of the said act, should be free, on their attaining the age of 28 years; but does not provide against their being sent into neighbouring States, or foreign countries, in order to deprive them of that liberty to which they would be entitled here; nor does it guard against Slaves who are pregnant being sent out of the State till after their delivery, so that their issue may be held in slavery during life.

4th, It provides, that all Negro and Mulatto Slaves who should be brought into this State should be free, with exception among others of such as should attend their owner when travelling through, or sojourning in it, without being detained here for six months; but does not sufficiently guard against the citizens of this State, or others, sending the slaves out of the State, shortly before the end of six months, and then bringing them back, whereby the said act is in a great measure evaded.

To your Committee therefore it appears, that the frequency of these and other mischiefs, contrary to the spirit of the said act, and the principles on which it is founded, require some further aid of the law to check what humanity is too often inadequate to perform.

They therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution, viz.

Resolved,

That a Committee, be appointed to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act entitled—“An Act for the gradual abolition of Slavery.”

## ORIGINAL LETTER from Dr. RUSH of PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. URBAN, Philadelphia, April 10.

BEFORE this reaches London, you will perhaps have heard of the ratification of the federal government by six of the United States.

The objections which have been urged against the federal constitution, from its wanting a bill of rights, have been reasoned and discussed out of credit in every state that has adopted it. There can be only two securities for liberty in any government, viz. *representation* and *checks*. By the first, the rights of the people, and by the second, the rights of representation, are effectually secured. Every part of a free constitution hangs upon these two points, and these form the two capital features of the proposed constitution of the United States. Without them, a volume of rights would avail nothing; and with them, a declaration of rights is absurd and unnecessary; for the PEOPLE, when their liberties are committed to an equal representation, and to a compound legislature (such as we observe in the new government), will always be the sovereigns of their rulers, and hold all their rights in their own hands. To hold them at the mercy of their servants, is disgraceful to the dignity of freemen. Men, who call for a bill of rights, have not recovered from the habits they acquired under the monarchical government of Great-Britain.

I have the same opinion with the anti-federalists of the danger of trusting arbitrary power to any single body of men; but no such power will be committed to our new rulers. Neither the house of representatives, the senate, nor the president, can perform a single legislative act by themselves. An hundred principles in man will lead them to watch, to check, and to oppose each other, should an attempt be made by either of them upon the liberties of the people. If we may judge of their conduct, by what we have so often observed in all the state governments, the members of the federal legislature will much oftener injure their constituents by being agreeably to their inclinations, than *against* them.

But are we to consider men entrusted with power as the receptacles of *all* the depravity of human nature? By no means. The people do not part with their full proportions of it. Reason and revelation both deceive us, if they are all wise and virtuous. Is not history as full of the vices of the people, as it is of the crimes of the kings? what is the present moral character of the citizens of the United States? I need not describe it. It proves too plainly, that the people are as much disposed to vice as their rulers, and that nothing but a vigorous and efficient government can prevent their degenerating into savages, or devouring each other like beasts of prey.

A simple democracy has been very aptly compared, by Mr. Ames of Massachusetts, to a volcano that contained within its bowels the fiery materials of its own destruction. A citizen of one of the Cantons of Switzerland, in the year 1776, refused to drink in my presence "the commonwealth of America" as a toast, and gave, as a reason for it, 'that a simple democracy was the Devil's own government.'—The experience of the American states under the present confederation has in too many instances justified these two accounts of a simple popular government.

It would have been a truth, if Mr. Locke had not said it, that where there is no law, there can be no liberty; and nothing deserves the name of law but that which is *certain* and *universal* in its operation upon all the members of the community.

To look up to a government that establishes justice, insures order, cherishes virtue, secures property, and protects from every species of violence, affords a pleasure that can only be exceeded by looking up in all circumstances to an over-ruling Providence.—Such a pleasure, I hope, is before us and our posterity, under the influence of the new government.

The dimensions of the human mind are apt to be regulated by the extent and objects of the government under which it is formed. Think then, my friend, of the expansion and dignity the American mind will acquire, by having its powers transferred from the contracted objects of a state, to the more unbounded objects of a national government!—A citizen and a legislator of the free and UNITED STATES of America will be one of the first characters in the world.

I won't not have you suppose, after what I have written, that I believe the new government to be without faults. I can see them, but not in any of the writings or speeches of the persons who are opposed to it. But who ever saw any thing perfect come from the hands of man? It realises notwithstanding in a great degree every wish I ever entertained in every stage of the revolution for the happiness of my country, for my friends know that I have acquired no new opinions or principles upon the subject of republics, by the sorrowful events we have lately witnessed in America.—In the year 1776, I lost the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, by openly exposing the dangers of a simple democracy, and declaring myself an advocate for a government composed of three legislative branches.

Yours, &amp;c. BENJ. RUSH.

There never was a time when the American States had so much need of a firm federal union among themselves as at present, when the Savages are in combination against them.

The

*The EPISTLE from the YEARLY-MEETING held in LONDON, by adjournments, from the 12th of the fifth month, 1788, to the 19th day of the same inclusive.*

To the Quarterly and Monthly meetings of friends in GREAT-BRITAIN, IRELAND, and elsewhere.

*Dear Friends and Brethren,*

**I**N that love which is not subject to change, we affectionately salute you. We have abundant cause to acknowledge the renewal of divine help and counsel to us in this our large annual assembly, through the virtue and influence whereof we have been enabled to attend to the weighty concerns which have come before us, in much brotherly love and concord.

The amount of friends sufferings brought in this year, for tithes, those called church rights, and other demands with which we conscientiously scruple to comply, amount, in Great-Britain, to upwards of five thousand one hundred pounds; and in Ireland, to one thousand five hundred pounds.

By the accounts received from our several quarterly-meetings, and by epistles from Ireland, New-England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, and Georgia, we have the comfortable intelligence of fresh additions to our religious society, by convinced persons, and in these kingdoms more than at some former periods. For the religious progress of these we are warmly solicitous, that, by abiding closely under the forming hand, they may effectually experience an advancement in the weighty work of conversion; which gradually leads the believing and obedient soul into that childlike state, which is meet for the kingdom. May those who have had the privilege of birth-right amongst us be watchful, lest, by swerving from the simplicity in which truth leads its faithful followers, they become cause of offence to such as are thus brought into our religious community! O friends! rest not content with having been educated in a profession even of the truth itself, but wait to know the power, which regenerates and quickens the soul, and qualifies to see the things which pertain to the kingdom of God; that power which awakened the spiritual senses of our forefathers, which disturbed their rest in outward forms, and which caused them to be dissatisfied with every thing short of the substance of christianity. Let not us, their successors in the profession of the same living faith, degenerate into formality, taking up our residence as in the outward court; but let us seek after an entrance into that spiritual temple, where true prayer is wont to be made; and humbly and deeply wait for ability to worship the Father of spirits, in spirit and in truth. Cherish, we beseech you, the inward manifestations, and the tender impressions of divine grace, and walk therein: so shall you experience preservation from the

Deplorable hath been the consequence of living above the simple discoveries of the pure world of life in the heart, even darkness, error, and unbelief.

And, dear friends, as we are convinced that pure and spiritual worship only is acceptable to God; so we are also firmly persuaded, that the wholesome discipline established amongst us can only be rightly and effectually exercised in the wisdom and power of the spirit. Wait therefore in all your meetings of discipline for the renewing of divine life, and to be clothed with the spirit of Christ; the fruits of which are, meekness, long-suffering, and love unfeigned.

The religious concern of this meeting hath been abundantly manifested in our epistolary communications from year to year in order to excite our brethren in profession to seek after durable riches in righteousness. We therefore earnestly entreat that this consideration may take place in every mind: *What spiritual advantage have I experienced from these labours of the church for the promotion of true piety and self-denial?* If such a consideration be attended to, it will not be necessary to communicate much; nor do we feel our minds under an engagement at this time to enlarge; but we refer to the many profitable and weighty advices in former epistles. Nevertheless, dear friends, the continuance of covetousness and of earthly-mindedness in many, calls upon us to endeavour to awaken such as are infected with it to a sense of what they are pursuing, and at what price. The great Master hath shown the unprofitableness of the whole world, compared with one immortal soul; and yet many are pursuing a delusive portion of it, at the expence of their souls interests. But, were all thus awakened, what place would be found for extensive schemes in trade, and fictitious credit to support them? To mix with the spirit of the world in the pursuit of gain, would then be a subject of dread; and contentment, under the allotment of Providence, the sure means of preservation.

The increasing solicitude for the suppression of the slave trade, which appears among all ranks of people, is cause of thankfulness to the common Father of mankind; and encourages us to hope, that the time is approaching, when this nation will be cleared from that dilemma. Let us, in the mean time, continue, with unabating ardour, to be intercessors for the greatly injured Africans.

We conclude with expressing our comfort, that, notwithstanding the many weaknesses which prevail, numbers of our beloved youth are preserved in faithfulness, to whom the gracious Lord hath extended, and is

light and love; whereby there is reason to hope, that they will grow up in usefulness, and become a succession of testimony-bearers to the truth. That they may in all humility receive the saving help, and, by obedience to the pointing of the divine hand, continue steadfast to the end, where the price inestimable is to be obtained, is the fervent prayer of our spirits.

Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly-Meeting by **WILLIAM JEPSON,**

Clerk to the Meeting this year.

THE following Letter has been sent by the Committee of Retail Shop-keepers to their Country Correspondents, with the annexed Resolutions; which compleats the Detail of their public Business, since the Discussion of the Question in the House of Commons, on the 13th of March.

SIR,

THE Committee, appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and Parts adjacent, having, in the course of their applications to Parliament, received material assistance from the cities, boroughs, and towns, with whom they have corresponded, think it incumbent on them, at this period, to forward you a copy of their resolutions of the 21st of April last, when they took into consideration the decision of the Hon. House of Commons on the motion made for the repeal of the Shop-Tax. However laborious the duty of the Committee may be, they wish not to shrink from it till they are discharged from their office by the body who constituted them, or till the justice of the Legislature is awakened to the claims of the Shop-keepers. They again solicit your attention to the subject of the Shop Tax as a public cause; for, though the Retail Shop-keeper alone has been selected for the experiment of this new mode of taxation, under the pretext of his being able to make a circuitous reimbursement, it is impossible to say who may be the next objects of this Species of oppression, or to what lengths it may be extended.

The question rests solely on the unqualified assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, without producing any evidence (which, did it exist, his high station and authority would give him full possession of), states it merely as his opinion, that the Retail Trader is not injured by this mode of assessment on his property, notwithstanding the united testimony of all the Traders, of so respectable a part of the Legislature, and of the majority of the nation at large. The Committee are sensible how much the cause of the Shop-keepers suffers in a contest of this kind, from the propensity of the publick to take the side of power, and from the odium that any opposition to a measure which is

to increase the revenue of the country is hours under; but, while they are conscious of rectitude of intention and a just cause, it becomes them not to despair. A period may arrive, when the Minister of Finance shall think it more for the true interest and honour of Great-Britain to derive its resources from the great articles of consumption, and from taxes upon property, than from oppressive imposts on the precarious profits arising from trade, or still more sacred fruits of laborious industry.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the city of London, having, in their corporate capacity, come to some decided resolutions on the nature and tendency of the Shop-tax, the Committee have the honour to transmit you a copy of them, and will esteem themselves much indebted for your communications during the present session of their parliamentary business.

We have the honour to be,

With great respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

Thomas Skinner.

Guildhall Coffee-House, 31 May, David Jennings.

1788. James Palmer.

William Stock, &c. &c. &c.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, appointed by the RETAIL SHOP-KEEPERS of the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, the Borough of SOUTHWARK, and Parts adjacent, held, at the Guildhall Coffee-House, on the 21st of April, 1788,

Mr. ALDERMAN SKINNER in the Chair;

THE Committee having, at several adjourned meetings, taken into consideration the event of the motion, made in the House of Commons on the 13th of March last, for the REPEAL of the SHOP-TAX;

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Committee are eminently due to those Hon. Members of the House of Commons who have stood forward in support of the cause of the shop-keepers, and who have endeavoured, by arguments the most solid and the most convincing, to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon a system of taxation, unwise, oppressive, and unconstitutional.

RESOLVED, That it appears to this Committee, the opinion of the House of Commons is not more unfriendly to the repeal of the Shop-Tax than in the last Application of the Shop-keepers, the number on both sides bearing nearly in the same proportion to each other.

RESOLVED, That the frequent discussion of this question has more firmly established the arguments used in opposition to the Shop-Tax. The evidence and cases which were exhibited in the House of Commons, unsupported and uncontradicted by any counter-evidence

evidence whatever, fully demonstrated it to be a tax on the profits and returns of the Shop-keepers.

**RESOLVED**, That the plea of State-necessity, which is the avowed motive for the continuance of this exaction, appears to this Committee a Principle that will justify any instance of partial and oppressive taxation, and does but in accord with the boasted state of the finances of this country, which has been held up to the publick by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**RESOLVED**, That, as the forms of the House of Commons do not admit of any farther steps being taken in the present Session, this Committee defer calling a General Meeting of the Shop-keepers, by whom they were originally constituted, till the ensuing Session; when, with the advice and assistance of their representatives in Parliament, the Shop-keepers may resolve on such measures as the circumstances of that Time shall render most expedient.

**RESOLVED**, That, during the interval of Parliamentary business, a constant correspondence be maintained with the cities, boroughs, and towns, throughout the kingdom, who have hitherto generously supported the applications of the Shop-keepers, not on the ground of party-contest or local interest, but as a cause in which the right of individuals, the dignity of the Legislature, and the national honour, are involved.

**RESOLVED**, That conferences be held with the Committee appointed by the City of London on such business as may have a tendency to promote the object of which the committees are jointly in pursuit.

**RESOLVED**, That this Committee will meet, on the first Thursday evening in every month, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, to receive such information as shall be offered to them, and peculiarly to direct their attention to the late extraordinary surcharges which have been made in the metropolis, apparently with a design to increase the gross amount of the tax, and permanently to fix it on the ground of a large source of revenue.

**THOMAS SKINNER, Chairman.**

**BURNELL, Mayor.**

**A COMMON COUNCIL**, *held in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 23th of April, 1788.*

**RESOLVED** unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, for his meritorious endeavours to serve the Publick, by his judicious and animated exertions to obtain a repeal of the law imposing a tax upon Retail Shop-keepers;—a tax, reprobated, for its partiality and injustice, equally by those who do not contribute to it, as by the immediate objects of its oppression.

**RESOLVED** unanimously, That this Court doth return thanks to the Right Honourable

Lord Hood, the other representative of the City of Westminster; William Mainwaring, Esq. representative of the County of Middlesex; John Sawbridge, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. and Brook Watson, Esq. aldermen and representatives of this City in Parliament; Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. and Sir Benjamin Hammet, Knt. aldermen, and Henry Thornton, Esq. the other representative of Southwark; together with all those other members of the Honourable House of Commons, who, in support of a just cause, joined their very able and zealous exertions to obtain the desired relief;—Endeavours rendered ineffectual by the perseverance of the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in a system of taxation fallacious, unconstitutional, and unjust—a return very ungrateful for unbounded confidence.

**RESOLVED** unanimously, That, the evil tendency and effects of the said law having been pointed out, in the most forcible manner, by so many honourable members in Parliament, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to persevere in all legal means to obtain the repeal of a tax so partial and so oppressive, lest a silent submission should be construed an acquiescence with a principle injurious to the rights of freemen, and which, if once quietly established, may be extended to the most destructive purposes.

**RESOLVED** unanimously, That it is earnestly recommended to the Committee of this Court, and to the Committee appointed by the Retail Shop-keepers in the Metropolis, to continue in concert, exerting the utmost vigour, assiduity, and firmness, which may finally prevent such a law from disgracing the Statute-Book of a free and commercial nation.

**RESOLVED** unanimously, That the said resolutions be fairly transcribed, signed by the Town-Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, the Right Honourable Lord Hood, William Mainwaring, Esq. Henry Thornton, Esq. and Mr. Alderman Skinner, Chairman of the Committee of Shop-keepers; and also that a copy thereof be published in all the daily and evening papers.

R 1 X.

The **REPORT** from the Committee appointed to inspect the several Houses and other Buildings immediately adjoining to Westminster Hall and the Two Houses of Parliament, and the Officers the etc. belonging, and to report to the House their Opinion how far the said Hall, and other public Offices, may be secured from the Danger of Fire, arising from the Contiguity of such Houses and private Buildings;

THE Committee having proceeded, in part, to fulfill the objects of their institution, and

navigation of the Black Sea and a *Passage to India by Sum and the Red Sea*.—From this last article, it should seem, that the French have with their usual sneaking means to impose on the Russian eye; and supplied the Ottomans with warlike stores in ships under English colours, as it is the French that have procured the Firman for navigating the Red Sea. (See pp. 9. 166.)

**An Account of the K. of Prussia's journey from Berlin to Loo; ostensibly to visit his sister, the Princess of Orange, who was to meet his Majesty at that city, with the Stadtholder and his family; but, as it has since appeared, upon that and more important business.**

"The King, who left Berlin to make a tour to his estates in Westphalia, and from thence to the castle of Loo, arrived the 9th inst. at Wesel, about half after ten o'clock in the morning, with the Prince Royal; and, after viewing the ramparts, visiting the citadel, arsenal, and the new works adding to the fortifications, his Majesty admitted to a formal audience their Noble Highnesses the Deputies of the States General of the United Provinces, who came to that city to compliment him in the name of their High Mightinesses. He likewise gave a formal audience to his Excellency M. Pacca, the Pope's Nuncio, whom he received in the most flattering and distinguished manner. He also admitted to his audience the Deputies of the Duchies of Cleves, Guelderland, and the Principality of Meurs, and all qualified persons who presented themselves. On the 10th, after reviewing the garrison of Wesel at four o'clock in the morning, his Majesty set out for this city, where he arrived about eleven o'clock. Not far from the end of the garden belonging to the Dowager Van Spaen, he met his august sister the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, and their illustrious children, who came from Loo to meet him on the preceding evening. The interview was very affecting both to the parties and the spectators, and excited the liveliest exclamations of applause. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, taking hold of the arm of her august brother, went with him and his suite to a pavillion, raised by the Baroness Van Spaen, some paces from the garden, where a breakfast was prepared. The King dined at the Prince's castle with the Stadtholderian family and a chosen company; and, after assisting in the evening at the Dowager of Spren's circle, whilst the Prince Royal took a turn in the Park, his Majesty retired to his apartments, and set off early the next morning for the castle of Loo, for which place the Stadtholderian family set off the evening before.

"A company of young men, in uniforms and on horseback, went in the morning to meet him, and had the honour to conduct

his Majesty to that city, which he entered through a lane formed by citizens under arms. In the evening the city was magnificently illuminated.

"His Excellency Baron Heining, Minister of State, War, and Finances, who accompanied the King on his route, arrived here the 10th instant."

"M. R. Baron Tork de Ronfendaal, P. Van de Sieghel, Posters, and d'Aylva, appointed by their High Mightinesses to go to Wesel, and compliment his Prussian Majesty in their name, set off from the Hague on the 6th inst. and arrived on the 8th at Wesel; on the 9th they had an audience of his Majesty, who answered their High Mightinesses compliment in the most affable manner. His Majesty's answer contained protestations of acknowledgments for their High Mightinesses attention and offerings; that he would always strongly protect the august House of Orange, and the present constitution of the Republic; and finished by declaring, that he was greatly pleased, that their High Mightinesses had chosen four members to fulfil that commission, who were so well distinguished for their attachment to a good cause, and that he was very happy in being made known to them. The four Deputies were afterwards admitted to the King's table, and his Majesty discoursed with them during the repast.

"On the 10th they set off for Ronfendaal, where they passed the night at the Castle; on the 11th they went to Loo, where they dined and supped with his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder and his Prussian Majesty; on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, they were still at the Castle of Loo, with his Excellency Sir James Harris, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, and Baron Alvensleben, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty. There were each day grand conferences at the said Castle, between his Prussian Majesty, their Serene and Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, Sir James Harris, M. Van Alvensleben, and Van de Spiegel: nothing concerning their conference has yet transpired, but we have reason to think that they will produce a fresh alliance of friendship between the three powers (Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain), fix the established constitution firmer than ever, and accomplish the welfare of this country at home and abroad."

"The four said Deputies and Sir James Harris returned to the Hague the 15th in the evening."

The French Monarch in the further prosecution of his plans (see p. 552) for restoring, as it is pretended, the ancient constitution of France, has caused an Edict to be issued for establishing a *CONSEIL D'ETAT*, or supreme tribunal, of which the following are the Heads.

**ORDINANCE for establishing a Cour Pleniére.**

**Article I. Establishes the Court.**

II. Recites the persons who are to be entitled to a seat therein.

III. and IV. Members of this Court to hold their seats for life.

V. The King to preside, or, in his absence, the Chancellor or the Keeper of the Seals. The Advocate or Attorney General to do the office of the public Minister in that Court.

VI. The principal Register of the Parliament of Paris shall assist at all the deliberations of the Court, and shall keep a separate register of all determinations, which must be signed by him.

VII. The Assembly shall consist of a sufficient number of members to decide; so that should whole classes from which it is composed be absent, or even half the number of its members, the Court shall nevertheless be effective. In this case, it shall be supplied by members of the King's Council, Counsellors of State, and the persons holding high offices.

VIII. The general sitting of the Court shall be in the great Chamber of Parliament of Paris, or any other place his Majesty shall think proper. The votes to be delivered in a public manner and aloud.

IX. The Court shall sit every year, from the 1st of December, to the 1st of April. The King reserves to himself, however, the power of extending the time by letters patent, or to summon the members whenever the exigency of affairs requires it.

X. Whenever it is thought necessary to summon these extraordinary assemblies, each member shall be addressed individually by a special order.

XI. Declares the competence of the Court to enregister all laws, taxes, edicts, &c. &c. to the exclusion of all other courts.

XII. Nevertheless, in case of war or other extraordinary emergencies, where it shall be found necessary to supply the wants of the State, or the deficiencies and payment of loans, and impose new taxes on the subject before the General States of the kingdom can be assembled, the registering of the said taxes is only to have provisional effect, until an assembly of the General States can be called together, to determine finally on them. The said registry to be of no prejudice to the rights and privileges belonging to each Province.

XIII. It is besides our pleasure, that all loans, the interest and the repayment of which shall be acquitted by the actual revenues, shall originate and be open to the King's authority, and be enregistered only in the Chamber of Accounts, as far as concerns their validity.

XIV. When several laws which may be addressed by us to the Supreme Court, to be enregistered and published, shall be referred to Committees for examination, such Com-

mittees shall be composed of a President of Parliament, Princes of the blood, and 12 Commissioners.

XV. The Court may address any remonstrances and representations to his Majesty that it shall think fit; within two months after the acts, ordinances, edicts, &c. shall be presented to them by the Advocate or Attorney General, before their being enregistered; and, in order to make all resolutions more public, the King allows that a committee of your members, from the Court from whence the remonstrances shall proceed, shall be allowed to attend his council, and discuss the subject before him.

XVI. The enregistrements of all acts made in this Supreme Court shall be valid throughout the kingdom. The Attorney General of the Court shall transmit copies of edicts, letters patent, &c. to the advocates and presidents of the Courts of Bailiwicks throughout the provinces, within eight days after their passing.

In case of any representation of these Provincial Courts, or any local inconveniences which may arise from those edicts, the Judges of the Courts shall address their grievances to the Supreme, and must afterwards come before his Majesty to be further deliberated.

XVII. and XVIII. Further forms to be observed, in addressing any remonstrances.

XIX. The Supreme Court shall not determine on any civil or criminal cases, if they do not relate to matters of high-treason, or other cases declared in the present edict, or refusal of submission of any inferior courts to their orders; the decision of the Court in all these circumstances shall, however, be definitive and superior over every other court.

XX. In cases where, besides high treason, the person or officer shall be accused of any other crime, he shall be tried by those courts allowed to take cognizance of it; the prisoner may, however, be tried by the Court afterwards for treason.

XXI. No members of any court accused of high treason, even should they be members of the Supreme Court, and should they only be individually accused, can assist or vote on the determination of the accusation laid against such Court; but judgment shall be given by the other members of the Supreme Court, and their places shall be supplied according to the regulations laid down in article VII.

Signed at Versailles, the 8th of May 1788,  
LOUIS.

And under it, Baron de BASTARD.

*Paris, June 6.* Yesterday his Serene Highness the Duke of P—, three other Peers, and two Archbishops, went to the King's residence, where they delivered into the King's own hand a paper, of which the following is a Copy:

The



*The humble and dutiful Protest of —, in behalf of themselves and the Publick.*

"SIR,

"It is with grief we approach your Majesty in the line of our duty, which we cannot withstand, considering the present very alarming state of public affairs, the discontent that prevail among people of every rank, the tumults that have already occurred, and the accounts that are arriving daily of fresh insurrections of the most alarming kind, and the causes to which they are attributed.

"As Princes, pledged in the name of the whole Nobility for the preservation of the laws; as born Peers, for the security of the throne; and as Citizens bound for the public welfare; we cannot, consistent with our loyalty to your Majesty, our duty to ourselves, the nation, and posterity, let the present period pass unnoticed.

"Whatever be our sorrow for the occasion, duty presses us forward, justice requires, and zeal for the constitutional law of the land impells us to remonstrate at your throne.

"From these motives, it is our duty to protest against the dissolution of the national Parliament; the edicts of the 26th April, respecting the *Cour Plénière*, and all succeeding edicts that have passed in consequence; and every other act contrary to the laws founded on justice, wisdom, and moderation.

"With the most loyal sentiments we leave these before the King, hoping that God may incline our Sovereign to re-consider this measure, and permit in future things to go on in that channel to which they have for ages been heretofore accustomed; and an alteration of which cannot but entail ruin, and the consequences of which are too easy to be foreseen on the Sovereign and the people."

Signed by 47 Peers and Bishops, for themselves and the nation.

On the evening after the King had received the above, a Council was held, and *Lettres de Cachet* were absolutely signed and issued out against the persons who had subscribed. At midnight one of the King's brothers went to the King, and prevailed to have the letters recalled; which his Majesty happily agreed to, but has since, it is said, put them in full force.

#### FRENCH INCENDIARY.

A paper, of which the following is a translation, was lately seized at a private printing press in Paris: a few copies of which had been previously circulated, and one of them stuck on the city gates.

*Fellow Citizens and Countrymen,*

YOUR hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cause. A Tyrant and his Ministers have trampled with impunity on your dearest rights. He, who should be the father of his people, is be-

come their very bitterest enemy, and implacable oppressor!

Not content with macking our loyal services, he dares to punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel! Your most illustrious fellow-citizens are punished with exile.

Can you live, and suffer this! Existence is contemptible without its sweets, and those sweets of our existence are our liberties. A certain person, and his abandoned adherents, are attempting to tread upon our necks. Not a single law remains unviolated, that can favour the progress of the King's power: they tear up Government by the roots, while there remains no hold to shelter you from oppression.

Our remonstrances are called disloyal, because they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce injurious, though the only right we have left, and style it irreconcilable to the constitution; though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, sacrificed to injustice. The King tells us, with a sneer, when we murmur, that we are misled. Desecrated hypocrisy! they enjoy our complaints, instead of listening to them. Honey drops from the tongue, while a poison lurks within the heart.

Their mouths are filled with declaring a passion for the glory that results from reigning over freemen: yet they have been the dagger that stabs the very vitals of the constitution. Alas! what redress can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes, and who violate, without remorse, the most sacred obligation of society!

Alas! friends and countrymen, the crisis is arrived; behold yourselves at the eve of liberty, or miserable and perpetual slavery! Fearless of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonstrances from every corner of the nation. To these, should it become necessary, let us add the most spirited manifestos.

May Heaven and a repeating Sovereign avert the horrors of a civil war! But, if our entreaties prove in vain, shall we be tamely driven on to desperation? No, let us make a last appeal to the all-powerful God of battles.

Oh! may the names of all those who will not sacrifice even life, to break the chains these tyrants are forging for us, and our posterity, be branded with the blackest infamy! pursued by public detestation, even beyond the grave! May they be marked by cursing and bitterness for everlasting ages!

*"To your tents, O Israel!"*

#### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Advices received, by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. On the 24th of Feb. 1787; two French ships, the *Résolution* of 44 guns, and the *La Reine* of 28, arrived at Canton in China. They left Trancome on the 20th of Oct. 1786; and, according

according to the account of the Chevalier d'Entrecasteaux, Commander in Chief of the French naval force in India, have no other object in view, than to make a trial of Pitt's passage, it having never before been done by any ships of that nation bound to China. The probable opinion however is, that they are going to Cochin China, where the French have a settlement in view.

On the 5th of February two French vessels arrived at Macao from a voyage of discovery; their names, *La Bouffole*, commanded by the Comte de Perruise; and *L'Astrolabe*, by M. de St. Angle.

Nov. 3, 1786. This day the new French company hoisted their flag for the first time.

On the 8th of Feb. received advice, that a ship under Imperial colours, called the Imperial Eagle commanded by Capt. Charles Wm. Barclay, arrived at Macao on the 5th for the North coast of America.

On the 15th a Prussian ship anchored at Whampoa. Mr. Browne, the Company's agent at Canton, informed the Committee of Supercargoes, that Mr. Beale had waited on him, and produced a letter, signed "Comte de Laub, Envoye Extraordinaire de son Majesté le Roi de Prusse, auprès du Roi de la Grande Bretagne, et son Colonel d'Infanterie," and addressed "A Monsieur le Consul Daniel Beale, à Canton en China," announcing his appointment to be his Prussian Majesty's Consul in China, and acquainting him, that his patent, with his Majesty's instructions, would be sent him by the first opportunity.

#### WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Jamaica, April 5. The slave laws here have been revised and consolidated, and several regulations made in favour of the negroes. The assembly have passed an act, which contains the following reforms: 1. Every possessor of a slave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by sickness or age, but must provide for him the wholesome necessaries of life, under a penalty of ten pounds for every offence. 2. Every person who mutilates a slave shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and, in very atrocious cases, the slaves may be declared free. 3. Any person wantonly or bloody-mindedly killing a slave shall suffer death. 4. Any person whipping, bruising, wounding, or imprisoning, a slave not his property, nor under his care, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. 5. A parochial tax to be raised for the support of negroes disabled by sickness and old age, having no owners.

#### AMERICA.

The Mississippi, one of the largest rivers on the Continent, in April last, suddenly overflowed its banks, by which the towns of Mobile and Pensacola were in imminent

danger, and the inhabitants in the utmost consternation. The waters rose 18 feet above the ordinary level. Fortunately the churches were built upon the highest grounds and to them the people owed their preservation. The waters subsided as suddenly as they rose; and the greatest loss on this terrifying occasion was in goods and cattle.

The Indians, at was fourteen more than a year ago, now come forth in large detached parties, to harass, murder, and rob, the peaceable inhabitants of the back settlements of Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, and perhaps those of New York and Pennsylvania. About the middle of March they killed and scalped Lieut. Hogan near Kemp's fort in Washington county, and a few days after a Mr. Darnal met the same cruel death. On Tuesday the 15th of March they murdered Mr. Jackson's whole family, his wife, four children, his brother, and four negroes. On the same day Capt. Wood, with four of his men, in reconnoitring on the river in a canoe, accompanied by Capt. Kemp, were surprised by a party of 30 or 35 Indians, and Capt. Wood with one of his men shot dead. These savages set three houses on fire near Irwan's fort, carried off a number of cattle, and killed many swine; but what is still more melancholy and distressing is, the capture of three boats on the Ohio, in which S. Penrice, Esq. of Baltimore town, Mr. Ridout of Maryland, Mr. Regent, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineralist, the other a botanist, who came to explore the natural productions of the country; these last with some others, were in one boat; and finding they could not escape, displayed a white handkerchief with other tokens of friendship, determining to surrender without resistance; for this purpose Mr. Ragout took post at the stern of the boat, and when these infernals came near enough, he held forth his handkerchief, and in return received the Barbarians tomahawk; at the same instant the Botanist was shot dead, and the Mineralist badly wounded. The other gentlemen threw themselves overboard, and the stream being rapid, the savages overshot them, by which they escaped. The fate of the other boats was not known when the above account went to press.

#### IRELAND.

Dublin, June 6. The Duke of Leinster has accepted of the office of Master of the Rolls; and appointed Wm. Lyfter, of Abbey-Street, Esq. to be Deputy Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls.

By a letter from Ballycastle, to a gentleman in Dublin, they had there a like storm as at Custer, &c. on the same day [see next page], but still more alarming. The old rockery of Bannymargy, adjoining Knockdale, is totally destroyed; added to which, the woods of Garmaddy have suffered much, many trees being torn up by their roots. But our fears were

were very much increased in the evening by a most uncommon noise from Knocklade, the top of which burst, and the discharge of burning matter and hot stones from it was truly alarming, killed several cattle in the adjacent fields, many cabins were thrown down, and several people are missing (among whom are the Dissenting Minister and Parish Priest of this place) supposed to have been overtaken by the burning matter, which was 30 perches in breadth, and ran near a furlong and a half. I really believe such a phenomenon was never seen before in this country; and, to complete our misfortunes, the rain, which, had it been moderate, would have been a blessing, has come down in such quantities, that it raised a flood in our river, which carried off the west pier of our quay and the draw-bridge.

A letter from Clonmel, dated June 2, says, "Last Wednesday evening, a dispute happened in this town between Thomas Butler of Cashel, Esq. and Ensign Godley of the 51st regiment of foot, wherein the former unfortunately received a wound under the left breast, from the officer's sword, of which he expired soon after. The coroner's jury has brought in their verdict *manslaughter*, notwithstanding which Godley has thought proper to abscond, probably to avoid imprisonment till the assizes.

#### SCOTLAND.

On Sunday, the 25th of May last, the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, were prayed for by name, and the rest of the Royal Family, in the usual manner, in all the Nonjuring Chapels, in this city and Leith. The same manner of testifying the loyalty of the Scotch Episcopalians will also be observed in every part of the country, in consequence of the resolution come to by the Bishops and Clergy of that persuasion. Thus an effectual end is put to the most distant idea of disaffection in any part of his Majesty's dominions to his Royal person and government.

His Majesty's ship *Champion*, Captain Edwards, being in a foul state, went into Burnt Island, to examine her bottom, when they found, to their amazement, large clusters of shell-fish, almost as large as sugar loaves. Here they found means to scrub and cleanse her bottom, and fit her again for sea, being, it seems, the first English ship of war that ever was repaired in any of the ports of Scotland.

On the 27th of May, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a whirlwind for some time obscured the air in the Wood-Market of Kells, by collecting in its vortex the loose earth, dust, and straw, and whirling it up to a great height. It forced a woman with a child in her arms against a wall, and bruised her arm; it lifted up a cart, and twisted a pair of unshod wheels about, which

lay on the ground horizontally, like mill-stones in a mill. Some children at play on an eminence, were carried off to some distance; and a cart was taken up and dashed against a house with such a force as to drive one of the shafts through the wall. Its violence being exhausted it soon disappeared. See Vol. LIV. p. 551. for a like phenomenon.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Extract of a Letter from Cheshire, May 30.* Friday se'night one of the most dreadful thunder storms ever remembered in England was felt at Chester, Frodsham, Nantwich, Stockport, and other parts of that country. The thunder rolled, and went off with a plentiful shower of hailstones, as large as small goose-berries, with less damage than was apprehended from its extreme violence, having only thrown down a few bricks from the chimneys, and destroyed some sheep that were grazing near Boughton, on the southern bank of the river, within a quarter of a mile of Chester.

A dreadful fire laid in ashes almost the whole village of Bere Regis, in the county of Dorset. The ruin is general; the distress beyond conception. No mention is made by what accident it happened.

Advices from Canterbury give an account of a like accident happening at Haddenham, beginning at a baker's, near the Rose and Crown Inn; and the wind being high, and every thing in a combustible state, the flames in a few hours laid all the houses, barns, &c. &c. in ashes, from the place where the fire first began to the extremity of the town, in the direction to which the wind blew. The devastation was so rapid, that the sufferers had no time to save even their most valuable effects.

At Stockton, in the county of Durham, a new walk, planned by George Sutton, Esq. has lately been opened; running by the side of the road leading from the town to the bridge, and planned on one side, the whole length, with trees of various sorts; on the other it is bounded by a rail, and, in proper places, ornamented with trees set in clumps. From the gentle swelling of some parts of this walk, the consequent easy descent of others, the beautiful winding direction of the whole, and the judicious disposition of the trees, this walk is in Summer most delightful; and, in Winter, will prove a great acquisition to the inhabitants. It was cast up and covered with gravel by the liberal subscription of several persons of fortune in the town. Mr. Sutton subscribed handsomely, gave all the trees, and paid unremitting attention to the execution of the work.

The two annual prizes, of 20 guineas each, given by Lord North, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, are, for the present year, adjudged to Mr. Roberts, A. B. of Corpus Christi,

Christi, for an English Essay on Refinement; and to Mr. Vaughan, of Merton College, for Latin Heroics on the Art of Chemistry. Both of these compositions will be recited in the theatre at the ensuing commemoration.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A popular affray lately happened at the Hague, which may be followed by very serious consequences.

On the 30th of May the Comte de St. Priest, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to their H. M. M. arrived at the Hague. An order given to his servants, to wear no orange cockades, occasioned a multitude to assemble about his house; and, as it has appeared, some violence to be committed on some persons belonging to his household. His Excellency, on this insult, was preparing to return to Paris, without taking leave; but, on more cool reflection, he chose to prefer his complaint to their H. M. M. by way of memorial, in which he claims the protection due to his character, as well for himself as for all those in his service. Upon this representation, proper orders were immediately issued by the States, and the people for some time offered not the smallest insult; officers having been placed by the Magistrates round his Excellency's Hotel, to prevent any disorder. From the moment, however, of his arrival, commotions commenced among the populace of Amsterdam. Passengers were stooped in the streets, on pretence of their having too much or too little orange in their hats; some were robbed; and some had their windows broken and their houses pillaged. In the mean time the magistrates were not idle; they had a scaffold raised, and publicly whipped, some of the offenders, who had these words fixed on their breasts—**DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE**—This has had the desired effect.

A circumstance lately happened at St. Petersburg, not a little distressing to her Imperial Majesty. On the appointment of Paul Jones to a command in the Russian fleet, the English officers, to the number of fifty, waited on the President of the Admiralty and tendered their commissions, declaring, they would neither serve with or under that Renegade. By this step, 7 or 8 of their principal ships are so far dis-officered as not to be able to sail till this matter is settled. A report prevails, that Jones is to command in the Black Sea.

On the 15th of May, was stuck up at Louvain the sentence passed by the present Rector Van Lempoel against Henry Clavers, the former Rector Priest. It orders him to quit the Emperor's dominions within three days, and to remain exiled from them for ten years, declaring him divested of all his charges

and employments in the University, and incapable of ever possessing them again, and condemning him to pay all the costs of the proceedings.

Some advices from Brussels pretend that peace and confidence were happily restored between the Emperor and his subjects in the Austrian Netherlands; and that the most perfect harmony prevailed in the Low Countries between the government and all ranks of people; but persons acquainted with the world know, that this can never be the case where bigotry prevails.

A few weeks since a violent affray happened in the 18th regiment stationed in Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel between Major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and Captain de L—, an American gentleman belonging to the same corps. When they met at the ground, Captain de L— made a most extraordinary declaration, viz. "That Major Chapman might fire, if he thought proper; but, for his part, he was resolved not to discharge his pistol, until the muzzle of it touched the Major's breast." To which the Major replied, "That he had expected, when he came there to decide their differences upon the point of honour, that it was to be with a gentleman, and not with an assassin;" at the same instant, he threw away his pistol, and left the ground with his Second. His Majesty was so much offended with the conduct of Capt. de L—, that he has commanded his name to be struck out of the army list for ever; and has likewise ordered that the Major should be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer; we presume, on the principle, that a subaltern may be replaced in the service without any material injury to the publick, but a commanding officer cannot.

On the 9th of May, for the first time, the Court Plénière was held by his Most Christian Majesty at Paris.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 4.

Mr. John Wesley preached in the parish church of Bradford. His text was, "The end of all things is at hand; be sober and watch unto Prayer." He alarmed some weak minds, by reading Bengelius's opinion; not that the world would then end, but that the millennium reign of Christ would be in the year 1836.

May 9.

Mr. Eden, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, had his first audience of the King, and delivered his credentials.

May 13.

The King of Spain received, without any ceremony, in his apartment at the Palace of Aranjuez, the visit of the Ambassador's lady.

It being the hour the Court went daily to his Majesty, the Princess and the rest of the Royal Family were there. Their Royal Highnesses having retired, the Ambassadors paid her compliments to them, according to custom, in their respective apartments.

*May 31.*

As the Princess Elizabeth was sitting in her apartment in the afternoon, her R. H. was surprised with the abrupt entrance of a shabby man. The Princess, exceedingly alarmed, hastily quitted the room by an opposite door, and acquainted her attendants with what had happened. The page in waiting ran instantly and seized the fellow, who, upon examination, appeared to be a poor insane creature, who by some means or other had got into the palace unperceived. Being taken to the Lodge, the Porter protested, he had no recollection of any such man having passed; and being questioned in what manner he had obtained admittance, he laughed at the Porter for asking; that, it was his business to tell, and never would say more. As he appeared a harmless creature, he was suffered to depart; but in a short time returned, and, in peremptory terms, insisted on being introduced to the Princess, "That he might pay his adorations at her feet." It was then thought necessary to take him into custody, and notice to be sent to *Ld. Sydney*. The result was, that, after being confined till next day, he was then examined by the Magistrates in Bow-street, when it appeared his name was *Spang*; his father a Dane, but himself an Englishman, and a hair-dresser; that he had till lately worked with a Mr. Warren, who gave him a good character; and, upon the whole, his insanity being established on the clearest evidence, the Magistrates ordered his parish to provide for him.

*SUNDAY, June 1.*

Mr. Tankard, a King's officer at Dartford, in consequence of an information, stopped the mail-coach from Dover, and demanded of the guard the key of the trunk on which he sat. Being related, he broke the trunk open, and two letter bags with the brass label, Dover bags, were found filled with lace. The coach and horses were seized.

*Tuesday 3.*

*Ld. Mansfield* signed the resignation of his office at Chancery, before Mr. Montague the Master in Chancery, who underwrote it, and afterwards dispatched it to the *Ld. Chancellor*, who next day laid it before the King. Some slight existing differences, it is said, was the reason the resignation did not take place at the Chancellor's house.

*Wednesday 4.*

Being the anniversary of the King's birthday, there was a very numerous and splendid assembly at the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. At one o'clock the guns in the park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there

was a Ball at Court, and illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster. *Gaz.*

Being the Anniversary Meeting of the Patrons, Trustees, and Subscribers, &c. of all the Charity Schools of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, all the children of the different charities, male and female, were assembled on an amphitheatre erected in St. Paul's cathedral, and sung three Psalms and Choruses, with the Gloria Patri, in the nave of the church; a scene inexpressibly enchanting to a benevolent mind.

*Friday 6.*

Joseph Mitton the soldier, who stabbed Mr. Crespiigny in the cheek (see p. 460), on the declaration of Mr. Foot, the surgeon who attended Mr. Crespiigny, that he was out of danger, was admitted to bail.

Bills of indictment have been found against Mr. Crespiigny, by Mitton and Chatte, another soldier, for an assault, for which that gentleman was obliged to put in bail; so that the affair is likely to be decided at last in Westminster-Hall.

A most beautiful leopardess was sent to the Menagerie in the Tower, a present to her Majesty by Mrs. Parry, brought from a Spanish island in South America. It is supposed to be of that kind whose tail, a French Naturalist says, will grow to an incredible length.

*Saturday 7.*

*Whitehall.* The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of G. B. to the Rt. Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bt. and his heirs male, by the title of *Ld. Kenyon*, Baron of Gredington, in the county of Flint.

The grand match of cricket, for one thousand guineas, between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent, against all England, in the New Ground, Mary-la-bonne Fields, was won by the former by 24 notches.

A cause was determined in the Court of K. B. of consequence to be remembered. A female servant, having hired herself for a year, gave notice in quit at the end of her term. Her mistress, in the mean time, in consequence of impertinent behaviour, discharged her eight days before the expiration of the year; but at the same time paid her wages in full for the year's service. The question before the Court was, "Whether this service gained a settlement?" The Court determined in the affirmative.

*Monday 9.*

The Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, of the inner Temple, Bt. and Ralph Clayton, of Gray's-Inn, Esq. being commanded by his Majesty to take upon them the degree of Serjeants at Law, they this day went through the usual ceremony at the Bar of the Court of Chancery and at the Court of Common Pleas.

The King has since been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon C. J. of the Court of K. B.

*Tuesday*

*Tuesday 19.*

At a Common Council held at Guildhall, present the *Ld. Mayor* and eleven aldermen, Mr. Cowley, after a short prefatory introduction, moved, "That the Chamberlain do lay before the Court a brief state of the produce of the City's estates, and how the same has been disposed of, for the year ending at Christmas 1787; also the balance then in his hands of all the several accounts of cash kept in the chamber of London; and also that the Bridge-masters do lay a brief state of the Bridge-house Estate, and how the same has been disposed of, for the same year."

Mr. Ald. Wilkes fully answered Mr. Cowley, to the satisfaction of the Court; and, after some debate, the motion was negatived; it being agreed on all hands, that it could answer no good end to expose the city funds; since every city member might have access to them upon every necessary occasion.

*Wednesday 21.*

The Duke of Orleans is said to have received an express, that the troubles in Brittany had arrived at such a height, that two regiments, of one of which he is Colonel, were on their march to quell them; and that there were serious apprehensions for the Dock-yard of Brest, lest it should be set on fire by the populace.

The King reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Regiment of Foot Guards, where his Majesty took cold, and was slightly indisposed for several days.

*Thursday 22.*

In the evening, at twenty-six minutes after seven, arrived at the spot whereon Old Hicks's Hall stood, in St. John's street, Smithfield, Mr. Powell, who set off from that place on Sunday the 8th, to walk to York and back in six days, making in the whole a distance of 404 miles.

Powell's original bet was only 20 guineas against twelve, that he did not perform in the time; but many more bets to a considerable amount, it is said, were depending, particularly at the West end of the town.

This extraordinary feat was performed in four hours and 34 minutes less than the limited time, which was twelve at midnight.

*Monday 16.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his phaeton with Mrs. Fitzherbert, met with a disagreeable accident by the reins breaking as he was passing by one of the Turnham Green stazes in the Kensington Road, on which the horses took fright and overturned the chaise. Providentially the Prince received no hurt, and Mrs. Fitzherbert only a slight strain of her ankle.

*Wednesday 18.*

His Majesty was present at the Levée, perfectly recovered.

A sub. Court of India Directors was held at

their House in Lodenhall Street, which sat late. The ostensible subject was the China trade; but it is supposed that matters of greater moment were under consideration, as the Court were adjourned only, and not dissolved. A plan for establishing a regular post between Calcutta and Canton in China is said to be under consideration.

*Tuesday 24.*

Being Midsummer-day, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of Sheriffs and other officers; when Mr. Alderman Curtis, and James Bromfield, Esq. citizen and apothecary, were chosen sheriffs; Mr. Alderman Wilkes unanimously continued Chamberlain, with many repeated plaudits; the bridgemasters, ale-conners, &c. re-elected.

At the half-yearly Court of the Proprietors of E. India Stock, the dividend for the half year ending at Midsummer was declared to be 4 per cent.

*Wednesday 25.*

This day the Interlude Bill, which had passed the Lords, and was sent back to the Commons with several amendments, was read; and the farther consideration of the amendments, on motion, adjourned for three months; so that the hopes of the proprietors of the Royalty Theatre, &c. are again frustrated.

*Monday 30.*

Authentic information from France at present is very difficult to be obtained; and more than half the remonstrances in the public prints are fabrications of the Dutch news-writers.

On the 2d of June a placart was issued, by order of the States of Holland, suspending the publication of the Hague Gazette, printed by P. Goffin, for six weeks from that date, in consequence of his having inserted in his papers several scandalous reflections on the French nation, respecting what has passed in their Parliaments.

The reports relative to the K. of Prussia's designs on Poland are declared by his Majesty devoid of all foundation.

Admiral Gower's fleet, now in the Channel, is as follows:

Guns. Men.

|              |    |     |                   |
|--------------|----|-----|-------------------|
| Edgar        | 74 | 650 | R. Adm. Gower.    |
| Co'offin     | 74 | 620 | Capt. Thompson.   |
| Calloden     | 74 | 620 | Capt. Christian.  |
| Magnificent. | 74 | 620 | Sir. T. Rich.     |
| Crown        | 64 | 580 | Hon. O. B. Kley.  |
| Scipio       | 64 | 500 | Capt. Cotton      |
| Hebe         | 38 | 278 | Capt. Lattredg.   |
| Andromeda    | 32 | 250 | C. Thoruborough.  |
|              |    |     | P. Ince W. Henry. |

The object of this cruise is confessedly to exercise the ships and men, and for the giving Prince William Henry, in his capacity of Captain, an opportunity of making some farther useful nautical experiments.

By late dispatches, certain advice has been received, that on the 7th and 8th instant the Swedish

Swedish fleet, consisting of 16 sail of the line and four frigates, put to sea, to convoy the galleys, on board of which were embarked troops to the amount of 36 000 men. Their destination, Finland. The remainder of the Swedish fleet consisting of 20 sail of the line and 18 frigates, are preparing for sea with all possible expedition. Add to these, the Squadron of Danish ships sitting out at Copenhagen, consisting of one ship of 74 guns, one of 70, four of 66, commanded by Adm. Kreiger, with four ships of the line and six frigates sitting out at other ports, and a more formidable naval armament has never before been seen in the North Seas.

A second Memorial has been presented by the Comte de St. Priest, Ambassador from France, representing, "that notwithstanding their H. M. M.'s late orders, the insult of the multitude increased daily; that the Chasseur in the suite of his Excellency has been threatened to be thrown over the bridge opposite the Playhouse doors, and that, in defence of his life, he had been under the necessity of drawing his sabre, and wounding one of the foremost in the mob.

The Ambassador from France expects they will charge his servant as the aggressor, but circumstances prove the contrary; for can it be believed that one man would attack an incensed multitude? As his Excellency means to acquaint his Court with these violent proceedings, he is willing to hope that he shall be able to accompany his complaint with advice of his having obtained full satisfaction

from your H. M. M. Signed Comte de St. P."

The answer of the H. M. M. was to the following effect, "That their H. M. M. having reason to believe, that the imprudent conduct of his Excellency's servants (unknown to him) has been the cause of the disorder complained of, their H. M. M. had notified the same to the Court of France by their Ambassador at Paris, intending to make it further appear by proofs, which, as soon as they could be collected, should be communicated to the Ambassador; that in the mean time his Excellency might be assured, that every necessary precaution had been taken for the protection of his person, his character, and his household; notwithstanding that the manner in which the disagreeable affair had been communicated to the President, differed entirely from the term usually observed upon similar occasions."

Adverses from the Barbary Coast are of a very serious nature. Those from Algiers say, the orders of his Moorish Majesty against the English have been rigorously observed, and all communication between the Moorish ports and the fortress of Gibraltar interdicted. His Majesty has also caused it to be published at Tangier, to all the foreign consuls there, that he should take a decided part in the present war, in favour of the Ottoman Porte; and that all the Christian nations who are at peace with his Sublime Highness the Grand Signior are at peace with him also, and vice versa; he makes no exceptions in favour of neutral states.

| SUMMER<br>CIRCUIT.<br>1788. | OXFORD.                  | HOMER.                   | WESTERN                     | NORFOLK                 | MIDLAND.                   | NORTHERN                 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                             | L. Kenyon.<br>B. Perryn. | L. Loughbo.<br>J. Heath. | L. C. B. Eyre<br>J. Buller. | J. Gould.<br>B. Hotham. | J. Ashhurst.<br>J. Wilson. | J. Grate.<br>B. Thomson. |
| Mon. June 30                |                          | Hertford                 |                             | Buckingham              |                            |                          |
| Tuesd. July 1               |                          |                          | Winchester                  |                         | Northampt.                 |                          |
| Wednesd. 2                  |                          | Chelmsford               |                             |                         |                            |                          |
| Thursday 3                  |                          |                          |                             | Bedford                 |                            |                          |
| Friday 4                    |                          |                          |                             |                         | Okeham                     |                          |
| Saturday 5                  |                          |                          | Salum                       | Huntingdon.             | Linc. & City               | York & City              |
| Monday 7                    | Abingdon                 | Maidstone                |                             | Cambridge               |                            |                          |
| Wednesd. 9                  | Oxford                   |                          |                             |                         |                            |                          |
| Thursd. 10                  |                          | Hornham                  | Poole & Dor.                | Bury St. Edm.           | Notte & Town               |                          |
| Saturday 12                 | Worc. & City             |                          |                             |                         | Derby                      |                          |
| Monday 14                   |                          | Guildford                | Exon & City                 | Norw. & City            |                            |                          |
| Tuesday 15                  |                          |                          |                             |                         |                            | Durham                   |
| Wednesd. 16                 | Glouc. & City            |                          |                             |                         | Leic. & Bor.               |                          |
| Saturday 19                 | Monmouth                 |                          |                             |                         | Cov. & War.                | Newcastle &              |
| Monday 21                   |                          |                          | Bodmin                      |                         |                            | [Town]                   |
| Tuesday 22                  | Hereford                 |                          |                             |                         |                            |                          |
| Friday 25                   |                          |                          |                             |                         |                            | Carlisle                 |
| Saturday 26                 | Shrewsbury               |                          |                             |                         |                            |                          |
| Monday 28                   |                          |                          | Wells                       |                         |                            |                          |
| Wednesd. 30                 | Stafford                 |                          |                             |                         |                            | Appleby                  |
| Saturd. Aug. 2              |                          |                          |                             |                         |                            | Lancaster                |
| Monday 4                    |                          |                          | Bristol                     |                         |                            |                          |



Vol. LVII. p. 1161, for Walkinson's "Worcestershire" token, r. "Shropshire."  
P. 1180, L. 25, for "Dewell" read "Dewell."  
P. 427, col. 2, l. 51. Sir Bernard Turner died June 15, 1784.

P. 441, col. 1, l. 17, for "319" read "329."  
P. 445, l. 34, for "255" read "235."  
P. 458, l. 6 from the bottom, for "one of his nephews," read "one of his cousins." Archbishop Herring had not any nephew, and the person alluded to was the Rev. Thomas Herring, rector of Chiddingfold in Kent, and precentor of Chichester cathedral, who died in April 1774.—In the report of the trial of the legality of the reversionary patent granted by the late Archbishop Cornwallis to Dr. Vyle, a compliment is paid to the extreme impetuosity of Mr. Erskine, in urging that the delicacy of Whigitt's situation hindered him from disputing a grant made of the office of register of the Prerogative Court by his predecessor and patron, Grindal, in favour of his nearest relation; but it may be added how dexterously that able advocate, Mr. Bouverie, obviated this plausible plea, by shewing that the gratitude of Whigitt did not restrain him from demanding a large sum, for disbursements, from the near relations of the private to whom he was under such great obligations. (Stryke's Life of Grindal, p. 292.)

P. 440, col. 2, l. 20, for "773" r. "721."  
P. 461. The age of "Frances Holmes Lady Vane" (in the is called on her coffin-plate) was 75.—The monumental inscription cited in the *new*, does not afford an instance of the names of *Fane* and *Fane* being confounded; *Fane* being the only name that occurs.—An inscription in Slapthorne church, which immediately follows, in Thorpe's "Registrium Roffense," p. 782, is more to the purpose: "Here lieth the body of Mr. John Fane, the third son of Sir Henry Fane, Knight, who was buried October 29, 1618."—The proprietors of *Parlans* (usually pronounced *Parlans*) speak their name with a V, *Fane*, not *Fane*. See Philipott and Harris.—But the first sentence in Collins's account of Fane Earl of Westmoreland is fully in point: "It appears (as he remarks) from a pedigree made in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the ancestors of the present Earl of Westmoreland anciently wrote their name *Fane*, and descended from Howel ap Vane, of Monmouthshire."

P. 469, L. 4. Is it certain that Sir Thomas Stapleton succeeds to the title of Lord Le Despencer? In the neighbourhood of his seat at Mereworth it is a matter in doubt; and the reason assigned is, that the barony is in abeyance, as it was when the King conferred it to Sir Francis Dashwood, in 1763. Supposing it to be in abeyance, who may be the person that has the claim to it with Sir Thomas Stapleton?

Ibid. col. 1, L. 43, r. "deceased" general officer; L. 44, for "regiments" r. "regiments;" L. 55, for "destroy" r. "destroy."

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, the Countess of Eglington, a daughter.

At Watton, co. Norfolk, the wife of Mr. Ellis, innkeeper, 4 children; all since dead.

May 21. At Czarico Zelo, her Imperial Highness the Great Duchess, a princess.

June 8. Lady of Lord Compton, a son.

11. Lady of Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart. a son and heir.

19. Lady of Sir Henry Gough Calhorne, bart. a daughter.

21. Rt. Hon. Countess Kinnoul, a daugh.

26. Lady of Steph. Triquet, esq. a daugh.

#### MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, at Calcutta, in India, John-Edward Harrington, esq. son of Sir Jas. H. hart. to Miss Philpot, of the same place.

At Dublin, Wm. Worthington, esq. alderman of that city, to Mrs. Ayres.

At Chard, co. Somerset, Henry Lyte, esq. treasurer and secretary to the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Stephen, sister to the Lady of Sir Richard King.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, George Blackford, esq. you. son of the late Bridges B. esq. of Osborn, to Miss Piddle, daugh. of Mr. John P. of Gosport, and niece to Capt. Prescott, of the navy.

John Payne, esq. eldest son of Sir Gillies P. bart. of Temford-hall, co. Bedford, to Miss Campbell, of Blunham, in the same county.

Sam. Murryat, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Church, of Witleyham, co. Suffolk.

W. Hills, esq. of the navy, to Miss Coyney, daughter and sole heiress of ——— C. esq. of Wotton-Coyney, co. Stafford.

In April last, at New York, Hon. Alex. Cochran, brother to the E. of Dunlond, to Lady Wheate, widow of Sir Jacob W. hart.

May 25. At Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, Ellis Williams, esq. to Miss Elis. Lewis Evans.

16. At Worcester cathedral, Rev. Mr. St. John, 2d son of the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Worcester, to Miss Fleming, only dau. of the late Rich. F. esq. of the Chancery-office, and grand-dau. of the late Dr. Sukeley.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Jas. Urquhart, jun. esq. of Meldrum, Sheriff of the county of Banff, to Miss Forbes, of Mary-la-Bonne.

17. Mr. Back, tallow-merchant of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Ward, of Norwich.

18. Mr. Brandon, of Hackney, to Miss Mendes da Costa, of Heydon-square.

19. Orlando Bridgeman, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry B. bart. M. P. for Wigan, co. Lancaster, to the Hon. Miss Byng, eldest daughter of Lord Vile. Torrington.

21. Sam. Wild, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, to Miss Mowat, of Aberdeen.

June 1. Mr. Jas. Brown, of St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, to Miss James, sister to the Rev. Dr. J. head-master of Rugby-school.

Rev Geo. Jones, rector of Hodgeston, and master of the Grammar school at Penruder, to Miss Voyte, of the same place.

## DEATHS.

**I**ATELY, at Quebec, Col. Basset, chief engineer in North America; a gallant officer, whose face in early life was marked with wounds in his country's service.

At Halifax in Nova Scotia, Miss Sawyer, daughter of Adm. S.

At Brussels, Gen. Sir John Irwin, K.B. colonel of the third regiment of horse on the Irish establishment.

In France, the Right Hon. Lord Cahier, of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship dying without issue, his estate, which is worth 13,000*l.* per annum, and tale, devolve to his nephew, who has, for many years past, lived on 2*l.* a year.

In Dublin, Alderman Alcock.

At Muenby, co. York, Geo. Hutchinson, esq.

At Great Strickland, near Appleby, aged 89, Mr. Tho. Brown; who, for upwards of 60 years, carried on an extensive manufactory for check and coarse linen cloth there.

At Pothol, co. Lancaster, aged 91, Mrs. Ellen Stanfield, widow. Her death was occasioned by fright, some thieves having lately broke into her house, and threatened her life.

At Bittun, co. Lincoln, Mr. Laurence Bush, cooper, and Mary his wife, each aged about 70, both being born in the same year. They had been married 40 years; died within a week of each other; and buried together.

At Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Moor, senior vicar.

Capt. Pigot, of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts; one of the 23 persons who providentially escaped the fate of their fellow-prisoners, suffocated in the Black Hole at Calcutta, in 1756; of whom, except Gov. Holwell, he has not, we believe, left a survivor.

At Longham, co. Dorset, Ralph Robert Carter Peley, esq. late a captain in the West Kent militia.

John Nicoll, esq. of Court-Judge, Suffolk.

At his lodgings at Bath, after a very long illness, Alex. Keller, esq. He was a man of abilities, which he often employed in what is called *buggaging* the publick. One of his marvellous stories was of a French surgeon at Corsica, who being taken prisoner by the Indians, who had learned of the French tolard their provisions, determined to lard the first Frenchman they should catch, and then roast him alive. But during the operation, when the man was half *broiled*, they were surprised by an enemy, and the surgeon made his escape, and lived many days on the wood upon the bacon he had in his skin. This story the Abbé Raynal swallowed, bacon and all; and has published it in his Works. The writer of this has heard Mr. K. gravely argue the probability of this transaction with an un-larded surgeon at Pom's Coffee-house.

In his 60th year, Jordan Harris Lisle, esq. of Copdock-house, near Ipswich. He served the office of mayor of Colchester in 1769, and was the last of the aldermen nominated when the new charter was granted.

Mrs. Penlon, relict of the Rev. James P. minister of St. Julian, Strewsbury.

At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Frognall, relict of the late Capt. F. in the East India Company's service.

At Littlebourn, Kent, Mrs. Quashed, wife of Mr. Rob. Q. of that place.

At Greenwich, the Lady of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, a lineal descendant of the Earl of Cromartie, attainted for being concerned in the rebellion of 1745.

At Forrest-hall, near Ongar, Essex, aged 73, John Westbrook, esq.

In London, James Vaughan, esq. son of Dr. V. an eminent physician at Leicester.

Aged 72, Mr. Abraham Buzaglio, of Dean-street, Soho, inventor of the stove called after his name, which he afterwards applied as a cure for the gout, and wherein he has been so much exceeded by the late Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Dangerfield Taylor, late of Jewin-street. His remains were interred, June 16, at St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The corpse was preceded by the charity children of Cripplegate-school, to each of whom he has left by will a shilling and a pair of gloves; to the master of the school a legacy also; to the foundation school; and to St. Alphage charity-school, of which he was a treasurer, 20*l.* He was formerly a baker, but had retired from business with a plentiful fortune, which he had not the spirit to enjoy, living in a miserable manner, and suffering two near relations to languish in a workhouse; to these he has left 500*l.* each, and, after the payment of a number of legacies, has named them residuary legatees.

Mrs. Mary Lukewaux, relict of Peter L. esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields.

At her house in Cavendish-square, Mrs. Adams, a widow lady of large fortune. Dying within immediate hours, she has distributed upwards of 50,000*l.* in legacies, among which are, 100*l.* to Mary-la-Bonne Charity-school; 100*l.* to her own maid, and 500*l.* to her coachman. She has also left an annuity of 15*l.* a year, for the support of a favourite dog. Her remains were deposited, on the morning of the 22d inst. in Mary-la-Bonne Burying ground, attended by an immense concourse of people, the children of the school singing an anthem as the procession passed through the streets.

April 8. In the island of St. Vincent, aged 61, Sir Wm. Young, bart.

May 7. At Madrid, aged 64, Don Philip Santos Dominguez, of the Supreme Royal Council of the Indies; in which office, and in the office of Fiscal Criminal and Civil, he served for 24 years with remarkable zeal.

10. On board his Majesty's packet *Speedy*, off the Lizard, on his passage to Barbadoes, Dr. Reader.

12. At Eisenach, his serene highness Prince Louis Ernest of Brunswick, uncle to his serene highness the Duke of S.; and formerly preceptor to the present Prince of Orange.

At Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, aged 71, Admiral Edwards, of Carmarthen.

13. At

13. At Maastricht, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Rob. B. esq.

16. At Florence, after a short illness, in his 70th year, the Marchioness Giovanna, dowager of Albini, grand mistress of the household of the Archduchess of Tuscany.

At Brick Farm, Surrey, Edw. Taylor, esq.

19. Miss Eliz.-Maria Gore, daughter of Ja. G. esq. deputy-lieutenant of the Tower.

20. At Edinburgh, Gen. John Houston, in the service of the States of Holland.

21. At Ostend, aged 107, M. George de Drufina. He was born in France, but had been upwards of 80 years in the service of the Emperor of Germany.

22. At Northfleet, near Gravesend, of the dropsy, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Daniel R. master of the Mitre Inn at Chatham.

24. At Fulham, Mrs. Ripley, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pemberton, of Trumpington, Cambridge.

26. At Bath, Sam. Teufel, esq. of Hackney. At Watford, Joseph Dalmeida, esq.

At Bath, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Wm. Kettle, many years purveyor of Chatham Dock-yard.

27. In Warwick-court, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, Mr. Fra. Blyth, printer.

Suddenly, at Upper Tooting, aged 57, Mr. Matthew Winter.

Aged 102, Mademoiselle Jun, a nun of the Ursuline order at Bourdeaux. She had led an austere religious life till she was 100 years old, and it was with regret that she obeyed the positive orders of her superior to keep her room on account of her age.

28. At Idridge, co. Suffolk, — Peckham, esq. formerly high-sheriff of that county.

29. Mr. Chas. Pugh, printer of the Hereford Journal. He went to bed in liquor at Ibbetson's hotel in London, and setting the candle under the bed, was so miserably scorched before assistance could be given, that he could not survive it.

Mrs. Dyer, wife of Wm. D. esq. of Queen Anne-street East.

30. At Tottenham, Floyd Peck, esq. At Welbury, co. York, aged 80, Rev. Wm. Dawson, 40 years rector of that parish.

Mrs. Patten, wife of Rev. Dr. P. rector of Chaldery, Berks.

At Great Geary's, Essex, in her 60th year, Mrs. Ibbetson, sen.

31. At Clifton, near Bristol, in her 26th year, after a very long and painful illness, sustained with patience and resignation, Miss Deborah Freeman, eldest daughter of John F. esq. of Letch, co. Hereford. The many and fine accomplishments she possessed, joined with the most amiable disposition and pleasing manners, formed an exalted character; endeared her to her friends and acquaintance; and rendered her death a real loss.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Edm. Bott, esq. of Christ Church, Hants, barrister at law, paymaster of Exchequer bills, and F.A.S.

At Hammer-smith, aged 19, Miss Mary

Year 1. At Lullow, in her 86th year, Mrs. Levett, widow of the Rev. Rich. L. of Blithfield, co. Stafford, and daughter of the late Cha. Walcot, esq. of Walcot, co. Salop.

In Bolton-row, Lady Gray, widow of Sir George G.

Mrs. Stiles, wife of Wm. S. esq. a commissioner of the customs.

At his house in the Adelphi, much lamented, George Kesse, esq. The manner of his death renders the circumstance still more unfortunate. About two o'clock in the morning he came home, and went into his library, where it appears he wrote five letters, which were found upon the table, addressed to the following persons: Mrs. H. sen. his mother, Mrs. H. jun. his wife, Mr. Agar, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Woodman. After which, he charged very lightly one of his own travelling pistols, and, putting it into his mouth, discharged it. The ball went thro' his head, and was found upon the sofa. The report was not heard by any of the servants of the house. About eight, the maid-servant went in to open the windows, and seeing a man's leg on the sofa, on opening the door, she ran down to tell the valet that some man had broke into the house. On coming into the room, he immediately perceived it was his master, who was lying at his length on the sofa, with the pistol in his right hand, across his breast. The letters abovementioned were on the table, with his watch, and a penknife. On the day preceding, Mr. H. had dined with Lord Gage; whence he went to the club at Pall-mole's, and, on leaving that, immediately went home. The whole evening he was remarkably thoughtful; and for many weeks just had shewn symptoms of an altered mind. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict, Lunacy.—Mr. H. had, very early, a propensity for gay life. About ten years since, he was a subscriber to a box at the Opera-house; and, by his good-natured, obliging manner, had gained a footing in very polite circles. His mind found a gratification here, and he would have done well if he had been contented with their flattering reception, without excceding, to vie with the great, those limits for which his fortune was ill proportioned. The Prince of Wales, who, within these two or three years past, received Mr. H. at his table with his usual affability and condescension, frequently lamented that this gentleman did not possess an income suited to his polite habits; and, in order to mend his fortune, his Highness went so far, in conjunction with the Duke of York, as to obtain for him the agency of one of the India regiments.—Gentle of temper, and uncommon vivacity of heart, invariably characterized the late Mr. Kesse. Within a few weeks, however, these qualities were totally obscured, by a marked appearance of melancholy, and a gloomy habit of mind. The sudden transition was noticed by a few of his

friends, to whom he in confidence communicated the cause. His pecuniary affairs, from deep play, had, it seems, sustained a shock of the most momentous nature, and from which he expressed his apprehension that he could not speedily extricate himself. Suicide is supposed, at this period, to have been the resolution of his mind; for in that interval, prior to his commission of the act, he assumed his wonted display of spirits, as if he were deliberately determined to meet a fate which every one who knew him must pathetically lament, and those who knew him not, sincerely pity.—This gentleman, early in life, had the most flattering prospects before him. His father bestowed on him a finished education, and granted him with every indulgence of a gentleman's life. By his interest with the then paymaster-general of the forces, Lord North and Mr. Croke, in whose office the elder Mr. H. held a situation of considerable emolument, he was settled on that establishment; and, after sixteen years official assiduity, had come to the possession of a net income of 600*l.* per ann. By his father's death, a few years since, he obtained an additional office in the Commissary of Musters department at the Horse Guards; which, in time of war, has attached to it considerable advantages. He was, in the late war, agent to some of the German auxiliaries engaged in the British service; and had, at the time of his decease, the agencies of the 17th, 44th, and 75th regiments of infantry, independent of a great number of agencies of an individual description: so that his official income amounted annually to the sum of 1500*l.*—In 1780 he married the daughter of Mr. Gunthorp, a West India merchant in the city; an acquisition which produced him a lady of exquisite beauty, refined manners, and liberal fortune. About three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. H. were, by a lady of distinction, introduced to the Prince of Wales at Brightonstone. His Royal Highness, at that period, though a stranger to his person, knew, by report, the accomplishments of his character; and shortly after this introduction, honoured him with a particular share of his company and conversation.—Mr. H. was not a member either of White's or Brooks's; the other fashionable clubs at St. James's he often visited; his run of play was in general singularly lucky; his adventures mostly considerable. In person he was remarkably well proportioned, and in deportment easy and graceful. His years were approaching to 40. He has left no issue.

3. At his lodgings on the North Parade, Bath, after a few day's illness, in his 75th year, Wm. Strickland, esq. of Leicester.

In Brunstone Street, Portman-square, Christ. Parker, esq. brother to Adm. Sir Peter P.

4. Mrs. Malo, wife of James M. esq. of Moorfields.

At Cambridge, aged 70, Mr. Webb, fellow of the chums of King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges, in that University.

At Marlborough, on his way from Bath, whither he had been for the recovery of his health, Sir John Lindsay, K. B. rear admiral of the Red, to which latter rank he was raised in September last. He was a younger son of the late Sir Alex. L. bart. of Evelick, on Perth, by Amelia, fourth daughter of David, fifth Viscount of Stormont, and brother to Sir David L. bart.; to whom his uncle, the Earl of Mansfield, has given the place of Cullis Brevium in the Court of King's Bench.—Sir John's remains were removed from his house to Westminster-abbey, on the 16th inst.; the procession was as follows:

A horseman in full mourning, to clear the way.  
Two horsemen to conduct the standard-bearer, with banner, and the arms displayed.

Sixteen horsemen, two and two.

A footman, with the state bed of feathers.

A hearse, with the body, drawn by six horses, attended by eight truchmen men.

Six coaches and six, with the pall-bearers, &c.

Sir John's private chariot.

When the body reached the West door of the Abbey, it was met by the Rev. Dr. Bell, and the officers of the church, and conducted to the North aisle, where the funeral service was performed in a private manner, and the corpse was interred near Lord Chatham's monument.—The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, with an inscription upon a brass plate, above which was a star of the order: "Sir John Lindsay, Knight of the Bath, Rear-Admiral of the Red, died June the 4th, 1788, aged Fifty-one."—He was installed in 1774.

At his house on Blackheath, aged 64, Amb. Edhouse, esq. late col. of the 17th reg. of foot.

5. At his house in Aldermay Church-yard, of the gout in his stomach, Dr. Robert Temblison, former physician of Guy's Hospital.—It is remarkable that his coachman, a very old servant, died a few days before his master.

Mr. P. Theoph. Scharr, march. Cannon-st.

At the Shephouse, Glouce. Jn. Morris, esq.

At Colthall, Norwich, Hen. Smith, esq. brother to the master of Caus Coll Cambr.

At Cheshunt, advanced in years, Mrs. Lewin, relict of — L. esq. and mother to the Lady of Col. Craig, of the same place.

6. In Russel-st. Bloomsbury, Benj. Wilkin, esq. F.R.S. formerly an eminent painter; of whom we hope to receive some memoirs.

In Old Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 82, Aisley Cowper, esq. who has been above 60 years clerk of the Parliaments. He was the third and youngest son of the once famous Spencer C. younger brother of William Earl C. lord-chancellor, who was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas upon the accession of the late King, but died about a year afterwards.

At Bath, Mr. Tho. James, banker there.

At his father's house at Dover-place, Newington, Surrey, Miss Maria Frances Lee.

Mr. Lowther, many years an eminent silversmith, &c. in Fleet-street. He was well and measured for a new coat in the morning.

rule

rode on horseback to Clapham in the evening; complained, as soon as he alighted, of a pain in his stomach; went to bed, and expired in a few minutes.

7. In Aldermanbury, aged 80, Mr. Robert Markland, surgeon and apothecary.

Daniel Booth, esq. of Hutton-street, and of Hutton-hall, Essex. He was son of Mr. Dan. B. who was formerly factor in London to the Wardens of Canterbury, (of whom there are many, principally descended from French refugees,) and lived and died at Hackney.—He was chosen a director of the Bank in 1767, in his father's life-time; was deputy-governor in 1777 and 8, and governor in the two following years; since which time he has been constantly a director. He bought the manor of Hutton-hall, near Brentwood, of the late Hen. Hall, esq. for about 22,000*l*. He had issue three daughters; one married to Sir Hen. Houghton, bart. by whom she has two sons; another married to John Raymond, esq. a director of the South Sea Company, who has eleven children; and the third died, unmarried, some years since.—Mr. B. was taken suddenly ill at the Bank, and survived a very short time. He is said to have left 50,000*l*.

At Cambridge, Rev. Tho. Green, M.A. of Trin. Coll. and Woodwardian professor of fossils. He was deprived of the use of one side by a paralytic stroke, as he was shooting in Huntingdonshire last autumn, and with difficulty brought home to his college; and though he went thence to Bath, found no relief from its waters. His goodness of disposition, and his botanical knowledge, make him regretted by all who knew him.

9. At Lynn, aged 83, Tho. Sommerley, esq. senior alderman of that place. During 60 years he was a member of the corporation, his services to the publick were inflexibly upright and disinterested. He was mayor in 1743, and in the year of his present Majesty's accession. With the firmest mind he breathed the purest sentiments of independence; and, as a public man, never availed himself of influence, or sought to controul others: all personal distinction he continually avoided. In private life, retired from business 35 years ago, his reading and conversation were elevated, and of the most liberal cast. Unvaried calmness of temper preserved him cheerful to his last. He exercised a daily, unceasing attention to indigence and the calls of distress; and, by the uniform tenor of a long life, he leaves to the present age an instance of human nature possessed of the most rare and excellent virtues.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Bright, of Mansfield, lieutenant and surgeon in the Nottinghamshire militia. He had been spending the evening of the 7th inst. with his brother officers of the regiment, and on leaving them to go to bed, the candle he took into his room, unhappily caught his shirt, and thence communicating to other parts of his clothes, he was so shockingly burnt before

he could be relieved, that he lingered about 30 hours, and then died.

At the Hythe, Colchester, Tho. Wilshire, esq. collector of customs.

At Dalziel, near Hamilton, aged 90, Jas. Hamilton, esq. of Browncliffe. The sports of the field were his delight. He was the best shooter and angler in the county.

10. In Portland-place, Rob. Butler, esq.

11. Near Norwood, in Surrey, Mr. Baehus, potter, in Thames-street.

At Salung-grove, Essex, John Yeldham, esq. in the commission of the peace, deputy-lieutenant, and late receiver-general for that county, and agent for the estates of Guy's hospital. He married the eldest daughter of the late Moses Griffith, M.D. by whom he has had two sons and a daughter.

At Northampton, Rob. Atkinson, esq. formerly a captain in the 10th reg. of dragoons.

12. Mr. Rob. Camin, professor of church-history in the University of Edinburgh.

13. At Lincoln, in his 47th year, Frederick Disney, esq. of that place, late mayor in the army, and second son of the late John D. esq. of Lincoln. His remains were interred at Swinderby, in that county.

At his lodgings on Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 57, Mr. Jn. Lewis, an eminent comb-maker in Paul's Ch.-yard.—Blessed with good circumstances from successful business, and happy in valuable children, the loss of his wife, about four years ago, had such an effect on his spirits, that, from a temporary relief in small quantities of brandy, he had retired to indulge the excesses of solitary intemperance, to which he fell a martyr, leaving no children, some of them infants, to lament his example more than his loss.

14. Wm. Grove, esq. of Old Broad-street.

At Banbury, co. Oxford, in her 32d year, Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Joseph S.

At Teddington, Mrs. Alexander, relict of John A. esq. late of Putney.

Suddenly, at Stone-Euston, Cha. Hippisley Cox, esq. captain in the Somersetshire militia.

15. At Cheshunt, after a very long and painful illness, Rich. Cooke, esq. late a merchant in H. wallfitch, brother of Wm C. esq. of Woodford, who died June 21, 1787, and father of the first Lady of Nash. Barnumistons, esq.

In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Black, relict of Tho. B. esq.

At Richmond, Mrs. Paterson, relict of Major P. of the Royal Artillery.

16. At his house in Prince's-street, Edinburgh, the Rev. John Drydale, D.D. one of the ministers of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, dean of the Chapel-royal, and principal clerk of the Church of Scotland.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. Peter Moore, senior vicar of Lincoln Cathedral, vicar of W. lton, and perpetual curate of Nettleham, co. Lincoln.

At his villa on St. Catherine's Mount, Norwich, aged 63, John Chamber, esq. barrister at law. He had been many years elected

Steward of Great Yarmouth, and successively chosen Steward and recorder of Norwich.

17. At Margam, co. Glamorgan, Andrew Paterson, M.D. an eminent physician there.

18. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 71, her Grace Lucy Dukes of Montrose. She had been taking an airing in her carriage, and died suddenly as she was sitting down to dinner. She was the second daughter of John second Duke of Rutland, and married, 1742, to William second and present D. of M.

At Exton, co. Rutland, aged 83, Thomas Noel, esq. cousin to the Earl of Gainsborough, M.P. for the county of Rutland, and father of the House of Commons, having represented the county in that House nine sessions, the first in the year 1717. He was the oldest fox-hunter in the kingdom, having kept up his hounds from 1730 till his death.—In him his friends and the community at large have lost a most valuable and social companion; his numerous tenants a paternal landlord; his servants (many of whom have lived with him from 20 to 40 years), the best of masters; and the afflicted and distressed poor a true benefactor.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Anna-Christiana Hotchkiss, relict of the late Rev. Mr. H. and grand-daughter of Sir Wm. Honeywood, bart. of Evington, in Kent.

19. At the Countess-dowager of Tankerville's, Mr. Felix Pollon.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. created a British peer, by the title of Ld. Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, co. Flint.

Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, appointed lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, *vice* Earl Mansfield, resigned.

Rich. Pepper Arden, esq. knighted, and admitted of the honourable privy council.

Sir Rich. Pepper Arden, kn. nominated (but not yet confirmed) master and keeper of the Rolls, *vice* Lord Kenyon.

Archibald McDonald, esq. knighted, and appointed attorney-general, *vice* Arden.

John Scott, esq. knighted, and appointed solicitor-general, *vice* McDonald.

The Earl of Leven, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Rob. Hudson Cay, esq. appointed one of the four commissioners of Edinburgh.

Mr. McDonald, appointed commissary of the commissariat of Glasgow, *vice* Hay Campbell, resigned.

John Horsburgh, sen. and Tho. H. jun. appointed conjunct deputy keepers of the register of scissions, &c. for the shire of Fife.

Rev. Wm. Ross, presented to the church or chapel of Cromarty, *vice* Rev. Alexander McAdam, transported to the church of Nigg.

Rev. Geo. Cruickshank, appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. James Ogilvie, minister of Roxthes, in presbytery of Aberdeen.

Rev. Charles Machanay, presented to the united churches and parishes of Crathie and

Braemar, in the presbytery of Kincardine-on-Forth, co. Aberdeen, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. And. Hutton, presented to the church and parish of Edreht, in the presbytery of Brechin, *vice* Miller, dec.

Rev. Rob. Smith, appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. James Munro, minister of Cromarty.

Rev. Davies Pennel, presented to the vicarage or parish church of Newark upon Trent, *vice* Fynes, resigned.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. of the Inner Temple, and Ralph Clayton, esq. of Gray's Inn, admitted to the degree of serjeants at law to the Court of Common Pleas.

Roger Kenyon, esq. appointed marshal of the Court of King's Bench; Mr. W. Towns, associate; and Mr. Parry, crier.

Geo. Rose, esq. clerk of the Parliaments, *vice* Cowper, dec.

Joseph Planta, esq. appointed paymaster of Exchequer bills, *vice* Bott, dec.

Mr. Geo. Evans, appointed purveyor of Chatham Dock-yard, *vice* Kettle, dec.

Tho. Turner, jun. esq. of Exeter, appointed a master in chancery.

Payton Pigott, esq. admitted a member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Joseph White, D.D. Laudian professor of Arabic at Oxford, appointed to a prebend of Gloucester.

Rev. Benj. Young, M.A. Denver R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Hicks, dec.

Rev. Valentine Graham, M.A. Odell R. co. Bedford, *vice* Pye, dec.

Rev. John Barlow Seale, fellow of Christ's Coll. Cambr. appointed domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, S.T.B. Coton R. co. Camb. *vice* Gardiner, resigned.

Rev. Philip Gardiner, S.T.B. Gimingham and Trish R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo. Belgrave, S.T.B. Cockfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Greensides, Kirby V. *vice* Ellis.

Rev. Geo. Alderson, Birkin R. co. York, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Littleton Powys, LL.D. Tickmarsh R. co. Northampt. *vice* Pye, dec.

Rev. Joseph Francis Fearon, Fittleworth V. and Cold Waltham chapelry, co. Suffex, *vice* Sir Rob. Yeaman, bart. dec.

Rev. Jas. Wood, St. John's Coll. C. D.D.

Rev. Wm. Whalley, Presteigne R. Radnor.

Rev. Thomas Mantell, Leon Shelford, and Francis Dixon, of Bene't College; Rev. Mr. Wade, Thos. Twigge, Wm. Greenwood, and John Sparhawk, of St. John's College; and Rev. Jm. Wall, of Christ Coll. adm. B.D.

Rev. Rich. Palmer, and Hen. Sheld, of St. John's Coll.; Geo. Edmonstone, Trin. Coll. and Fr. Ellis, Queen's Coll. admitted M.A.

Sam.



Sam. Ingle, Trin. Coll. Rev. Tho. Hole,  
Peter House, J. Cha. Beckingham, and Jos.  
Banks, of Trinity Hall, adm. LL.B.  
Gen. Allan, esq. fellow commoner of Tri-  
nity Hall, adm. B.A.  
Jn. Tench, B.A. and Hamlet Harrison, B.A.  
of Brazen Nose Coll. elected fellows thereof.  
Rev. Hen. Harrington, M.A. of Queen's  
College, prebendary of Wells, rector of Hayn-  
ford, co. Norfolk, &c. admitted D.D.

Mr. Moleworth, of Queen's Coll adm. LL.B.  
for which he went out grand compounder.  
Messrs. Lockton and Wyntle, admitted fel-  
lows of Pembroke College.  
Rev. Geo. Galkin, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Ox-  
ford, rector of Sutton with Mepall, in the Isle  
of Ely, rector of St. Mary, Islington, and se-  
cretary to the Society for the promotion of  
Christian Knowledge, accumulated the de-  
grees of B.D. and D.D.

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 16, to June 21, 1788.**

|   | Wheat |    |    |    | Rye |    |    |    | Barley |    |    |    | Oats |    |    |    | Beans |    |    |    |
|---|-------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
|   | s.    | d. | s. | d. | s.  | d. | s. | d. | s.     | d. | s. | d. | s.   | d. | s. | d. | s.    | d. | s. | d. |
| London                                  | 5     | 6  | 3  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 1  | 11 | 2      | 10 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| <b>COUNTIES INLAND.</b>                 |       |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Middlesex                               | 5     | 10 | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 4  | 3      | 2  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Surry                                   | 6     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 0  | 3  | 4  | 3      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Hertford                                | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3      | 7  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bedford                                 | 5     | 6  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 4  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cambridge                               | 5     | 5  | 2  | 11 | 0   | 0  | 1  | 10 | 2      | 6  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Huntingdon                              | 5     | 4  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 4  | 1  | 9  | 2      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Northampton                             | 5     | 8  | 3  | 2  | 2   | 6  | 1  | 10 | 2      | 11 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Rutland                                 | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 0  | 0  | 3      | 6  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Leicester                               | 5     | 11 | 3  | 6  | 2   | 8  | 1  | 10 | 3      | 6  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Nottingham                              | 5     | 8  | 3  | 3  | 2   | 4  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Derby                                   | 6     | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 2  | 3  | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Stafford                                | 5     | 11 | 0  | 0  | 2   | 10 | 2  | 4  | 4      | 10 |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Salop                                   | 5     | 10 | 3  | 11 | 2   | 9  | 2  | 0  | 4      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Hereford                                | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 2  | 1  | 12 | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Worcester                               | 6     | 2  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 5  | 2  | 4  | 3      | 5  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Warwick                                 | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1  | 11 |        | 2  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Gloucester                              | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 7  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Wilts                                   | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 2  | 3      | 9  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Berks                                   | 5     | 10 | 0  | 0  | 2   | 11 | 2  | 4  | 3      | 3  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Oxford                                  | 5     | 9  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 1  | 2  | 4  | 3      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bucks                                   | 5     | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 1  | 3      | 2  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| <b>COUNTIES upon the COAST.</b>         |       |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Essex                                   | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 6  | 2  | 1  | 2      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Suffolk                                 | 5     | 3  | 2  | 12 | 2   | 5  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 7  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Norfolk                                 | 5     | 7  | 2  | 7  | 2   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Lincoln                                 | 5     | 7  | 3  | 0  | 2   | 5  | 1  | 10 | 3      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| York                                    | 5     | 9  | 3  | 6  | 2   | 10 | 1  | 11 | 3      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Durham                                  | 5     | 10 | 4  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Northumberland                          | 5     | 5  | 3  | 6  | 2   | 7  | 1  | 10 | 3      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cumberland                              | 5     | 10 | 3  | 9  | 3   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 4      | 4  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Westmorland                             | 6     | 7  | 4  | 6  | 3   | 2  | 2  | 1  | 4      | 5  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Lancashire                              | 6     | 5  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 6  | 2  | 3  | 3      | 8  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cheshire                                | 6     | 3  | 3  | 10 | 3   | 2  | 2  | 4  | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Monmouth                                | 6     | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 2  | 1  | 10 | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Somerset                                | 5     | 9  | 3  | 8  | 2   | 7  | 1  | 11 | 3      | 3  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Devon                                   | 6     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 1  | 8  | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cornwall                                | 6     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 11 | 1  | 7  | 0      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Dorset                                  | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 6  | 2  | 0  | 3      | 7  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Hampshire                               | 5     | 5  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 10 | 2  | 2  | 3      | 7  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Sussex                                  | 5     | 7  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 8  | 2  | 1  | 4      | 1  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Kent                                    | 5     | 6  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 9  | 2  | 2  | 2      | 9  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| <b>WALES, June 9, to June 14, 1788.</b> |       |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| North Wales                             | 5     | 10 | 4  | 5  | 3   | 1  | 1  | 10 | 4      | 7  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| South Wales                             | 5     | 8  | 4  | 4  | 2   | 10 | 1  | 6  | 3      | 0  |    |    |      |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

**June DRURY LANE.**  
 1. The Country Girl—Deserter of Naples.  
 3. The Jealous Wife—Duke and No Duke.  
 4. Hamlet—The Lyar.  
 5. The West Indian—All the World's a Stage.  
 6. The Plain Dealer—The First Floor.  
 7. Trip to Scarborough—Rich. Coeur de Lion.  
 9. The School for Scandal—Ditto.  
 10. The Committee—The Humourist.  
 11. The Winter's Tale—The First Floor.  
 12. New Way to pay Old Debts—The Waterman.  
 13. Constant Couple—Richard Coeur de Lion.  
**June COVENT GARDEN.**  
 1. The Duenna—Poor Vulcan!  
 3. The Follies of a Day—Tom Thumb.  
 4. Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Deserter.  
 5. Marian—Animal Magnetism—Farmer.  
 6. Midnight Hour—Marian—Animal Mag.  
 9. Marian—Maid of the Oaks—The Farmer.

**June HAY-MARKET.**  
 10. The Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.  
 11. The Beggars' Opera—Mayor of Garrat.  
 12. The Chapter of Accidents—Comus.  
 13. Agreeable Surprise—Peeping Tom.  
 14. The Suicide—Comus.  
 16. Summer Amusement—Village Lawyer.  
 17. I'll tell you What!—Peeping Tom.  
 18. Seeing is Believing—Tit for Tat—Agree.  
 19. Disbanded Officer—Fitch of Bacon. [Surp.  
 20. Seeing is Believing—Son-in-Law—Agre.  
 21. Chapter of Accidents—Comus. [Surpr.  
 23. Inkle and Yarico—The Author.  
 24. I'll tell you What!—The Son-in-Law.  
 25. Summer Amusement—Village Lawyer.  
 26. The Spanish Barber—Mayor of Garrat.  
 27. The Son-in-Law—Peeping Tom.  
 28. Chapter of Accidents—Agreeab. Surpr.  
 30. Summ. Amusem.—Beggars on Horseback.

**BILL of MORTALITY, from June 3, to June 24, 1788.**

Christened. Buried.  
 Males 713 } 1400 Males 706 } 1414  
 Females 687 } Females 708 }  
 Whereof have died under two years old 495

Peck Leaf 21. 3<sup>d</sup>.

2 and 5 89 50 and 60 123  
 5 and 10 47 60 and 70 123  
 10 and 20 55 70 and 80 80  
 20 and 30 127 80 and 90 18  
 30 and 40 164 90 and 100 2  
 40 and 50 151

EACH





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|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b>       | <b>B</b>       | <b>Bent</b>     | <b>83</b>   | <b>Bowler</b>     | <b>374</b>       |                  | <b>556. 565</b>  |
| <b>Abraham</b> | <b>Back</b>    | <b>Bentley</b>  | <b>402</b>  | <b>Bowles</b>     | <b>178. 374.</b> | <b>Beazley</b>   | <b>562</b>       |
| <b>Abraham</b> | <b>Bacon</b>   | <b>Bentwell</b> | <b>199</b>  | <b>Bowsh</b>      | <b>467</b>       | <b>Byng</b>      | <b>81. 562</b>   |
| <b>Abraham</b> | <b>Baldwin</b> | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>469</b>  | <b>Box</b>        | <b>464</b>       | <b>Byron</b>     | <b>278</b>       |
| <b>Abraham</b> | <b>Baldock</b> | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>374</b>  | <b>Boynton</b>    | <b>269</b>       |                  |                  |
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| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>464</b>  |                   |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>372</b>  |                   |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>171.</b> | <b>Brabazon</b>   | <b>465</b>       | <b>CABOT</b>     | <b>366</b>       |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>277</b>  | <b>Brace</b>      | <b>374</b>       | <b>Cackett</b>   | <b>275</b>       |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>273</b>  | <b>Bracken</b>    | <b>276</b>       | <b>Cahier</b>    | <b>562</b>       |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>470</b>  | <b>Bradbury</b>   | <b>373</b>       | <b>Calland</b>   | <b>256</b>       |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>310</b>  | <b>Bradley</b>    | <b>374. 464</b>  | <b>Calhoun</b>   | <b>85</b>        |
| <b>Adair</b>   | <b>Baile</b>   | <b>Bernard</b>  | <b>278</b>  | <b>Bredshaw</b>   | <b>177.</b>      | <b>Calhoun</b>   | <b>371. 562</b>  |
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*Dext. Corda coronat.*

**J**OY join your hands, and may your chaste hearts be  
More pure than is the sacred sympathy,  
Or Angel's union I may your bliss increase,  
And ne'er converse with any thing but  
Peace :

Heaven confirm the happiness I wish you  
Rais'd by a gracious, true, and hopefull  
issue,  
Nurtur'd with all celestial arts that can  
Yield honour to the seed of grateful man.

Hope next from Heaven upon you both put  
down [crowns]  
Her choicest joys, and those joys ever  
As times to come may see you in your love  
Appear more chaste than two unseparated  
doves ;

Replenish'd and adorn'd with all that may  
Reach at those joys that never shall decay  
Rais'd to this height, successfully go on,  
Repelling sin as soon as thought upon.

In such a knot, so knit, so fair allied,  
Is Heaven and Earth by unity fast tied,  
So live, so love, with all amazing wonder,  
Such as God joins no fate can put asunder.



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